

SAPPHIRE

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# Philatelic Record

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1905

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THE

# Philatelic Record.

JANUARY, 1905.

## Editorial Notes.

THE Auctions during the past month have contained quite a number of stamps which are difficult to come across. The most notable example, perhaps, is Queensland 1879-81 issue, 2d. blue, no watermark, with burele band on the back, in mint condition, which commanded £33. In a minor light we would also point out Lagos 4d. with value omitted, and St. Helena Crown and CA, perf. 12, 6d. mauve, with surcharge omitted. This latter stamp is quite new to us, and the perforation, which is described in the catalogue as 12, and not the normal 14, leads one to suppose it to be a proof. Speaking of this colony induces us to mention that we have recently seen part of a sheet of the 1s. of this same issue, but perf. 14, containing fifty-eight stamps, thirty-three of which were surcharged twice. This block consists of the first five rows of a sheet with the third and fourth stamps in the top row missing. The first three stamps on the top row and the whole of the fifth row are normal, all the others having the double surcharge. This is the first time we have seen or heard of any of the CA issues showing this peculiarity. The setting up of the surcharge appears to be different from that described in the *Philatelic Record*, vol. xxiii., page 72, and concerning which a reference is made this month under "Notes and News." We are busily engaged in assisting in the compilation of the issue of this colony for the forthcoming publication of the Philatelic Society, London, and any help our readers may be able to afford will be much appreciated.

**St. Helena.**

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To those interested in the stamps of the official class of Great Britain, the decision of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons to again deal in these stamps unused will be welcome indeed. Our readers will perhaps remember that at the time of the criminal proceedings this firm announced that they had ceased to deal in unused Officials, and that we ventured to regard the matter as a nine days' wonder, and consequently to dissent from the view expressed by one of our leading contemporaries as to the lasting effect of the prosecution instituted by Somerset House. Time has shewn

**Right about face.**

that our opinion in this respect was not ill-founded, the withdrawal of this class of stamps altogether by the Government, a clear understanding by collectors as to what is now before them, and the change of front by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons giving us further reason to be satisfied with ourselves.

The open way in which these stamps are bought and sold by other dealers and their altogether too frequent appearance in the auctions may have influenced Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in the reconsideration of their decision. The *Monthly Journal* for last month contains a copy of the correspondence which has passed between the firm and the various Departments hitherto using the stamps, and although all the replies vary slightly in their wording, the substance is the same in all. There is to be no interference in future unless such large blocks are offered as to indicate a *prima facie* case of fraud.

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**Unused Official Stamps of Great Britain.**

Although personally we never cared for these stamps, still we believe there may be a future before them, and that they would be more popular if they were not subject to so much manipulation by the present holders of the greater part in the market. It is a pity that small dealers and speculators think that putting the same lots into auctions to be constantly bought in is a way to excite interest in any stamps. The result is exactly the opposite. They are apparently sold sometimes at a very small figure, and at others run up by the owner who attends for that purpose, and afterwards turn up gaily in somebody else's auction to share a similar fate. Well may collectors comment on the numberless unused officials for sale.

It is not so much that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are again openly selling Official stamps but that their decision to do so carries with it the reinstatement of prices for them in their catalogue, a fact which has a far more reaching effect than anyone who has not given special thought to the subject would readily suppose. The power the firm possess by this means of enhancing or depreciating any particular class of stamps is all the more extraordinary in view of the number of other catalogues which are published nowadays. We are not going to discuss the ethics of all this, but the present moment is an opportune one in which to impress upon the publishers on the eve of a new catalogue, that the stronger this power grows the more are they called upon to consider themselves trustees for the general body of collectors in the particular work in question.

---

**Let 'em all come.**

The Junior Philatelic Society is certainly doing an excellent work in stimulating interest amongst the younger school of collectors, and the Exhibition of British Stamps to be held in Exeter Hall, on February 3rd and 4th, to which we have previously referred in these columns, is another most practical step in this direction. Philatelists of all grades will, we feel sure, sympathise with the aims of those responsible for the Exhibition, and we would remind them that the most practical way of ensuring its success will be to make use of the ticket which, by the kindness of the Committee, we are able to present this month with each copy of the Journal.

# Orange Free State.

## Additional notes on the 1d. on 5s. green 1881, and notes on the ½d. on 5s. 1882.

By J. H. Abbott.

*1d. on 5s.*

AFTER reading the article by Mr. Yaar on the varieties of the 1d. on 5s. I must confess that I am more bewildered than ever as to the setting up of this value; and, as he invites other collectors to examine their collections and give what information they can, I looked up my lot and found that it contained a left-hand pane of this value, also several blocks and strips; the blocks and strips I could locate on the pane, so evidently they had come from the same printing though acquired from various people at different dates. This leads me to think that the extent of the surcharge was over one pane only—the sheet of two panes being printed at twice. The setting of my pane nearly coincides with the left-hand pane Dr. Viner describes, and it is a pity that he did not put his observations down in diagram form as well as describing them. The five types used by Gibbons are, in my opinion, quite sufficient to describe the various forms of surcharges used for this value. The *a* type of Gibbons was used in the first printing and does not interest us at all on this occasion. The types *b, c, d, e* I shall use for my purpose, because they are familiar to the stamp world and are of easy reference. I give below the main types and sub-types which I shall use and also the number of stamps of each variety:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type *b* | ... | 1d. | ... | 22 stamps | (sub-type *bb*5). |
| ,, *c* | ... | 1d. | ... | 5 ,, | |
| ,, *d* | ... | 1d. | ... | 30 ,, | |
| ,, *e* | ... | 1d. | ... | 3 ,, | (sub-type *dd*2). |
| | | Total | ... | 60 stamps. | |

Type *b* includes a variety with slightly thicker upright stroke, five of which occur and are marked *bb* on the diagram.

Type *c* appears to be an even lot, such differences as there are being due to careless printing.

Type *d*. In this the bottom of the "1" is below the level of the bottom of the "d" and stop; this is very marked. In this type there are two damaged figures, the right-hand top corner missing; they are marked *dd* on the diagram, possibly these are the Penthouse variety mentioned in Mr. Yaar's paper.

Type *e*. Like the last, the "1" is below the level of the "d" and stop.

If I were to give a description of every apparent minor variety, I should have to enumerate nearly every stamp on the pane; they are almost all different. This is caused by defective printing—uneven pressure in that process: turn to the back of the sheet and what I mean will be apparent, down one side the surcharge is nearly forced through the paper, and this accounts for the thick varieties of the same form of figures and letters.

The broad obliterating bar is of great interest. In my pane it starts inside the stamps on the left-hand side and runs across without a break to the last vertical row on the right with two exceptions, in the sixth row where the break is well outside the pane and the bottom row it breaks in the fifth stamp. I think this bar is of very great importance in identifying the printing, as it is not so liable to be varied in the printing through uneven pressure. I must ask my readers after perusing my description of the printing of the ½d. on 5s. to consider that the panes are printed as the latter value, viz., only one pane at a time.

Diagram of the setting up of the left-hand pane of the 1d. on 5s.:—

Roman "d."

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *d* | *d* | *c* | *d* | *c* | *b* |
| *d* | *c* | *d* | *d* | *d* | *d* |
| *d* | *c* | *b* | *b* | *b* | *b* |
| *d* | *b* | *b* | *b* | *b* | *b* |
| *d* | *bb* | *b* | *b* | *b* | *b* |
| *d* | *bb* | *bb* | *c* | *b* | *b* |
| *c* | *bb* | *bb* | *c* | *c* | *b* |
| *d* | *d* | *d* | *d* | *d* | *d* |
| *d* | *d* | *d* | *d* | *d* | *d* |
| *dd* | *d* | *d* | *d* | *d* | *dd* |

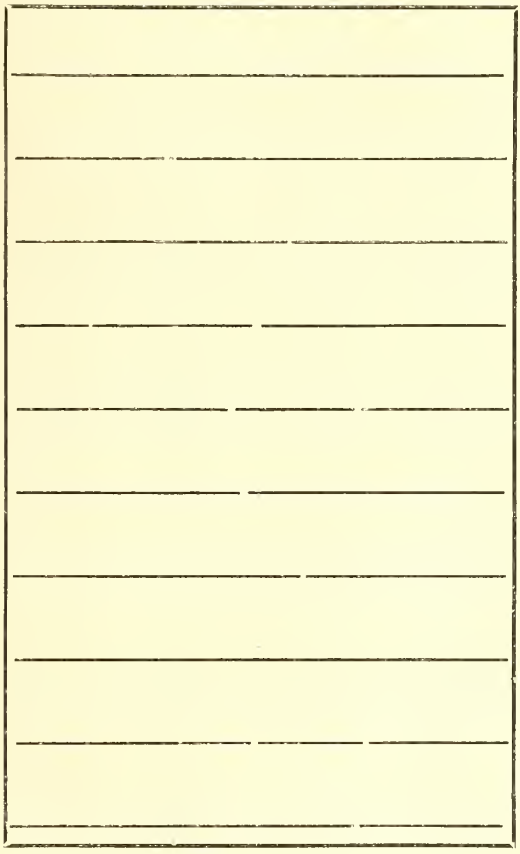
*½d. on 5s.*

I have a sheet of this value and since reading Mr. Yaar's paper have studied it. I will try and give you some idea of the setting up. It consists of two horizontal panes of sixty, the surcharge being printed on one pane and then repeated on the other. If you compare the obliterating bars you will find the same breaks in each of the panes, exactly in the same position on each pane, thus proving that the sheet was printed at two operations. Apparently, there are many

varieties of surcharge, but on careful examination the differences are accounted for by the faulty printing: turn over the sheet and examine the back and you will find that all the thick types are caused by uneven pressure in printing. I fail to find any variation in either the "½" or the "d." and feel certain they are all from the same fount of type.

With reference to the obliterating bar, it seems to me to be a very important means of identifying the various printings, therefore I give diagram of it. The diagram is for one pane, which is repeated on the other, and in my sheet the left-hand one is printed very much heavier than the right-hand and the bar is not in a straight line across.

Diagram of obliterating bar:—



No break.

Break in 2nd stamp.

,, 4th ,,

,, 3rd ,,

,, 3rd and 5th stamps.

,, 3rd stamp.

,, 4th ,,

No break.

Break in 3rd and 5th stamps.

,, 5th stamp.

# Notable Philatelists.

## C. J. Daun.

THE exception proves the rule and in this connection the subject of our sketch this month stands out, we believe, as the only Great Mogul who, limiting his collection by reference to the calendar, specialises the stamps issued subsequent to the year 1880. As demonstrating how exceptionally fine Mr. Daun's collection is of the particular colonies he goes for after 1880, we append the following short description of some of his albums.

In *Orange River Colony:* Nearly everything in complete sheets with the types, and among other things a block of 2½ of the second printing with raised stops, showing the antique "2"; two varieties of the 5s. with mixed stops, and also the 5s. without figure of value; the 6d. rose with thick V.

*Oil Rivers:* Complete, including the £1 on 1s. violet with inverted surcharge, the £1 in red, of which only two copies exist; and the £1 black, which is unique.

*Dominica:* 1d. on 6d. green unused.

*Turks Island:* Rare type 2½d. on 6d., also two rare types of the 2½d. on 1s. blue, one without fraction bar.

*Great Britain:* £5 on bluish, 10s. and 20s. watermark anchor, all mint.

*Straits Settlements:* Feudatory States, a very fine lot, including Bangkok 8c. with "B" inverted.

*Sierra Leone:* 2½d. on 2s. all types.

We could easily supplement this list, but enough has been said to prove our premises, and our readers will be more interested in learning some of Mr. Daun's experiences and how it was he came to specially adopt the current issues as his forte, so in this connection we will let the Notable Philatelist speak for himself:—

"Born on September 1st, 1856; went to Harrow, September, 1870, and Trinity College, Cambridge, October, 1875; B.A. 1878, M.A. 1881. I do not recollect the exact date when I commenced collecting, but have my first album—an Oppen—dated 1867, with the spaces for the various issues marked by my mother. I also still have my first catalogue, compiled by Bellars & Davie, and published by J. C. Hotten, of Piccadilly, in 1864. My earliest attempt at forming a collection was limited to obtaining stamps from friends and also getting rid of some of my pocket money, by investing in stamps from sheets, sometimes good and often bad, as I found out later on: I have a vivid remembrance of the green sheets from which they were taken.

"In 1870 I transferred my collection to a Moens, and from that time until 1874 added a fair number to my store. About that time I purchased a number of good stamps from Swaysland, of Brighton, and remember Sydney views priced at 2s. 6d., I think. Upon going



C. J. Daun.

up to Cambridge I found what with cricket, etc., there was very little time, and perhaps inclination, for carrying on my collection; but during my three years there I saw a great deal of the late T. K. Tapling, whom I had met as a boy, and constantly looked at his magnificent collection when staying with him at Kingswood. It was not, however, until May, 1889, I started again, having my general collection as a foundation. In those days I went in for the world, but was especially fond of Ceylons, of which I had a fairly good lot, and it was this country that induced Baron Anthony de Worms to buy my collection in 1892. I parted with it with regret as it contained many fine things, including a 4d. blue British Guiana of 1856 issue. It had always been my aim to get as fine copies as possible, whether used or unused. Prices at that time were rather different from what they are now, as everyone knows, and I find upon turning up some old papers that my 4d. Ceylons cost me £5, 8d. £3, 9d. £2 10s., all imperf. and used, an unused copy of the 9d. £4 10s., and the 2d. C C in colour of star £3 unused; Barbadoes 1d. on 5s., pair unused, £2 5s.; Mauritius, large fillet, very fine, £8; ditto 2d., very early state of plate, £3; Newfoundland 1s. vermilion, £4 15s.; 3 lire Tuscany, £10 10s.; Great Britain 2d., perf. 16, large crown, unused, £3; 1d. Sydney view, unused, with full gum, £4; and many others at equally moderate prices. I may add that Tommy Tapling (as he was generally called) proposed me as a member of the London Society in 1889, and we were always fast friends until the time of his lamented death.

"What induced me to commence collecting again in 1900 I cannot say, but I suppose it is difficult to give up a pursuit like philately for ever; at any rate I did begin again and thought I had given myself a fairly easy task in limiting myself to the issues of British Colonials (unused) from 1880—1900, but I soon found than even in this period there were many stamps very difficult to obtain, especially as I would only take copies in absolutely mint condition if it was possible to find them in this state. I, however, broke somewhat through this rule, taking all issues in some of the West Indian group, such as St. Vincent, St. Christopher, Turks Islands, British Honduras, &c., but did not specialise particularly in these countries; I, however, devoted special attention to Oil Rivers, the V.R.I. surcharges on Orange Free State, and Zanzibar—the two latter countries at the present moment I am helping to list for Africa, Part III. Zanzibar I find very difficult, as so many fresh varieties are constantly being unearthed, and there is so little data to work upon; but I am always in hopes of complete panes turning up, so that we can locate different varieties. The three latter countries have been exhibited at the private exhibitions of the London Society, otherwise I have not shown except at Berlin this year, where I sent a selection and obtained two silver medals. It has always been my aim to take nothing but absolutely mint copies, and I have found the greatest charm to be in finding the different varieties one by one, rather than in buying the country ready made."

# Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 277, Vol. XXVI).

## Descriptive Part.—Ducal Government.

### First Designs.

On Plate I. are shewn two drawings of the Estense coat of arms of different sizes, one enclosed in a rectangle 75mm. × 62mm., the other 18mm. × 21mm., the latter being of the same dimensions as the first issue of Austrian stamps (1st June, 1850). These two designs, executed in a very delicate manner in pencil, have on the left of the crown "BOLLO," on the right "POSTALE"; above the larger design, added with a pen, we read "R.D. BOLLO POSTALE" (R.D. stands for Regio Ducale = Ducal Royal). All this is drawn and written by hand on paper, on which is fastened a vertical strip of three proofs of Austrian stamps, printed in black on white, of a pattern similar to that adopted,[1] and not gummed, which served as pattern. Of the three Austrian proofs the bottom one has the value of 6 kreuzer (carantani), the other two of 1 gulden (fiorino).

These designs and the three Austrian proofs—as they are reproduced—were annexed to the Report presented on the 7th July, 1850, by the Commission charged with the study of the Austrian Postal Regulations for adoption in the Duchy. They were then sent to the Austrian Ambassador, Count Allegri, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the letter which I have published, dated 17th of the same month. Count Allegri forwarded them to Vienna for the Royal Press, to which had been confided the execution of the stamps for the Duchy of Modena. The Royal Press sent the designs from there to Count Allegri, probably engraved in brass: they are reproduced on Plate IIa. Both are printed in black on the same sheet of hand-made paper (14½ × 33cm.), which is thick white and has the watermark of the maker, "J. Whatman." The sheet is folded in two, so that the crease falls between the two designs; it was enclosed with the letter of the 17th July just mentioned.

### The Coat-of-Arms.

In the design sent to Vienna and engraved there, the coat-of-arms consists of a shield on a royal mantle (ermine), the shield being divided

[1] The design of these Austrian proofs differs considerably from that adopted, and to my knowledge has not been yet described. The double-headed eagle has longer necks and plain coloured heads. The sword grasped in a claw is in a more oblique position, the globe held by the other claw is larger than in the pattern adopted; the leaves of the branch at the right, when facing it, are very little like oak leaves and are not executed so well. These proofs bear the inscription "K.K. Post-Stämpel," whilst in the stamps this latter word is written *Stempel*, and the letters themselves are somewhat longer. I have also seen a proof of the 6 kreuzer of the same type in dull rose on thin white paper, without gum.

in two; the left portion when facing it (the dexter side, heraldically) contains a silver band on a red field (vertical lines) the arms of the Archdukes of Austria; on the other portion is a silver eagle with wings outspread, crowned, on a blue field (horizontal lines).

A full description of the Austro-Estense blazonry was presented by Count Giovanni Galvani on the 1st May, 1858, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had been asked for it by the expert Bavarian, Otto Titan von Hefner, for a heraldic work which he was preparing.

I think it advisable to give this description. In this drawing of the Austro-Estense arms in the large shield the lion rampant is not reproduced with forked tail, and in the Gallizian arms instead of one black crow and three golden crowns there are two crows. This is met with in many other reproductions of this coat-of-arms.

The coat-of-arms of his Royal Highness the Archduke our Ruler (Plate IIb) consists of a large quartered shield with a smaller divided shield in the middle.

This latter shows on the dexter the noble arms of the Most August Imperial House of Austria impaled with those of Hapsburg and Lorena; that is to say, in the dexter a red lion crowned on a gold field for Hapsburg impaling the arms of the Archdukes of Austria, a band of silver on a red field, the two impaling a red band charged with three small silver eagles one above another on a gold field for the Dukes of Lorena; and on the sinister are the arms of the House of Este, a silver eagle crowned on a proper, *i.e.* blue field.

The first or large shield, in the first quarter, bears the arms of the Kingdom of Hungary: the dexter has eight bars alternately silver and red (old Hungary); the sinister bears three green mountains on a red field, the centre one of which is topped with a gold crown from which rises a silver patriarchal cross (new Hungary).

In the second quarter are the arms of the Kingdom of Bohemia, viz., a silver lion crowned, with tail forked and passed into the cross of Saint Andrea on a red field.

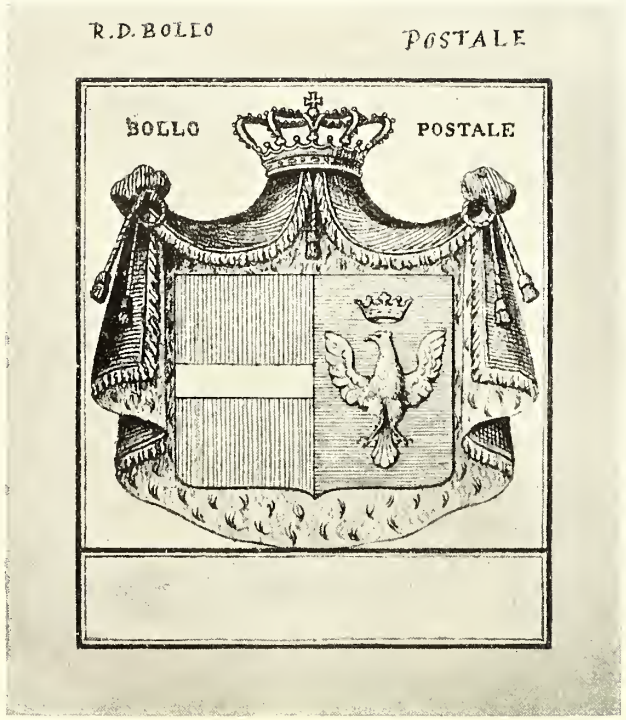
In the third quarter are the arms of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, viz., a shield divided in silver and blue—the dexter portion of which contains a blue snake twisted six times in pale with a flesh-coloured child emerging from the head, so that the head and stretched-out arms are visible (Lombardy); in the sinister portion is the golden-winged lion of Saint Mark, with diadem, holding in its paws an open book with the following motto: "Pax Tibi, Marce, Evangelista" (Venice).

Finally, in the last quarter, are the impaled arms of the Kingdoms of Gallizia and of Lodomiria, the dexter showing a blue field with a dividing red band surmounted by a black crow and three gold crowns lowered under the band, two and one (Gallizia), and the sinister a similar field to the first with two bars, each having six squares of silver and red alternately in two rows of three (Lodomiria).

The whole of this coat-of-arms signifies that the reigning house is of Austria-Este and that these Archducal Dukes are also—

Royal Princes of Hungary
Bohemia
Lombardy and Venezia
Gallizia and Lodomiria.

# Plate I.

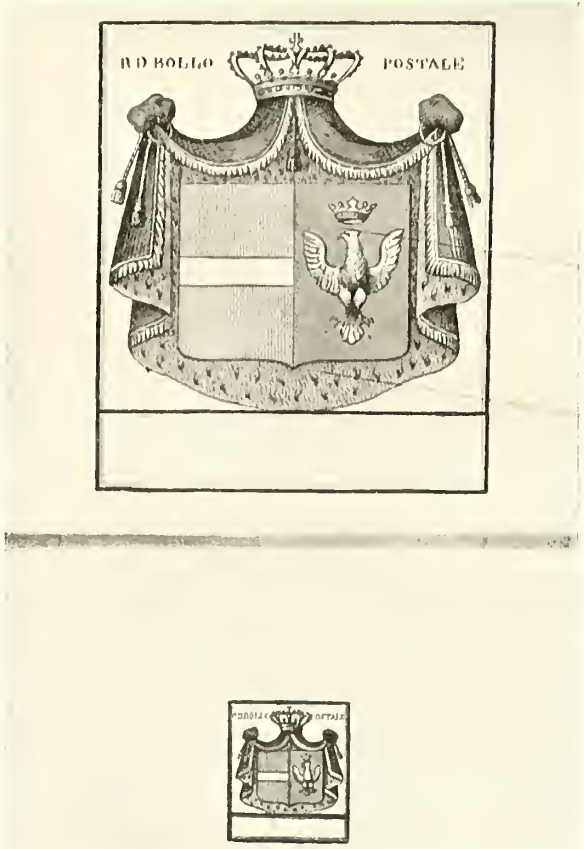

R.D. BOLLO
POSTALE
BOLLO
POSTALE


K.K. POST. STAMPEL.
1 GULDEN.

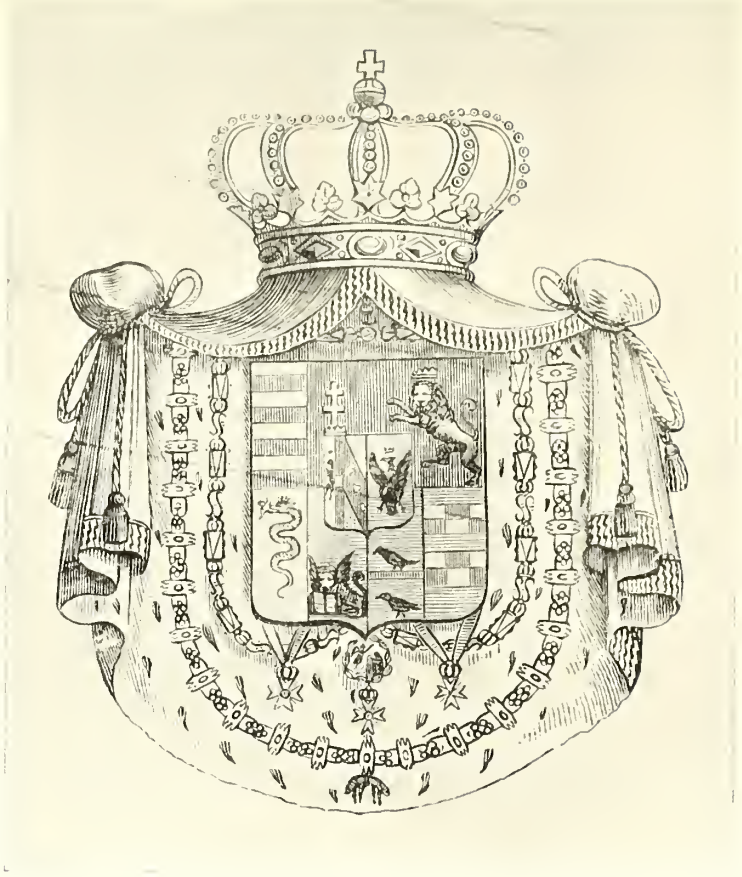

K.K. POST. STAMPEL.
1 GULDEN.


K.K. POST. STAMPEL.
6 KREUZER.


BOLLO
POSTALE




A.



B.

As the House of Austria has for a long time adopted as supporters for its back-shield two griffins striped with black and gold, gold mouthed and red tongued, and as His Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, grandfather of the reigning Sovereign (Francesco V), likewise used them for his own shield, our Sovereigns have also kept them, using them mostly in the cases when the arms are not employed with the royal mantle but adorned only with the Archducal crown.

The shield then is at present adorned with the Grand Magistral Necklace of the Royal Order of the Estense Eagle under the invocation of Saint Contardo of Este, as well as with the insignia of the principal Orders with which the Sovereign is invested, and especially with that of the Toson d'Oro (Golden Fleece).

Since there is very little said about the Estense eagle in this description it will be useful to give here what is written about the original in the well-known work of Litta, "Famiglie Celebri Italiane" (Milan, G. Ferrario, 1832):—

"The silver eagle with closed wings on a blue field is the original coat of arms of the Estensi. This figure was on their banners as far back as 1239. Blue was the colour usually adopted by the Guelphian faction, whilst the Ghibellines generally used red. Charles VII, King of France in 1431, on the first of January conceded the three golden lilies on a blue field, edged with silver, to the Marchese Nicholas III. Frederick III, in 1452, granted to him the imperial eagle on a gold field, to denote the imperial feud of Modena and Reggio, and, at the same time, also the eagle which is divided perpendicularly, half black on a gold field, half silver on a blue field, as the insignia of the County of Rovigo, then instituted, in which were included Adria, Comacchio, Lendinara, Argenta, S. Alberto, and other lands. Sisto IV, renewing in 1474 the investiture of Ferrara to Ercole I, conceded him the pontifical keys, to which was added, date unknown, the triple crown, distinctive in not being common with any other family, and which is used by the Estensi as being the oldest Vicars (Popes) of the Church. The gonfalon (standard) was added in 1368, when Pope Nicholas V nominated the Marchese Nicholas of Este as perpetual 'confalioniere' (standard-bearer) of the Holy Church, with his descendants. Nicholas died without leaving any sons, but the Estense continued to use the gonfalon. Giulio II, in 1508, conferred the charge of standard-bearer upon Alphonse I, Duke of Ferrara, although he deprived him of it afterwards; but in spite of this the gonfalon was not taken from the coat-of-arms. Various towns and territories ruled by the Estensi quartered the Este arms with their own, as Lendinara, which united them with its two towers: this is to serve as a warning that the Estense eagle in some arms is only secondary."

About the two laurel branches (often wrongly called olive) which surround the Este eagle in the stamps and in many medals, seals, etc., of the last ducal period, I have not been able to trace anything. It seems, however, that the eagle was thus bordered in 1814, but that in the form seen in the stamps it was adopted in 1814 when they were repeatedly placed in relief over the principal portions of the ducal apartments.

### Issue of 1st June, 1852.

The correspondence which I have published shews us that the execution of the stamps was not confided to the Imperial Press of Vienna after the General Post Office of Austria had advised the reproduction of a historical or mythological image instead of the coat of arms, as that would have rendered it easier to detect forgeries, which might be attempted. The Director of the Estense Post has advised instead the reproduction of a "crown of leaves." In this uncertainty the matter lay some time in suspense, so that before the Postal Convention came into force it was decided to produce the stamps at Modena. We see from the correspondence that the Minister of Finance, having received from the General Post Office of Tuscany several notices and suggestions about the manufacture of the stamps and two samples of those adopted in the Grand Duchy, made arrangements with the Modenese engraver, Tomaso Rinaldi—partner of the firm of goldsmiths, Rocca, Rinaldi & Algeri—and gave him the charge of proposing a design.

I have not yet found any document which gives us the date when Rinaldi offered one or more designs, nor have I succeeded in ascertaining whether these are still in existence. All this leads us to think that the arrangements between the Minister and the engraver were made verbally.

In the middle of February, 1852, the Minister of Finance informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the matrices were finished almost, if not quite; I do not know, however, whether the word "matrices" is to be interpreted in its exact meaning or whether rather only the steel die was ready that month, as this seems to be more probable. The engraver's invoice, in which we see the steel die, the copper matrices and the "clichés" mentioned, is dated May 13th, 1852, and I think that the material had been delivered some day previously. On the 14th the Minister of Finance ordered 534 "clichés" to be delivered to the Stamp Office, and the die and matrices to be kept in the archives of the Ministry of Finance. But on the 10th of May orders had been given that the printing of the stamps was to commence "on May 11th at nine o'clock exactly"; however, it is not certain that the type had been sent to the Stamp Office on that day, but we notice that the first supply was sent on the 13th of that month, on which date I am of opinion the printing of the postage stamps commenced.

### The Type adopted.

It measures 18½ × 21½mm. (very nearly the dimensions of the first Austrian stamps). The Estense Eagle with folded wings, surmounted with a royal crown and enclosed in two laurel branches joined at the bottom with a ribbon, is contained in a rectangle with ornamented sides and "Poste Estensi" at the top in long capital letters. At the bottom was left, between two ornamental corners, a space in which capital type for indicating the value was to be inserted. This was held firm by a lower line completing the rectangle.[1] (See Plate III, No. 1 and 2).

[1] Since writing the above, I have received from a friend of mine a matrix die which he obtained from an antiquary in Bologne. The matrix, which is of copper, is very

### The Proofs of the Type adopted.

I have not been able to ascertain whether any proofs printed direct from the original die still exist; it is probable that they have shared the same fate, unknown to me, which happened to the designs executed by Rinaldi.

Doubtless at the commencement of the printing, some sheets of 5 centime stamps of different colours were shewn to the Minister of Finance in order that he might judge of the quality of the paper. These sheets contained 260 stamps in two panes of 130 each, arranged in thirteen horizontal rows of ten; between the two panes run two parallel lines 3mm. apart. Each stamp has a full stop after the figure. The copy which occupies the sixth place in the last row but one of the right-hand pane has an error "C⍈NT. 5."

These 5 centime proofs are printed on paper of the following colours and quality:—

(*a*) White, hand-made, horizontally laid and absorbent (quality not adopted).

(*b*) White, hand-made, strong, which has the double-lined letter A as watermark, enclosed in a rectangle, repeated 260 times (quality adopted for 1 lira stamps). The sheet is gummed and has on the recto left margin the word "gomma" (gum) written in pen and ink.

(*c*) Rose, hand-made, thick (colour and quality not adopted).

(*d*) Yellow, machine-made (adopted for the 15 centime stamps).

(*e*) Light blue, machine-made (not of the same shade as chosen for the first printing of the 40 centime stamps).

These sheets remained in the possession of the Minister of Finance, among whose descendants a portion of a sheet, viz., thirty-one stamps of 5 centimes (with full stop after the figure) on green machine-made paper has likewise been seen, not however the exact colour of the paper adopted, and also another block of eighteen stamps of 25 centimes, straw-coloured paper, thicker than that usually adopted, perhaps also machine-made. The two blocks are not gummed and must have been part of sheets of 240 stamps (not of 260 as the others above), *i.e.*, they were arranged in the same way as the sheets of stamps actually issued.

We observe how in these specimen sheets all the colours which were adopted were represented, although with some differences in shade.

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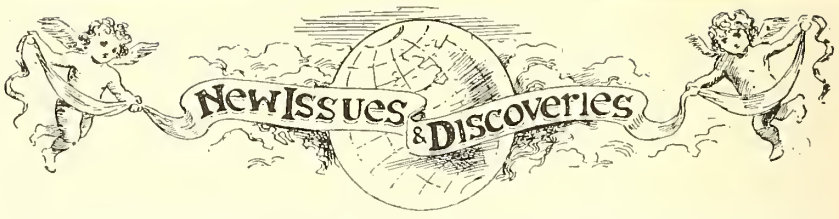
interesting because it bears the lower inscription, thus, "5. CENTES·" in the capitals, instead of "CENT. 5.", and is evidently engraved as well as the rest of the design. So the matrix shows the whole design as it was originally presented by the engraver. I think that later on it was found more convenient to have the bottom label removed (with the exception of the two ornaments at the sides) and the lower inscription inserted in type set material. Of course, in the matrix die the bottom line does not show the break at each side that we find in the postage stamp.

*(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.

**Bechuanaland Protectorate.**—Though the 1d. we mentioned in September has not yet materialised, the 2½d. King's Head comes surcharged for use here. Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a copy; the overprint is in black in small sans-serif capitals, and appears vertically on either side of the head.

*Adhesive.*

2½d. ultramarine, surcharged "Bechuanaland Protectorate" in two lines in black.

**Ceylon.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2, 3, 5, and 15 cents with multiple watermark.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

2 cents red-brown.
3 ,, green.
5 ,, lilac.
15 ,, ultramarine.

**Gold Coast.**—The current 2d. has been seen with new watermark.

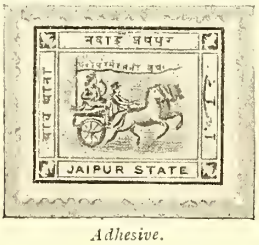
*Adhesive.*

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

2d. lilac and red.

**Hong Kong.**—We have been informed that the only stamps issued to date with multiple watermark are the 2, 4, 5, 20, 30, and 50 cents, and 1 and 2 dollars, the supply of the others with single watermark not being exhausted; in fact, of the 1 cent. there is sufficient stock to last several years.

**India.** Jeypore.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us a specimen of the new ½ anna; it is, as will be seen, a much more imposing production than its predecessor, being well engraved and printed on good paper.




*Adhesive.*

½ anna indigo.

**Lagos.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shewn us the 2s. 6d. and 10s. on the new paper.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

2s. 6d. green and carmine.
10s. green and brown.

**Malta.**—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 5d. and 1s. values have appeared with the new watermark.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

5d. red.
1s. violet and lilac.

**Mauritius.**—We are advised that the 15c. green of the same type as the 18c. Foreign Express Delivery has been overprinted in red "Express Delivery (Inland)" 15c.

*Adhesive.*

*Express Delivery stamp.*

15c. green, overprinted in red.

**Natal.**—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* has seen the current 2s. 6d. with new watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

2s. 6d. lilac and black.

**St. Vincent.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 1s. on the new paper. This is the first value to appear thus.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

1s. green and carmine.

**South Australia.**—Writing to one of our correspondents, under date 2nd December, 1904, the Postmaster states that the 3d., 4d., and 2s. 6d. with large postage will not be issued for a considerable time perhaps even two or three years.

We see that the 5d. now comes to hand perf. 12; it has been listed a long time We chronicled the 2d. as having been issued a few numbers back.

# Foreign Countries.

**Austria.**—The 2 and 3 heller of the new type are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

*Adhesives.*

2h. black .. Perf. 12½-13.
3h. light brown ,,

**China.**—The provisional set of postage due stamps has come to an end as we now have a complete set in a neat little design which we illustrate herewith.




*Adhesives.*
*Unpaid letter stamps.*

½ cent dull blue.
1 ,, ,,
2 cents ,,
4 ,, ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,

**Colombia.** CUCUTA.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have supplied us with a new set for this province. The stamps are lithographed on plain white paper and imperf. They are rather small in size and of varying designs, certainly not worthy of illustration, and we doubt whether of description. The values are as follows:—

*Adhesives*

1 cent black.
2 cents green.
5 ,, red.
20 ,, brown.
20 ,, red.
50 ,, lilac.
1 peso yellow.

SANTANDER.—A similar set has been issued here and it is almost precisely similar in appearance; there are, however, more of them, which is a pity.

*Adhesives.*

5 cents blue-green. Imperf.
5 ,, emerald-green. ,,
10 ,, red. ,,
10 ,, dark blue. ,,
20 ,, mauve. ,,
50 ,, orange. ,,
1 peso black. ,,
5 pesos blue. ,,
10 ,, red. ,,

**Liberia.**—Five provisional stamps have just made their appearance here, the values created being 1 cent. and 2 cents.

They are as listed below: the 1c. on 5c. on 6c. has the previous values barred out, and a small oblique line to cancel the "s" of "cents;" the 2c. on 4c. has the words "Four" and "Official" barred out and the numerals in the corners covered with a star. In both these the new value is in words. The 2c. on 32c. has bars through "Thirty" and the figures, a large "2" occupying the centre of the stamps. We have seen the first mentioned with inverted surcharge. There are also two varieties on the sheet. No. 30 has no dot to the "i" of the "Five," while No. 40 shows the flat-topped "5."

*Adhesives.*

1c. in black on 5c. on 6c. green
2c. in black on 4c. black and green (Official).
2c. in red on 30c. slate blue.
1c. in black on 5c. on 6c. green, surcharge inverted.

*Official stamps.*

1c. in black on 5c. on 6c. O.S.
2c. in red on 30c. slate blue. O.S.

**Denmark.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us another value of the new type, a 20 öre in dark blue.




*Adhesive.*
20 öre dark blue.

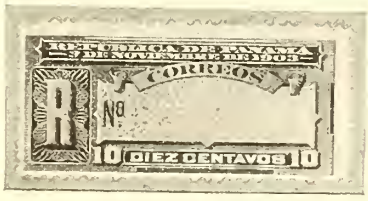
**France.** FRENCH GUINEA.—We now illustrate the design of the set chronicled last month.




**Panama, Republic of.**—We have from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the two stamps of the permanent type and also the 5 and 10c. with red bar at top and "Panama" in red at sides, overprinted "Canal Zone" in small clear capitals; they also send us the permanent Registration stamp.

*Adhesives.*

1c. green, overprinted CANAL ZONE in small capitals.
2c. carmine, ,, ,, ,,
5c. blue and red, ,, ,,
10c. orange and red, ,, ,,




*Registration Stamp.*
10c. yellow-green.

**Persia.** — Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* gives the list as shewn below of certain varieties or errors in the recent provisionals.

*Adhesives.*

4ch. in red and black on 5kr.; red surcharge inverted
8ch. in green and red on 5kr.; green ,,
8ch. in ,, ,, black on 5kr ;
8ch. in ,, ,, ,, on 5kr.; both ,,
16ch. in orange and green on 5kr.; orange ,,
3kr. in blue and lake on 5kr ; blue ,,
3t. in black ,, on 5kr.; black ,,

*Official stamp.*

10kr. rose-red (1904), surcharge inverted.

**Russia.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. forward four new stamps with the following note: —

"These have just been issued by the Russian Post Office in aid of a fund for assisting and maintaining the orphans of soldiers killed in the war with Japan. These stamps are available for payment of postage at their respective face value, the 3 kopecs stamps for postcards, 5 kopecs for local postage, 7 kopecs for inland postage, and 10 kopecs for foreign postage, but they are actually sold at the post offices at 6, 8, 10, and 13 kopecs respectively as indicated on the stamps, the 3 kopecs extra for each stamp being paid into the fund above referred to."

We illustrate the designs from which it will be seen that quite a new departure has been made.













*Adhesives.*

3 kop. dull rose and pale green (monument of Admiral Nackimoff at Sebastopol).
5 ,, dull lilac (monument of Minin and Posharski in Moscow).
7 ,, blue and flesh (monument of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg).
10 ,, blue and orange (monument of Alexander II in the Kremlin).

**Nicaragua.**—We have the 10c. mauve of 1902, surcharged "Vale 5" and four wavy lines below.

*Adhesive.*

5c. in blue on 10c. mauve.

**Uruguay.**—The latest newcomer is a 5m. in orange; it is rather better in appearance than the other values that have been coming along lately.




*Adhesive.*

5m. orange. Perf. 11½.

# Notes and News.

### The London Exhibition, 1906.

The Report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the advisability of holding an International Exhibition in London in the near future was read at the meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, on the 13th instant. The sub-committee consisted of Messrs. M. P. Castle, R. Ehrenbach, L. F. Fulcher, and F. Reichenheim, who, in their Report, advised the holding of an International Exhibition in London in 1906 between the months of April and July. The proposed Exhibition is to be managed by an Executive Committee of ten (with power to add to their number) with a Secretary and Assistant Secretary. The Report went on to suggest that this Committee should consist of four members nominated by the London Society; four members representing the trade; Mr. Slade, as the Secretary of the Herts Philatelic Society; and Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, who not only represents the Manchester Society but also as Chairman of the Manchester Exhibition, 1899, possesses special knowledge of the work. The four gentlemen who acted as the sub-committee were subsequently appointed by the meeting—which by a unanimous vote adopted the Report—as the representatives of the Society, and the members selected for the trade are Messrs. W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, G. Hamilton-Smith, and a member of the firm of Messrs. Bright & Son. Mr. Oldfield is to be the Secretary and Mr. Hausburg the Assistant Secretary.

It is well known that the proposal has the hearty support of the Vice-President of the Society and of the members generally, and that the trade looks with distinct favour upon the event, so that everything bodes well for its success. We have for the last year or more in these columns steadfastly maintained that the time was ripe for another Exhibition on a large scale in London, and in so doing trust we have in the main been echoing the opinion generally of our readers, who, when the time comes, we have no doubt will figure very conspicuously in the awards.

### The Manchester Philatelic Society.

The second-half of the Fourteenth Session commenced on Friday, January 6th, with a display of twelve stamps of any one country by each member. Amongst those selected were:—British Honduras unused, including 6d. and 1s., perf. 12½, by Mr. Abbott; Cape of Good Hope, including 4d. wood block with re-touch, and used pairs of the 1d. and 4d. Woodblocks and of the 1s. emerald, by Mr. Beckton; Great Britain, by Mr. Bernstein, among the stamps being the 1s. green, K variety, and the 6d. buff, plate 13; Holland, by Mr. Coote; New Zealand, including the 6d. brown on pelure paper, perf., and the 1d. red, watermark N Z., perf., by Mr. Gee; Parma, by Mr. Gibson; France, unused, by Mr. Grunewald; Northern Nigeria, some shewing early cancellation in pen and red ink for Jeddah, by Mr Albrecht; and Antigua, unused, by Mr. Taylor.

Messrs. Holmes and Duiven were elected active and corresponding members respectively, and the resignations of the Rev. J. F. Brown and Messrs. Collett, Flohr, Heginbottom, and F. A. Roberts were accepted with regret.

At the Two Hundred and Twenty-third Meeting on the 20th inst., Mr. Duerst read a paper on "What we see on Stamps," dealing, as the title implies, with the designs, heraldic, pictorial, allegorical, etc., adopted by the various stamp issuing countries.

### Tonga.

A curious instance of the belief generally evinced in the reliability of Gibbons' Catalogue is furnished by the following quotation from one of the leading auctioneers' catalogues to hand during the month.

> Tonga: ½d. on 7½d. on 2d (Gibbons 49*a*), but with error "Vae" instead of "Val," an uncatalogued variety, very fine

The stamp referred to, as a matter of fact, is the normal variety, the mistake is made by the catalogue printing "Val" instead of "Vae."

Speaking of Tonga reminds one that the islanders have been termed "The snobs of the Pacific," and they, according to the *Daily Mail*," have been known to say that God created the Tongans first, pigs afterwards, and white men last. A British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom in 1900. It is time the farce was ended and the group annexed to Fiji, of which it practically forms a part, and the king made a "roko" (provincial chief), as in Fiji, with a good salary, regularly paid,

### Salisbury Postcards.

The series of pictorial postcards recently published by Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, are not only exceptionally artistic and effective representations in black and white of some of the many objects of interest in that quaint and picturesque cathedral city, but are additionally attractive to philatelists from the fact that they are reproductions of sketches made by the publisher himself. It is certain that they will be heartily welcomed by cartophilists, amongst whom the name of William Brown, of Salisbury, bids fair to become as well-known as it has been for many years to all connected with our hobby.

### St. Helena.

In Vol. XXIII., page 72, a short article appeared in which the 1s., perf. 12½, of this Colony, bearing the value impressed twice, was described.

The article demonstrated that the sheets of 240 were surcharged in four operations, namely: five vertical rows at a time equal to sixty stamps, and not one hundred and twenty stamps or half the sheet, the hitherto accepted arrangement.

The article and the block of stamps with which it was illustrated also showed how the variety bearing the double surcharge, as well as the one with surcharge omitted, came about.

One row only of each of these errors occurred on one sheet, which gives us twelve stamps of each, and it is thus nearly certain that the machine became faulty in its register on descending to overprint the sheet for the last, which means that it is the bottom row of the sheet in which the varieties with surcharge omitted occur.

It is well known that these varieties were never issued to the post office, but remained for years presumably in the control of the printers, and came out with so many other old colonials a few years ago.

We believe we are correct in saying that philatelists are indebted to Mr. J. R. F. Turner for supplying them with these rarities to add to a country which is by no means too complete, and as presumably the whole of this defectively printed sheet came into Mr. Turner's hands he may be able to speak definitely as to correctness or otherwise of our surmise.

It may be of interest to state the whereabouts of the double surcharge varieties, which is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Vernon Roberts .. | 4 |
| Lord Crawford .. .. | 2 |
| M. la Renotiere .. .. | 1 |
| Lord Kintore .. .. | 1 |
| Mr. J. H. Abbott .. .. | 1 |
| Mr. W. Dorning Beckton .. | 1 |

### The French Postal Rate.

An agitation is again on foot in France for a reduction of the Inland Postal Rate from 15 to 10 centimes. The well-known newspaper, *Le Matin*, has published a table showing how the receipts have increased since the rate of 25 centimes was altered to 15 centimes in 1878, and arguing that a further reduction to 10 centimes would bring about a considerable augmentation of postal revenue.

Commenting upon this subject, *Le Journal des Philatélistes* (the name under which *La Côté Réelle des Timbres-postes* now appears), employs some very plain language, as the following extracts show :—"The Post instead of being a public service is a mine of millions for the Government, and these millions go—Heaven only knows where." "We must have this reform, which is worth many others which are the objects of so much attention by our Government. It is shameful for France to know that Great Britain has enjoyed for 64 years the postal rate which we demand in vain, and which prevents the realisation of another ideal, the International Stamp. We have been the laughing-stock of the world in this matter. To write to a friend living a few hundred yards away costs more than to write to the United States, Japan, or Kamtchatka. Fifteen centimes here against ten there. The idea is undoubtedly amusing, but is not one of which we can be proud." "A sad state of things, not surprising, but a strange example of the way in which we are governed. And this is what is called 'Progress.'"

### A System of Purchase.

Messrs. Bright & Son announce that they are open to purchase any stamps of which they may be short, requiring to make up sets, etc., at half their catalogue prices, providing the following rules are observed :

1.—All stamps to be mounted on sheets, etc., the stamps of each country to be together, and, if possible, in alphabetical order and grouped in continents.
2.—Above each stamp our catalogue number and the catalogue price must be marked.
3.—All stamps must be in good condition, and, if unused, with gum, unless issued otherwise. Current or lately current unused stamps are accepted at face value.
4.—Postage for return, and registration if necessary, must accompany the selection, or same will be deducted from remittance.

All selections will be returned within one week of receipt with remittance for stamps retained. Strict attention to above rules will increase purchases.

As, in many cases, collectors will prefer to purchase other stamps from Messrs. Bright so as to increase their collections rather than receive cash for their duplicates, they are prepared in these cases to credit them with an increase of 10 per cent. upon the net amount of stamps they retain from their selections. A list of the stamps required in payment must be sent, giving the catalogue numbers, and stating whether used or unused, or cheapest.

The time was when collectors had very little hope of obtaining any fair price from the trade for their duplicates and when the only offer was to exchange at full catalogue rates against a special price list issued by the trade, offering, alas, too often a ridiculously small price per dozen and hundred stamps of a sort. Competition and the auctions have worked wonders in the stamp trade, so much so that by going to a respectable firm one may now, as a rule, rely upon fair treatment. The system inaugurated by Messrs. Bright & Son has much to commend it, and under it collectors will get much more for their stamps worth less than ten shillings each catalogue value than has hitherto been thought possible.

### Railway Letter Stamps.

We have received for review a priced catalogue of the Railway Letter Stamps of the United Kingdom issued from February, 1891, to October, 1904, compiled by H. L'Estrange Ewen. The booklet is a handy size, printed on glazed paper, very suitable for showing up the illustrations, and contains all told some sixty pages. Although only a priced catalogue, quite a number of notes appear, which make the book of some interest, even to those who like ourselves cannot (perhaps unfortunately) differentiate from a philatelic point of view, between a railway letter stamp and a railway parcel stamp. The preface says: "It will perhaps surprise collectors who have not hitherto taken any interest in railway letter stamps to know that of the 637 varieties described in this catalogue, no fewer than 21 are completely unknown, and something like 100 others are in unused condition as rare or rarer than the two famous 'Post Office' Mauritius stamps, of which a pair are reported to have been recently sold for £2,600."

We do not wish to appear captious, but this paragraph is very loosely written; to begin with, these stamps were printed in singles, and no such thing as a pair is possible. But further, we have heard of no recent sale of two Post Office Mauritius for £2,600, and are curious to know details. Were they two one-penny or two two-penny, or one of each?

We cannot refrain from saying that we consider the *simile* which is drawn is a very absurd one; but after all, every collector is apt to think his geese are swans, and it is wonderful how often the comparison is made with the market gems of the Philatelic world. All of us, more or less, think we possess some stamp or other which, judged by the standpoint of rarity, makes the Post Office Mauritius pale into insignificance. Our experience also teaches us that such rarities are to be sought for in the Native Indian States, in South American surcharges, in the field of fiscals, and it would seem we have now to add to this list railway letter stamps.

The remainder of the preface is more palatable. It gives the following particulars of the 637 issues:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | .. | 108 | 1898 | .. | 67 |
| 1892 | .. | 38 | 1899 | .. | 49 |
| 1893 | .. | 39 | 1900 | .. | 45 |
| 1894 | .. | 42 | 1901 | .. | 32 |
| 1895 | .. | 39 | 1902 | .. | 35 |
| 1896 | .. | 47 | 1903 | .. | 36 |
| 1897 | .. | 42 | 1904 | .. | 18 |

"The sudden demand in 1898 on the part of collectors caused many companies to have new printings; since then the tendency has been to order larger and, consequently, less frequent supplies. The largest number of stamps issued by one company to date is 227,000 of the North Eastern Railway Company, and the largest number of varieties 80 by the same company. The smallest is 200 for the North Pembrokeshire & Fishguard Railway. The largest number of stamps ever printed at one time for a company is 120,000 for the Great Western; the smallest about 60 for the East London Railway. The largest sheets in which railway letter stamps are printed contain 60 stamps, the smallest 2; and the stamps of one company are not sold in sheets, but are bound into small books with counterfoils."

### Government Integrity.

The stamps of the old type of St. Helena have been on sale for a very long time now at the Post Office, and some months ago the Crown Agents for the Colonies advertised the whole lot for sale in parcels of not less than fifty pounds in value at the best tenders received up to the end of the year, the stipulation being face value or over. After that date collectors were assured the surplus remaining unsold would be destroyed. Instead of this, however, we find the remainder have been postmarked in entire sheets and sold to a firm of dealers in the City of London. It is not a transaction upon which we can compliment the authorities or congratulate either collectors or the dealer who acquired the lot. To think that St. Helena, possessing such a grand old series of stamps, attaching to which there was an unblemished reputation, should have placed herself amongst the worst offenders of the Seebeck countries, is a shock from which we are not likely to quickly recover.

The firm who purchased them would create a wonderful reputation with collectors and a lasting advertisement by having a public bonfire of the lot. The alternative is very much the same as the reprints of Heligoland are at present used for.

### War Stamps.

Russia has issued a series of stamps which are to be sold at 3 kopecs over their face value, the surplus going towards a fund distributed by certain patriotic Russian ladies who are assisting the families of their country's soldiers. We do not like such issues, and the fact that this country in her adversity is sinning for the first time does not alter our conviction, although it may somewhat temper our criticism.

In design and execution the stamps are declared to be works of art. This is essential to their sale, and only what we are accustomed to in these days, and purchasers are assured that the number to be issued is strictly limited. For the sake of charity this is surely a mistake. It will take a great many 3 kopecks to render any appreciable help to those already on the fund, and this number is sure to be materially increased the longer the war is carried on. Patriotic Russians will surely purchase the stamps freely, regardless of the numbers issued, and collectors in regard to this class of stamps are getting a bit too old to be caught by such a bait. They have swallowed it too often in the past, and it has invariably left behind a nasty taste and an empty pocket.

### A Provisional Postmark.

Mr. R. Albrecht sends us a curious postmark which has recently been in use at Thrapston while the ordinary die was under repair at headquarters. It consists of a circle rather larger than a half-crown containing the name of the town in thin, widely-spaced letters.

The postmaster kindly writes us :—" The skeleton stamp was in use at this office from the 20th October to 13th December, 1904. Code letters were inserted at different hours in the day in order to shew time of posting. Thus L. F. A. would mean 11.30 a.m., F.I.A. would mean 6.45 a.m., and F.I.P. 6.45 p.m. The code letters used are those in use in the P.O. Telegraphs, with the addition of A or P to denote a.m. or p.m."

# The Mart.

By Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper at the Temple Hotel on December 15th and 16th, 1904.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| French Somali Coast: 1st issue, 40c. blue and carmine, unused block of 4, mint, with inverted centres .. .. | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do., a single specimen, 25c. blue and pale blue, and 1903, 25c. blue, mint and with centres inverted .. .. | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Do., 25c. blue and pale blue, block of 4, mint, with centres inverted .. .. | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Do., 2 francs green and carmine, with centre inverted, mint .. .. .. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 1903, 25c. blue, block of 4, mint, with inverted centres .. .. .. .. | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Do., 2 francs green, with centre inverted, mint .. .. .. .. .. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Ceylon: 1883-84, perforated 12, 24c. purple-brown, mint .. .. .. . | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Labuan: 1st issue, wmk. sideways, 6c. orange-brown, mint .. .. .. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Do., 1880-82, wmk. C. & C.C., 2c., 6c., 8c. and 16c., all unused .. .. .. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 12c. carmine, mint .. .. .. | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 1883-86, 8c. carmine, mint .. .. .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 40c. amber, the very rare shade, mint | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1886, wmk. C. & C. A,, perforated 12, 2c. rose-red, mint, but perfs. partially clipped left side, an uncatalogued variety, and extremely rare .. .. | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| 1893 provl., "TWO CENTS" inverted on 40c. amber, used on piece .. .. | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., "SIX CENTS" invert-d on 16c. grey, a very fine horizontal pair .. | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Cape of Good Hope: 1s yellow-green, a very fine pair, used on entire letter with a 6d. lilac and a pair of 1d. rose-red, all fine .. .. .. .. | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Lagos: 1887-94, 4d. lilac, error, value omitted, mint .. .. .. .. | 15 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., no watermark, 1s. green and black, scarce shade, mint .. .. .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Orange River Colony: 1888 provl. 1d. on 3d. ultramarine, variety, 1 and d. wide apart, tiny tear .. .. .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Helena: 1884-95, wmk. C. & C.A., perf. 12s. 6d. mauve, error, surcharge omitted, mint .. .. .. .. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Swazieland: black surcharge, ½d. grey, 1d. carmine, 2d. olive-bistre, 1s. green, and 5s. slate-blue, red surcharge, ½d. grey, all with inverted surcharges, and in mint state.. .. .. .. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Zululand: 1st issue, 5s. carmine, mint .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Canada: 1899 provl., 2c. on 3c. rose-carmine of 1897-98, with inverted surcharge, mint .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Do., 2c. on 3c. rose-carmine of 1898-99, with inverted surcharge, mint state .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Newfoundland: 1st issue, half a 2d. scarlet vermilion, used as 1d. on entire letter-sheet, with a 6½d. scarlet-vermilion (damaged) and 5d. .. .. .. | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Bahamas: 1863, perf. 12½, 1s. green, mint .. | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| St. Vincent: 1885, perf. 12, 1d. carmine, mint .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Trinidad: 1894, surcharged "O S", the set of 7 complete, mint .. .. .. | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Buenos Ayres: steamship, tres pesos green | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| New South Wales: 1862, Registration Stamps, 6d. rosy red and blue perforated, a fine reconstructed plate of 50 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| New Zealand: 1862, 1s. deep green, horizontal pair, mint, but one stamp has two pinholes .. .. .. .. | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Queensland: 1st issue, 2d. blue imperforate used on entire .. .. .. .. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 1879-81, no wmk., with burele band at back, 2d. deep blue, unused in mint state .. .. .. .. .. | 33 | 0 | 0 |

# Correspondence.

### The 1d. Lilac with Broken Oval.

*To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."*

Dear Sir,—With reference to the note in your last issue on the 1d. lilac with broken oval in the second top left hand stamp on the sheet, I am afraid your correspondent has somewhat misled you. The statement that it occurs on the plates B and D is evidently an error, as owing to the fact that the Jubilee line is round the margin, it must be later than "I." Further, he remarks, that "It occurs in all stamps in this position on this particular plate." That again I should say is erroneous, as it is evidently a "retouch" to correct some break or flaw in this particular stamp, and as from six to twenty plates, each containing four Post Office sheets, were used at one time with the same control number to print these 1d. lilacs, it is exceedingly unlikely that these "retouches" should have occurred on more than on the one stamp on one particular Post Office sheet.—Yours truly,

*January 20, 1905.* I. J. Bernstein.

P.S.—I have come across a pair of the 1d. lilac in which there are two Jubilee lines, one rather thinner than the normal and the other very thin. It is probable that this peculiarity is due to a split occurring in the normal line, although the variety is very marked.

THE

# Philatelic Record.

FEBRUARY, 1905.

## Editorial Notes.

A GREAT interest is being awakened on all hands in the general collector and in almost every quarter we see the liveliest concern being manifested about his welfare. As a boy grows to be a man so it is said the general collector grows to be a philatelist.

**When is a Variety not a Variety?**

As, however, a man, whether a good or a bad or a useless one, is still a man, yet a philatelist must necessarily belong to the *genus bonum*, otherwise he is no philatelist at all: the comparison is not entirely sound and is at the most only a simile. Accepting the proposition in its most comprehensive sense we would remind those who are evincing particular interest in the question of the other adage, "Train up a child in the way he should go." With this text we ask our readers to follow us in the consideration of the propaganda of a well-known dealer which is being extensively circulated and strongly advocated through his journal, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

The system at the outset, as we understood it, was merely a means of effecting a simple trade operation by issuing quotations for stamps, each quotation stating what he as a dealer was willing to pay for a stamp, his selling price being $33\frac{1}{3}$ over the price quoted. Taking it in this sense, we saw no possible objection to the system, which certainly had the merit of novelty, and by being in such capable and persevering hands every chance of attaining a certain measure of success. These quotations being issued very frequently, and containing such corrections and variations in prices as the exigencies of supply and demand called for, made it a necessity to curtail the list as much as possible, and consequently no distinction was made between lithographed and engraved stamps, varieties of paper, watermark, or perforation, etc. Our readers will see at once that such a list, which did not distinguish a Paris print of Greece from an Athens, a five shilling St. Vincent Star watermark from a CC, or a pelure New Zealand from an ordinary one, was, as an educational authority, absolutely useless.

Still so long as it was a trade venture we deemed it to be no concern of ours, and it is only after it is now being put forward in the

interests of the general collector, who is advised and urged week after week in the paper we have mentioned to frame his collection upon it, and further told that by the omissions we have named and by such others as errors of colour, all surcharges, minor varieties of design, and many others, "the completeness of the catalogue has not suffered," we feel constrained to refer to the matter, especially as Mr. Ewen as an Editor adopts such a very different attitude in his treatment of new issues and in express terms advises the general collector to take all varieties of current stamps.

In point of fact, in reference to the latter class, no variety, however extravagantly drawn, appears to be too minute. He apparently would not stop at minor varieties of the stamps themselves, but in the case of Great Britain and Colonies seeks to extend the list by marginal letters and varieties of the lines surrounding the panes, and even forsooth by dots and breaks of a more or less microscopical character in their marginal lines, which so far have not been shewn to possess any philatelic significance at all.

If it amuses some to dabble in such things, well and good, but for any paper presuming to have the interests of the hobby at heart and the general collector as an object of its especial care, to counsel the collection of such absurdities, after advising him to leave alone the most important and interesting varieties of the old stamps, varieties moreover which are of a fundamental character, altogether passes our understanding.

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**The Event of the Month.**

The City has joined hands with the West End. The great amalgamation in the stamp trade is the topic of the hour, and although we are careful to avoid any trade considerations in this Journal, yet this particular one is of such importance as to call for some notice. No doubt when the announcement was made some ten days ago that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Messrs. Hamilton-Smith & Co., and Messrs. Glendining & Co. had amalgamated, it came as a surprise to many people, and now the surprise is over the same people, or at all events some of them, are asking themselves what the effect will be on philately?

It is too soon to estimate what the result will be. Our personal view is that the event is an auspicious one and likely to strengthen rather than weaken the stability of prices. It is not that collectors desire to see any substantial advances, but what they do hope for is a steady market in which both to buy and sell. The amalgamation of some of the leading dealers, provided it is carefully carried out and too much is not done in this direction would, we consider, be of benefit to everyone concerned.

This particular combination we think a very happy one; it is indeed meet that the leading firm of the City of London should become one with the great firm in the Strand.

# The late Gordon Smith.

THE death of this eminent philatelist will be a sad loss to Philately in general, and to the Philatelic Society, London, in particular. In common with so many others we personally feel his loss very keenly, in fact we realise that the void which has arisen will rob our visits to London and to the meetings of the Society of much of the pleasure of old. It will be difficult indeed to find one to take his place, and time alone can heal the wound.

Mr. Smith had suffered for years from chronic indigestion, and this eventually was the cause of his death, as an operation to remove an ulcer in the abdomen, although in itself a success, brought on severe vomiting the next day when the patient succumbed through failure of the heart.

We have to thank Mr. C. J. Phillips for an advance copy of the following biographical sketch written by him for *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, and also for his permission to reproduce it, and for the loan of the excellent photo taken in 1901 following these notes :—

"Mr. Gordon Smith was born on January 15th, 1856, and had just turned forty-nine years of age. He was educated at King's College School, Strand, and there obtained a Mathematical Scholarship in 1874, and from thence matriculated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, in 1875.

"At Cambridge Mr. Smith was very successful, and took his degree in the Mathematical Tripos of 1879 with Honours, being 19th Wrangler, and he graduated M.A. in due course. While at college he proved a fine oarsman, and before long was stroke of his college eight, and was mainly instrumental in taking the Sidney Sussex boat from nearly the bottom to the top of the second division.

"After leaving college he became a member of the Thames Rowing Club, and was stroke of the Grand Challenge Eight at Henley, and during the height of his rowing career stroked his crew to victory in many races, amongst others against the Hammonia Rowing Club in Hamburg, and also against one of the finest crews in Holland. He was also well known in the lower reaches of the Thames as an oarsman of exceptional promise.

"After his college career, Mr. Gordon Smith was for some time Mathematical Master at Truro College, but gave this up to study law, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1882. He was in chambers with the late Mr. James Aspinall, K.C., and with Mr. Butler Aspinall, the present leader of the Admiralty Bar. During this period of his career he edited and assisted in the compilation of several legal works. His legal friends tell me that had he remained at the Bar, the great ability he showed would certainly have enabled him to attain a very high position. It was not long, however, before he abandoned legal work and took up Philately, the delight and pleasure of the later years of his life.

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

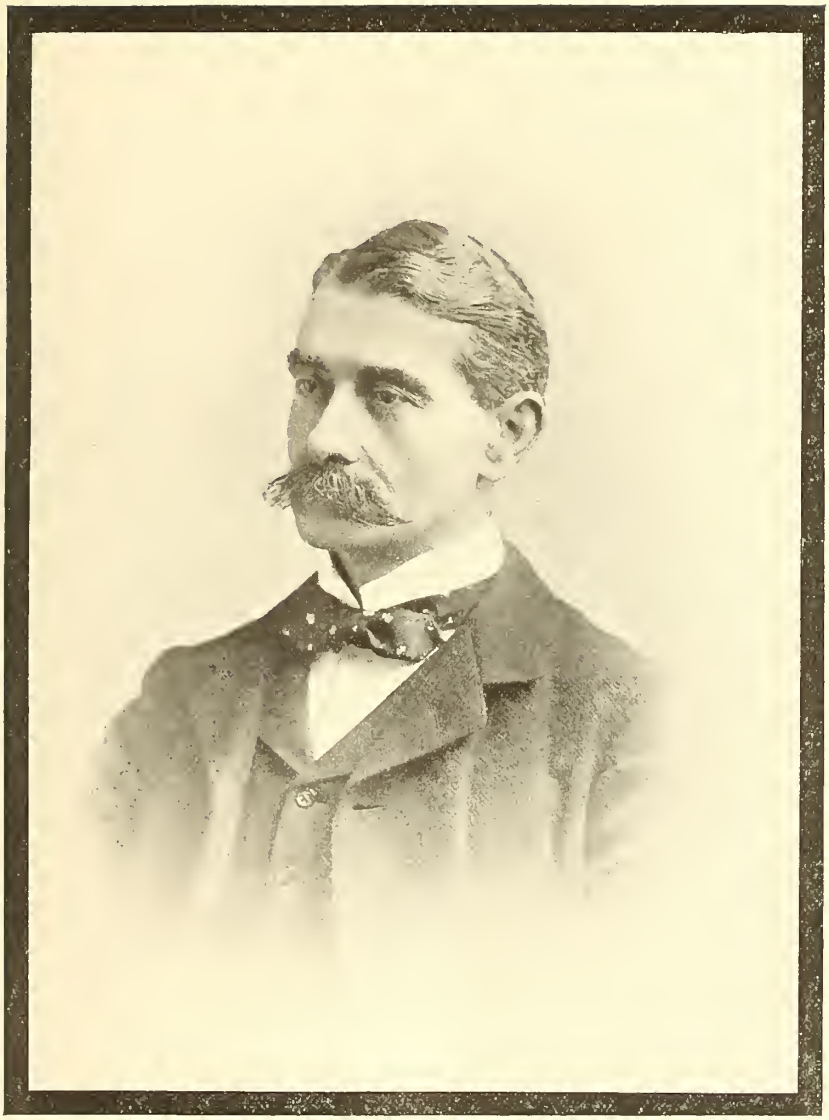
"Mr. Gordon Smith was keen on volunteering, and was himself a volunteer of more than twenty-five years' standing, holding the rank of Major in the Queen's Own Battalion of West Kent Volunteers.

"Mr. Gordon Smith's philatelic career commenced about 1870, when he formed a small collection; but it was not until about 1886 that he really started collecting in earnest, and he then got together a collection of unused British stamps. In 1890 he commenced specialising South Australia, and ultimately wrote a handbook on that country in conjunction with his friend Lieut, F. H. Napier. At different periods since then he specialised in the British Telegraph stamps, in Luxemburg, in certain issues of Portugal and Colonies, etc., etc. Mr. Gordon Smith was always an earnest student and writer on philatelic subjects, and contributed many articles and papers to the stamp journals.

"In 1893 he joined the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and was appointed a Director in 1898. During the years in which he was associated with me I learned to appreciate his brilliant qualities, his capacity for work, and his care and accuracy in every branch of work that he undertook. In losing Gordon Smith I lose not only a co-worker, but a loyal and true friend, whose place it will be impossible to fill.

"Mr. Smith joined the Philatelic Society in 1892, and was elected a member of the Council in 1897. He served on almost all the committees, and was invaluable to the Society, on the Publishing and Expert Committees in particular. He took an active part in the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1897, and was presented with a gold watch and chain as some little recognition of the work he had done for Philately. He was married only two years ago, and our sympathy must go out to the widow, whose loss it is impossible to fully appreciate.

"It is with an aching heart that I indite these few lines in memory of my friend. It is only those who have been closely associated with him who can have learned his true worth. To-day there are hundreds in various walks of life who are mourning the loss of a dear friend."



*Photograph by Mayall & Sallnow]* *[316, Strand, W.C.*

**The late Gordon Smith, M.A.**

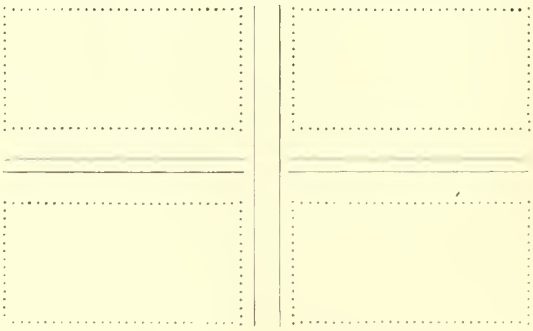
# Modena.

**By Dr. Emilio Diena.**

(Continued from Page 13).

## The Composition of the Type and Printing of the Sheets.

We have already seen that the original die was of steel; from this two copper matrices were obtained with the "bilanciere," from which with the ordinary system of stereotyping 534 "clichés" were made. The design had at the bottom a rectangular empty space for the purpose of receiving loose type indicating the value thus: "CENT. 5." (and 10, 15, 25, 40 respectively) and "LIRA 1." These "clichés" complete with the bottom inscription, held by a rectilineal line, were separated, vertically as well as horizontally with the exception of the outer edges of each group, by lines which were used for correctly adjusting the printing block, and also as a guide in separating the stamps from each other. Each pane measured 140 × 205mm.; between the panes there was a distance of 10mm. each way, except in the sheets of 1 Lira stamps, in which the distance vertically is 25mm., so that each stamp of this value might receive the watermark exactly. The groups were connected by other printed lines, as is seen from the sketch herewith, in which the dotted rectangles represent the sets of stamps.



Each pane consists of sixty stamps, arranged in six horizontal rows of ten. (The Austrian stamps of the first issue were likewise printed in sheets of 240, in four panes of sixty.) In the course of this study, having many times to refer to certain stamps of each sheet, I shall call the first pane the top one on the left, the second the bottom one on the left, the third the top on the right, and the fourth the bottom on the right, thus:—

I III
II IV

and in numbering the stamps I shall call No. 1 the stamp occupying the first place on the left of the first row of pane No. 1, continuing to count from left to right, and passing from one pane to another in the above-mentioned order. So that if, for example, I say that stamp

No. 198 presents a certain variety in the typographical composition, it will be understood that the stamp occupying the eighth place in the second row of pane No. IV. is meant.

Neither must it appear strange if in the context of this work I have to point out many times the presence or the absence of a fullstop in the lower inscription, since at times it is only these particulars which allow us to distinguish between the different printings of each value, a thing of no slight importance. Those who are experienced in these matters know what help certain minute details are which are not observed by most, in order to distinguish an original copy from a reprint, and how a certain peculiarity, insignificant in appearance, serves sometimes to show up a fraud.

The same type served for the printing of many values, by changing only the figures or all the lower inscription (as it is also the case with some newspaper stamps). With the 534 clichés they could only obtain two sheets (of 240 stamps each) ; the remaining 54 had to serve for replacing those which became worn and which did not print clearly.

Strictly speaking, the various types, although obtained from a single die, differ however somewhat amongst themselves, since the work of producing the type ("clichage") was done with little care, so that some slight imperfection is met with, by anyone who examines them minutely, in all or almost all the "clichés." In one, the extremity of a wing of the eagle is incomplete, in another we see a break in one of the outer lines, elsewhere slight defects in the side ornamentation or in the top inscription, and so on. But these slight peculiarities, belonging only to each cliché, if they have been useful to me in reconstructing each sheet, are not so important as to deserve distinct consideration. As I have already stated, the differences found in the bottom inscription are sometimes sufficient to enable us to distinguish one printing from another.

The printing of the stamps was executed at Modena in the Palace of the Ministry of Finance, under the superintendence of the "Maggazziniere del Bollo," by the Tipografia Camerale, which each time lent its staff, a printing press and anything else necessary for the purpose. At the first printing the printer Giuseppe Vandelli attended, and at the successive ones the chief of the Tipografia Camerale, Carlo Montruccoli, who occupied the post of Assistant of the Archivista Camerale; he received from the Ministry the charge to attend once and for all to the printing of the postage stamps.

### The Printer's Proofs.

Before proceeding with the printing on the paper selected, proofs were printed on white laid absorbent paper of different thicknesses; some of these sheets constituted the proofs on which the errors in the printing were pointed out, others served as guide to the workman for regulating the uniform distribution of the ink, and sometimes received different impressions of the plate; they were, in a word, the testing sheets. Some of these sheets, printed on the back as well as on the front, others with the same impression many times in the same place, were sold in 1872 or 1873, if I remember correctly, by weight to an old broker, who parted with some copies to some amateurs. These printed test sheets which I saw then were only of the value of 5 centimes, but, of course, they existed in all values. The proofs of

several with pencil or pen corrections were likewise kept. I may remark that the 5 cent. essay on white absorbent paper, which I have previously mentioned, cannot be distinguished from these proofs when isolated copies are seen.

### The Varieties and Typographic Errors.

Remembering that the indication of the value was formed with loose type, it will be easily understood how errors could creep in, although the proofs passed once or oftener under the eyes of a corrector, who with more or less diligence noticed them, pointed out the "clichés" which were not properly set, those worn during the printing, and so on.

The errors are of various kinds; they arose either from the substitution of one letter or of one figure for another (EENT; CEN1.; CE6T.; CENT. 4C., etc.), from the inversion of two letters (CNET.; CETN., etc.), from a letter or figure being set in an abnormal position (C⊔NT; CENT. ⟟0 [figure 1 turned upside down], etc.), or from the omission or sinking of one or more types ( ENT.). There are some errors which were present in every sheet of the same printing, some which during the printing were corrected, others which were due to some accident happening in the course of printing.

There are then some minor varieties consisting in the exact distance between the different pieces of the bottom inscription not being kept, in the omission or in the incorrect setting of a full stop (5'), in this being too thick, in setting a letter or a figure higher or lower than the others, and in printing type spaces or squares ( ▪ ▬ ).

To these mistakes—already numerous—others may be added, due to imperfect production of the "clichés," such as "POSIE" or "POSTF" instead of POSTE in the top inscription, which was engraved together with the rest of the design. But for the reasons before mentioned I shall not go into these small differences. Why should I consider an imperfection, which by chance has given a "T" the appearance of an "I," and not other imperfections more notable still, which, however, have not changed the shape of a letter from one to another? This same fact is noticed in the bottom inscription also, where some worn letter assumes sometimes the appearance of another letter: thus, some catalogues mention stamps of 5, 15, and 40 centimes with the error "CCNT." instead of "CENT."; now on looking carefully it is easy to perceive that the second "C" is only a worn and somewhat deformed "E." The same may be said of the claimed error "CINT." and of some others. These defects may also happen through a deficiency or superabundance of ink, or through a piece of type being lower than the upper surface of the cliché, etc.

The frequency of printers' errors in the Modena stamps has led some people to suppose that they entirely arise from sheets which the Postal Administration had discarded (see E. B. Evans, "A Catalogue for Collectors, &c.," 1882; the same author in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, 1889, Vol. V, No. 50, p. 106; and also C. B. Corwin in the *American Philatelist*, 1888-89, Vol. III, No. 6, p. 169). Such assertions which are not based on any fact are incorrect. In the official correspondence I have seen no mention of any sheets having been refused through compositor's errors; I have only found that on the 28th July, 1855, a sheet of 10 centime stamps was taken back by the

"Magazziniere del Bollo" which had been returned as "unserviceable" by the Intendant of Finance at Massa. But this has nothing to do with what Messrs. Evans and Corwin had supposed. Moreover, the various errors which I am mentioning have been seen by me in duly post-marked copies, and, in fact, I have nearly all of them on original letters.

A uniform price is given in some catalogues for stamps with typographic errors; but this is not at all right. The value should reasonably vary with the number of each printed. It will be easily understood that the error "CNET. 10.", for example, which occurred three times in each sheet of the third printing (December, 1853, 1,000 sheets) should be quoted at one-third of the stamps with the error "CENE. 10." and "CE6T. 10.", which only occur once in each sheet; and further, that the error "CEZT. 10.", which was corrected during the printing, so that it only appears in a portion of the thousand sheets, should have a still higher price assigned to it.

It is also necessary to state that the remainder of the Ducal stamps which, as we shall unfortunately have to shew, passed into the hands of speculators abroad, naturally belonged to the later printings, so that these stamps with errors are relatively easy to obtain, whereas it is rather difficult to procure the stamps with errors of the first printings. From this it can be deduced how the former are rarer when unused and the latter rarer when used.

## The Paper.

With the exception of that used for the 1 lira stamps—expressly manufactured—the paper was supplied when required by the purveyors of material to the Government. At times the "Magazziniere del Bollo" advised the Ministry of Finance that paper was wanted for the stamps and the necessary sheets were then procured, payment being made by means of an order in favour of the supplier, after he had presented his invoice. I had the opportunity to examine almost all the invoices of the furnishers of paper, from which I have been able to compile the following table :—

| Date. | Name of Furnisher. | Colour. | Number of Sheets. | Price. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Lire. | |
| 13 May, 1852 | Andrea Rossi ... | green | 600 | 12.00 | |
| 17 ,, ,, | ,, ,, | red | 606 | 12.12 | |
| 17 ,, ,, | ,, ,, | yellow | 506 | 10.12 | |
| 21 ,, ,, | ,, ,, | peach | 250 | 5.00 | |
| 25 ,, ,, | ,, ,, | sky-blue | 72 | 1.44 | |
| 4 June ,, | ,, ,, | ,, | 500 | 10.00 | |
| 4 ,, ,, | ,, ,, | green | 1,500 | 30.00 | |
| 4 ,, ,, | ,, ,, | red | 1,600 | 32.00 | |
| 4 ,, ,, | ,, ,, | yellow | 1,000 | 20.00 | |
| 6 Dec., 1852 | Carlo Gasparini | vermilion | 500 | 26.00 | "de' Classici doppia." |
| 2 July, 1853 | Andrea Rossi ... | blue | 400 | 32.00 | |
| 25 Aug., 1855 | ,, ,, | green | 1,500 | 90.00 | |
| 18 Dec., 1855 | Vincenzi (printer) | | 480 | 56.45 | |
| 18 ,, ,, | ,, ,, | | 500 | | |

In the last invoice the colours are not mentioned: it is only stated that they are for the 25 centime stamps, 480 sheets and 500 sheets for stamps of 9 centimes (for newspapers).

I have strictly kept the descriptions of the colours which appear in the different lists; in cases in which there was any doubt I examined the order of the "Magazziniere del Bollo," and so I could fix for which values the various colours were intended. Thus for red, rose is meant, the straw colour (chamois) is first mentioned as "peach" and then as vermilion, blue is given twice as sky-blue (cilestro).

We can see, making our deductions from the price, that from the 500 sheets of paper "vermilion" colour "de' classici doppia," purchased the 6th December, 1852, 2,000 single sheets would be obtained, from the 400 sheets of blue supplied 2nd July, 1853, 1,600 sheets would be obtained, from the 1,500 sheets of green paper, supplied 25th August, 1855, 6,000 sheets would be obtained, from the 480 sheets supplied 18th December, 1855, 1,920 sheets, and finally from the 500 sheets delivered the same day 2,000 sheets of newspaper stamps would be made. These deductions give us an exact correspondence between the quantity of paper purchased and the number of printings made.

I can thus make this further table, shewing the quantities of sheets of each colour which were purchased:—

| Date. | Green. | Rose. | Yellow. | Peach or Straw Colour. | Sky-Blue or Blue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 May, 1852 | 600 | — | — | — | — |
| 17 ,, ,, | — | 606 | 506 | — | — |
| 21 ,, ,, | — | — | — | 250 | — |
| 25 ,, ,, | — | — | — | — | 72 |
| 4 June, ,, | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,000 | — | 500 |
| 6 Dec., ,, | — | — | — | 2,000 | — |
| 2 July, 1853 | — | — | — | — | 1,600 |
| 25 Aug., 1855 | 6,000 | — | — | 1,920 | — |
| Total Sheets | 8,100 | 2,206 | 1,506 | 4,170 | 2,172 |

Let us now put against this the quantity of sheets purchased with the total number of those which the "Magazziniere del Bollo" received:—

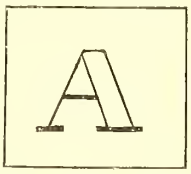
| Colours. | Sheets Purchased. | Sheets of Stamps Received. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green (5 cent.) ... | 8,100 | 8,053 | −47 |
| Red (10 cent.) ... | 2,206 | 2,192 | −14 |
| Yellow (15 cent.) ... | 1,506 | 3,492 | +1,986 |
| Peach (25 cent.) ... | 4,170 | 4,159 | −11 |
| Blue (40 cent.) ... | 2,172 | 2,162 | −10 |

It is easy to explain the slight differences between the sheets purchased and those turned out as stamps of 5, 10, 25, and 40 centimes; they are

due to badly printed and discarded sheets. There remains the large excess of 1,986 sheets of stamps of 15 centimes, and I think that this can be explained by the fact that I have not been able to find an invoice for 2,000 sheets which, I am of opinion, may have been delivered in 1853, perhaps together with the paper for the newspaper stamps issued that same year or else in 1857.

All these different kinds of paper are machine-made.

The special paper for the 1 lira stamps is, however, hand-made, white and consistent. It has a double-lined capital A as a water-mark, surrounded by a line and repeated 260 times, in thirteen horizontal rows of twenty: it is the initial of the name AMICI, the paper being provided by the firm Pietro and Agostino Amici, of Modena. We have thus in this case a watermark consisting of the initial of the maker and it is also an official counter-mark



—a curious fact which is not met with in the issues of postage stamps, etc., of other nations. I have searched for the order for this paper from the Ministry of Finance, the invoice of the maker, and the order for payment, but I cannot find a trace of any document whatsoever. On the 17th May, 1852, the firm of Amici sent to the Stamp Office "150 paper sheets royal half fine, without gum, at 22 per 237 (?), lire 52.14, for stamps," but I do not think this has anything to do with the paper expressly manufactured for the 1 lira stamps. In the history of the Modenese stamps this point is not yet cleared up.

There must be some remaining portion of that watermarked paper; I remember some years ago I was shewn a quarter of a sheet by a private person, but it is probable that the remainder was used in the Office, perhaps by the Intendant of Finance of Modena.

Proofs exist of the 25 centime stamps on straw paper and on green paper. These latter are considered by some as stamps having a printer's error and often are so described in catalogues. Several examples of these proofs on green paper were fixed on fragments of old letters and then fraudulently postmarked, I think in 1873 and 1874, with a postal seal of a Public Office (!) in blue, to make believe that they are stamps with a printing error which have passed through the post. It is certain that they were purposely printed on green in order to try the quality of the paper and not by mistake.

With regard to these sheets, I found written on a strip of paper by the Magazziniere del Bollo, Carlo Baj, the following note, which I give as the original without correcting the syntax:—"Eight sheets of 25 centime stamps and four of 5 centimes printed on this paper to test it, found it of bad quality, and discarded and considered worthless."

The paper of these two colours was, in fact, not suitable for printing, as the print shewed through somewhat on the back.

The four sheets of 5 centimes mentioned are really those of 25 on green. All were considered of bad quality, also because they slightly absorbed the gum, especially the straw coloured paper, which became transparent as if it had been greased. I have not been able to ascertain, however, when that experiment was made.[1]

[1] Since writing the above, I have come across two or three post marked specimens of the 25 cent. proofs on the rejected straw coloured paper, showing the impression on the

### The Gumming.

This was done by hand with a brush after the sheets had been printed. Gum arabic is at times white, but it has oftener a brown shade and exercises a slight action on the colour of the paper. I have re-copied two invoices of the printer, Carlo Vincenzi, dated 30th September and 31st December, 1853, "for gum prepared for the use of postage stamps" from July to December of that year, but I think it would be superfluous to reproduce them here.

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gummed side; this proves that one, or perhaps two trial sheets, were used for postage. Unfortunately, the copies I have seen are loose, or on a small bit of the entire, and therefore I am unable to state in what Post Office they were used and at what date.

*(To be continued).*

# Orange Free State.

## 1d. on 5s.

**By Baron A. de Reuterskiöld.**

HAVING also an entire left-hand pane of this surcharge, I can confirm the setting given by Mr. Abbott. I only find a difference in the breaks in the obliterating line, and this may be accounted for by Mr. Abbott having failed to notice some of the breaks owing to heavy printing. In my pane the breaks occur on—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th | stamp | in 1st | row just after the stop. |
| 6th | ,, | 2nd | ,, ,, ,, |
| 6th | ,, | 3rd | ,, ,, ,, |
| 6th | ,, | 4th | ,, ,, ,, |
| 6th | ,, | 5th | ,, at edge of stamp of the surcharge; is well centred. |
| 6th | ,, | 6th | ,, on the margin between the panes. |
| 6th | ,, | 7th | ,, as in 5th row. |
| 6th | ,, | 8th | ,, under "d." |
| 6th | ,, | 9th | ,, ,, ,, |
| 5th | ,, | 10th | ,, ,, the stop. |

This pane has the Antique "d."; it seems probable that Mr. Abbott writes Roman "d." by mistake.

As to the right-hand pane, Dr. Viner's description is no doubt correct or nearly so, but Mr. Yaar has made a mistake in numbering the last three rows 3 which ought to be 4.

The pane is therefore as below.

RIGHT-HAND PANE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *d* | *e* | d | d | d | d |
| d | b | *d* | *b* | *b* | *b* |
| b | c | *c* | *b* | *b* | *b* |
| b | b | *b* | *b* | *b* | *c* |
| b | c | *b* | *b* | *b* | b |
| *b* | *b* | *b* | *b* | c | b |
| *c* | *b* | b | b | b | c |
| *d* | *d* | d | d | d | d |
| *d* | *d* | *d* | *d* | d | d |
| *d* | d | d | d | d | d |

The types in italics are from blocks in my collection, or in those of the Earl of Crawford and Mr. Beckton, the others from Dr. Viner's description.

I find breaks in the obliterating line on—

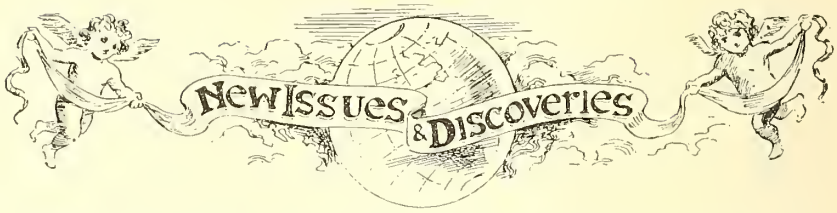
3rd stamp in 2nd row under the stop,
5th „ 3rd „ after „

and on the second stamp of the first row of a block of four all type "d."; under the "1", this must occur in the eighth or ninth row.

In the pane of ½d. on 5s., I find one more break in the obliterating line—on the third stamp in the seventh row.

It is a pity Mr. Yaar was not able to give illustrations of the types with Roman "d.", especially as the sheet he describes has been sold by auction and broken up by the purchaser.

Illustrations *d* and *e* are reversed in last month's *Record*.




*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.

**Barbados.**—*Ewen's Weekly* mentions the current 1d. with new watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1d. rose.

**Bechuanaland Protectorate.**—Messrs. Whitfield King write with regard to the 2½d. recently listed :—"We find on examination that one stamp on each sheet has a full stop between P and R of 'Protectorate.' This is a very singular error, inasmuch as there are no periods used in any other part of the surcharges."

**British Honduras.**—The first comer with new watermark from this Colony is the 2c., which is just to hand.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2c. lilac and black on red.

**Ceylon.**—The 25c and 1r. 50c. are the latest to hand with the multiple watermark.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

25c. yellow-brown.
1r. 50c. grey and dark grey.

**Cyprus.**—The 4p. now comes to hand with the new watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

4p sage-green and mauve.

**Grenada.**—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 1d. value with new watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1d. lilac and carmine.

**Gibraltar.**—*Ewens' Weekly* in various issues chronicle the 1d., 2d., and 2s. with multiple watermark.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1d. lilac and red.
2d. green and pink.
2s. green and blue.

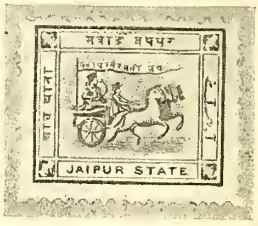
Morocco Agencies.—The 1d. with multiple watermark has been surcharged for use from these offices.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1d. lilac on red paper, surcharged in black.

**India.** Jeypore.—We have been sent by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. two more stamps of the same design as the ½a. chronicled in January.




*Adhesives.*

1a. deep red.
2a. olive green.

**Labuan.**—The same thing happens as in Borneo.

*Adhesives.*

4c. on 5c. 1897-98.
4c. on 6c. ,,
4c. on 8c. ,,
4c. on 12c. ,,
4c. on 18c. ,,
4c. on 24c. ,,
4c. on 25c. 1895.
4c. on 50c. ,,
4c. on 1d. ,,

**Lagos.**—We have seen the 2d. and 3d. with multiple watermark; the 5s. has been listed, but we have not yet seen a copy.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2d. purple and blue.
3d. purple and brown.
5s. green and blue.

**Natal.**—Six values for official use have been issued in this colony, so *Ewen's Weekly* states. The surcharge is in block capitals and in black.

*Adhesives.*

*Official stamps.*

Wmk. CA and Crown.

½d. green .. .. Surcharged "Official" in blue.
1d. rose .. .. ,, ,, ,,

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2d. red and olive-green. Surch'ed "Official" in blue.
3d. purple and grey. ,, ,, ,,
6d. dull green and chocolate. ,, ,, ,,
1s. carmine and pale blue. ,, ,, ,,

**North Borneo.**—We thought they had been unusually quiet here lately, but now the long-suffering collector is presented with a set of nine different values surcharged "4 cents." The overprint is in two lines in black.

*Adhesives.*

4c. on 5c. orange-red and black. 1897.
4c. on 6c. brown-ochre ,, ,,
4c. on 8c. brown ,, ,,
4c. on 12c. dull blue ,, ,,
4c. on 18c. green ,, ,,
4c. on 24c. lake and blue.
4c. on 25c. indigo. 1894.
4c. on 50c. violet. ,,
4c. on $1 red. ,,

**St. Lucia.**—In addition to the ½d. mentioned in September last, the 1d. now comes with the new watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1d. lilac and carmine.

**St. Vincent.**—The second of the set to arrive with the new watermark is the 1d. value.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1d. lilac and carmine.

**Southern Nigeria.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of the 20s., and *Ewen's Weekly* of the 6d., with the new watermark.




*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

6d. violet and grey-black.
20s. violet-blue and green.

**Straits Settlements.** Federated Malay States.—The *American Journal of Philately* adds the 3c. to the three values recently listed with new watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

3c. brown and black.

**Sudan.**—We have seen the 1m. brown and carmine surcharged "Army Official"; the overprint is in black in sans-serif capitals.

*Adhesive.*

1m. brown and carmine, surcharged ARMY OFFICIAL in black.

**Tasmania.**—Apparently some alteration in postal rates has made the issue of a 1½d. value desirable, as we have just been shown the 5d. of 1892-99 overprinted 1½d. The surcharge is in heavy block type, and falls over the original value.

*Adhesive.*

1½d. on 5d. pale blue and brown.

**Transvaal.**—The ½d. value has been seen with new watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

½d. green and grey-black.

# Foreign Countries.

**Abyssinia.**—There is already quite a formidable list following this heading in the catalogue, and now *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a set in which all seven values of the current set are surcharged with new denominations in French currency. We give the list below.

*Adhesives.*

05 on ¼ guerche, surcharged in blue.
10 on ½ ,, ,, ,,
20 on 1 ,, ,, violet.
40 on 2 ,, ,, blue.
80 on 4 ,, ,, ,,
1.60 on 8 ,, ,, violet.
3.20 on 16 ,, ,, ,,

**Bosnia.**—A new value in the current issue has just been sent us.

*Adhesive.*

45 heller, grey and black.

**China.**—There appears to be still one more value in the set we chronicled last month, we did not include a 30c.




*Adhesive.*
*Unpaid letter stamp.*

30c. dull blue.

**Colombia.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a 50c. in the type shewn below, also a 50 and 100 peso in the large arms type, in these two latter the value is in paper currency.




*Adhesives.*

50c. chestnut brown.
50 pesos orange-yellow on rose. Imperf.
100 pesos dark blue on dark rose. ,,

**Dominican Republic.**—The *American Journal of Philately* records another surcharge upon the 2c. Unpaid letter stamps, the value is unaltered, the overprint reading, "Republic Dominica Centavos Correos" in four lines.

*Adhesive.*

(2c.) on 2c. brown, surcharged in red.

**France.** French Guiana. — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a pictorial set as below; the 1c. to 15c. are of the ant-eater type, while the three high values are of the larger design shewn.







*Adhesives.*

1c. black.
2c. pale blue.
4c. chocolate.
5c. green.
10c. rose-red.
15c. mauve.
20c. chocolate.
25c. deep blue.
30c. black.
40c. rose-red.
50c. mauve.
75c. green.
1fr. rose-red.
2fr. deep blue.
5fr. black.

**German Empire.** Baden.—We are indebted to the *Monthly Journal* for the description of a set of Official stamps recently issued:—"The frame is the same as that of the current German stamp, but in the centre are large figures '16' in colour on white, crossed diagonally by the inscription, 'Frie Durch Ablosung 16,' in four lines, in italics; the colours are those of the ordinary German stamps."

*Adhesives.*

*Official stamps.*

2pf. grey.
3pf. brown.
5pf. green.
10pf. carmine.
20pf. ultramarine.
25pf. black and orange on yellow.

**Holland.** — The set of unpaid letter stamps has been enlarged by the edition of a 7½c. value, current type.

*Adhesive.*

7½c. ultramarine and black.

**Panama, Republic of.**—We have received the 50c. overprinted "Canal Zone" in small clear capitals surcharged "8 cts" in red. We have not so far chronicled the 50c. with a surcharge "Canal Zone," but imagine it exists independently of this new surcharge. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co also write, "On looking over our stock we find that in each sheet of the 5c. value nearly all the stamps on the bottom row are minus one letter of the vertical surcharge, which thus reads, 'anama' on the left and 'Panam' on the right."

*Adhesives.*

50c. brown, surcharged "Panama" in red, and "Canal Zone" in black.
8cts. in red on 50c. brown, surcharged "Panama" in red, and "Canal Zone" in black.

**Russia.** — Two new values, a 15 and 25 kop. have been recently issued. *Ewen's Weekly* states that the design is similar to that of the current 14 kop. and gives particulars as below. The centre is in the second colour named.

*Adhesives.*
*Vertically laid paper. Perf. 14.*
15 kop. violet and bright blue.
25 ,, dark green and lilac.

**Uruguay.** — The current 10c. Postage Due has been overprinted "Provisorio Un cent'mo" in two lines. *Ewen's Weekly* states that the number issued was 30,000.

*Adhesive.*
*Unpaid letter stamp.*
1c. in red on 10c. dark blue.

**Servia.**—We have had sent us the new set bearing the head of King Peter; except for this alteration they are much the same as the 1903 series. The head is in black, on thin wove paper, perf 11½.




*Adhesives.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | para, | black and | pale grey. |
| 5 | ,, | ,, | light green. |
| 10 | ,, | ,, | rose red. |
| 15 | ,, | ,, | magenta. |
| 20 | ,, | ,, | yellow. |
| 25 | ,, | ,, | blue. |
| 50 | ,, | ,, | deep brown. |
| 1 | dinar, | ,, | buff. |
| 3 | ,, | ,, | blue-green. |
| 5 | ,, | ,, | mauve. |

# Notes and News.

### Exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society.

The Exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society of London passed off very successfully. The opening ceremony was performed on Friday, Feb. 3rd, by Major Evans, R.A., who, as usual, made a happy speech. He contrasted the difficulties experienced by collectors in the days when he commenced collecting some forty years ago with the advantages enjoyed by the juniors to-day. The following short extract from the speech is quite in the gallant Major's best strain:—

"But fully as I sympathise with the difficulties of those who are beginning to collect stamps, I have a far deeper sympathy for those unfortunate persons who have not yet begun, and perhaps do not even contemplate beginning. We stamp collectors divide the human race into two great classes, those who collect stamps and those who do not; which is the worthier class of the two I need not say. We admit that there are other divisions — political, geographical, national, etc.—but with these we are not so much concerned. We know that there are various countries in the world, few know it better; indeed, we are apt to believe that they are permitted to exist principally for the purpose of issuing the stamps that we collect; some of them are so good as to issue stamps solely with that object, but we have no greater regard for those countries on that account. We have our own opinions upon the subject of various countries, and we express them in our own way. For instance, if we say Japan is a better country than Russia, we do not thereby express an opinion as to the ultimate result of the present war between those two countries; what we mean is that we consider that the stamps of Japan form a more interesting subject for study than those of Russia."*

The centre of Exeter Hall was occupied by a collection (mounted in frames lent by the Philatelic Society, London) of the postage and telegraph stamps of Great Britain, to which were added the College stamps and Railway letter stamps. The stamps so exhibited were the property of several collectors who kindly lent them for the purpose of making a representative exhibit, that portion which comprised the College stamps belonging to the Rev. Hayman Cummings, being from a specialist's point of view a long way the most complete. The adhesive series of the postage stamps were for the greater part made up of used specimens and although several of them, judged by the obliterations alone, were undoubtedly rare, *e.g.*, a strip of the 2d. white lines with red Maltese Cross and the 1d. red ditto, it is after all rather to the collector of postmarks and not to philatelists that such things appeal and we feel that, having regard to this portion of the Exhibition being a loan exhibit, a stronger lot could have been got together. The most interesting thing in the whole Exhibition to our mind was the one penny imperf., plate 77, with the error of lettering, B in the left bottom corner and

* *Gibbons Stamp Weekly.*

the letter A *omitted* in the right. The stamp was on part of the entire and is believed to be unique.

We are unable to say anything about the competitive portion of the Exhibition as up to three o'clock on the Saturday afternoon, when we were obliged to leave, we were told it was not on view owing to being unready. This was very unfortunate and a disappointment to the writer, who made a long journey expecting to see it; however, he recognises the difficulties of those who manage Exhibitions and feels that every allowance ought to be made, especially in a case such as this, when it is the first experience the Society has had in this direction.

The manner in which the Exhibition was advertised is beyond all praise and in the abnormal attendance on both days Mr. Melville and those associated with him were justly rewarded.

The dealers having stalls with whom we chatted reported "good business," and we have no doubt that the Exhibition will bear good fruit.

### Cape Woodblocks.

The *E. d. l. T.* has learnt that the plates used for printing the 1861 woodblocks of the Cape of Good Hope have been handed by the Colonial Office to the Museum at Cape Town. We trust they will be well and securely kept there, so that no reprints can be made.

### Post Office Items.

From the statistics published by the *Bureau International des Postes* we take the following interesting figures:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Postal Authorities of | | | |
| Great Britain make a profit of | | 105,500,000 | fcs. |
| Russia | ,, | 71,500,000 | ,, |
| France | ,, | 66,000,000 | ,, |
| Germany | ,, | 62,500,000 | ,, |
| Spain | ,, | 15,000,000 | ,, |
| Hungary | ,, | 14,000,000 | ,, |
| Belgium | ,, | 12,750,000 | ,, |
| Holland | ,, | 5,000,000 | ,, |
| Switzerland | ,, | 3,500,000 | ,, |

whereas the United States show a deficit of 13,000,000 fcs. for one year.

From another paper we take the following:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Germany possesses | 45,623 | post offices. |
| Great Britain ,, | 22,400 | ,, |
| France ,, | 11,000 | ,, |
| Austria ,, | 7,600 | ,, |
| Hungary ,, | 5,000 | ,, |
| Russia ,, | 4,900 | ,, |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Germany there are | 123,008 | letter boxes. |
| ,, United States ,, | 118,000 | ,, |
| ,, France ,, | 67,000 | ,, |
| ,, Great Britain ,, | 57,000 | ,, |
| ,, Japan ,, | 48,000 | ,, |
| ,, Austria ,, | 28,000 | ,, |
| ,, Italy ,, | 22,000 | ,, |
| ,, Russia ,, | 18,000 | ,, |

Great Britain employs 179,000 men in her postal service, Germany 233,176, the United States 226,825, France 77,000, and Russia 41,000. Germany has a post office for every 1,629 inhabitants, whereas Russia has only one for every 16,940 inhabitants.

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Grand Hotel, on Wednesday, February 1st, the President (Mr. W. Dorning Beckton) in the chair. The novel menus were in the form of Mulready Letter Sheets, with obliterations in various coloured inks, and each guest was provided with a place card bearing a stamp and a humorous allusion to his weaknesses or partialities, philatelic or otherwise.

After the usual loyal toasts the President proposed that of the Manchester Philatelic Society. He briefly reviewed the work of the Session, controverted the statement that Philatelic Societies are dwindling, and referred to the two forthcoming Exhibitions in London. The Hon. Secretary having responded, Mr. Abbott gave "The Visitors," lamenting that so small a proportion of the guests at the Annual Dinners became converts to the gentle science. Mr. Herbert Spencer, in a humorous reply, said that one of the reasons which prevents him, and no doubt others from becoming members of the Society, is that by so doing they would be debarred from enjoying the hospitality extended to them on so many occasions. The Rev. L. F. Ward proposed the health of Mr. Gee, who had been responsible for all the arrangements connected with the dinner, coupling with his name that of Mr. Bernstein, who had rendered very valuable assistance.

During the evening recitations and vocal and instrumental music were given by Dr. Chance, Messrs. Gee, Jackson and Norbury and several members of the Minnehaha Minstrels.

### Sweden.

"Some time ago the German Postal Department obtained knowledge that an error occurred in the printing of the present green 5 ore stamps of Sweden. The error consists in the stamps having been printed in *brown* instead of green and on paper without watermark. On account of this the German Postal Department asked the Swedish Department if it would be possible to obtain one or more copies of this error for their Postal Museum. The Swedish Postal Department has answered that the error is in the colour but that the paper is watermarked. Only ten copies are in existence and in the hands of the Swedish Department, and two of these were sent as a present to the German Postal Museum."—*M.W.S.N.*

### Fiscal Exhibition.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society will hold an Exhibition of the Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of India and the British Colonial Possessions at Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C., on the 7th and 8th April, 1905.

The Exhibition will be open for two days and admission will be free, by tickets to be obtained from any Member of the Committee. The Society has appointed the

following gentlemen to serve on the Executive Committee: L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, O. Marsh, W. Morley, W. Schwabacher, with Mr. A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W , who will, we feel sure, be pleased to send the scheme of competition proposed to anyone wishing to receive it.

We believe we are correct in saying that the last Exhibition of the kind was the one held in Leeds some ten years ago under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of that town.

**Finland.**

The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* brings us the following highly interesting notice: "Finland, 1869, 5 penni *tête-bêche*. Mr. Eugen Lentz writes us as follows:—'Amongst the philatelic papers of an old and deceased Finnish collector, who outside his general collection hoarded all Finnish stamps he could obtain, the buyer found millions of stamps of the later issues, hundreds of the first issues, and many thousands of the serpentine perforated issue of 1866-7. It is very remarkable that amongst these thousands not a single error of 5 or 20 penni could be found, although just these two values were numerous, and nearly always in strips of three or four stamps. Of the 5 penni value especially there were many strips of four, which, however, were not joined in the middle.* They seemed to come from people who always separated the sheets into vertical double rows and then generally put two pairs on the letters. In such a strip of four stamps not *se tenant* in the middle was found this *tête-bêche*.

The genuineness is without doubt; the curious way in which the serpentine roulette fits in the corner is impossible to imitate, and whoever attempted it would have to use an imperforate block, which hardly could be had. The obliteration shows the year 1869

Through finding this *tête-bêche* pair it is possible to elucidate the question of the errors and bring it to a more satisfactory conclusion. Opinions differ about them. Some believe that the errors of 5 and 10 penni were printed in whole sheets by mistake in the wrong colours; others, however, that there was a wrong die in each plate. Absolute proof in a case like this would be a pair, but none have so far been found. Mr. Lentz always held that whole sheets were printed in the wrong colours, but has changed his opinion by the finding of this *tête-bêche*, and believes now that the errors were made as follows: in each plate of the 5 and 10 penni values a wrong die existed. These were later on noticed and taken out. When correcting the 5 penni plate a new error was made by putting the substitute in the wrong way, *i.e.*, reversed This error must, however, have been noticed very soon and corrected, as otherwise the Finnish collectors, who have made an exhaustive study of the stamps of their country, would have discovered it long ago. This *tête-bêche* 5 penni can therefore exist only in very, very few specimens.' "

From Stanley Gibbons' Monthly we find that the stamp in question is on vertically laid paper with medium size roulette.

We do not follow the logic of the argument used by our noted contemporary. As he points out, the *tête-bêche* error must have been noticed very soon, "otherwise Finnish collectors, who have made an exhaustive study of the stamps, would have discovered it long ago." It is abundantly clear, however, that the first error, namely, the wrong clichés being in the plates was not discovered very soon, at all events so far as the 10 penni lilac is concerned. This error is not only found on both laid and wove paper, but is by no meaus very rare, either used or unused. Surely, therefore, if it did occur in the plate, a copy *se tenant* with the 5 penni would have been discovered ere now. We would also point out that the rarity of the reverse error is such as to point to the fact that if it did occur in the plate it was very soon discovered, and such a discovery would surely have directed attention to the 5 penni plate for the missing 10 penni cliché. We are by no means saying that the errors did not occur through one or more wrong clichés occurring in the plates, but only pointing out that at present we do not follow the writer in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* in his statement that this most interesting discovery at all helps to elucidate the mystery of the errors. To our mind it has rather the opposite effect.

**B.A. and C.W.**

Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle, we had almost written Mr. E. J. Nankivell, says under "Gossip of the Hour" in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*:—

"I have just been reading Mr. Ernest Heginbottom's letter on this topic in last week's *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, and I have been much amused. It seems that in the few remarks I made on the matter I was 'only repeating what' Mr. Heginbottom had previously said in same other philatelic periodical. As I did not read the 'previous' communication, it only affords another proof of the saying that the minds of great men often run in the same groove. And it is comforting to know that in this subconscious state I 'hit the nail on the head to the very T,' and that 'Mr. Wrinkle's remarks are simply splendid.' It is a great temptation to play parrot when you can so easily win such unstinted praise. After all, what is it all about? Nothing but a commonplace suggestion, absolutely devoid of all suspicion of novelty, that the Committee of the forthcoming International Philatelic Exhibition

* It seems to us that these are not strips at all, but simply pairs put side by side.—*Ed.*

should try the common expedient of a champion class for notable medallists."

This suggestion was made by the President of the Manchester Philatelic Society in a paper he read three years ago and printed *in extenso* in the *Philatelic Record*, vol. xxv, page 10. Even in those days Mr Beckton did not claim any originality for the suggestion.

DOWN WITH THE GREAT MOGULS.

"But when Mr. Heginbottom goes on to say that the Great Moguls' exhibits 'get somewhat monotonous,' 'and really do not cause the interest which owners think,' we part company. That the finest collections, gemmed with the greatest rarities, can ever become monotonous to the true philatelist is simply too ludicrous to be discussed. Inferentially, if it means anything, it means that an inferior collection would afford more pleasure. Could anything be more truly childish? No sane philatelist wants to exclude the great collections. On the contrary, a great exhibition without them would be robbed of its greatness. It is proposed that the owners of the great collections should show, but label their exhibits 'Not for competition.' It would be passing kind and philanthropic of them to act upon this advice. But it is much easier to offer advice of the philanthropic character than to act upon it. Why should we expect a collector to go to all the trouble of preparing his matchless ranges of stamps for exhibition for it to be placed on the shelf, and its owner be debarred from all the pleasures and excitements of competition?"

**Wanted—A Journal for Entires.**

The "Specialist" who contributes to the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, a monthly article on Postal Cards and Covers, thus laments the want of a journal for entires:—

"I have been asked recently if it would not be possible to rouse somebody up to publish a new magazine for collectors of entires.

"It does seem, on the face of it, a pity that there is no such organ for the dissemination of news and the explanation of old difficulties. But the reason why no such journal exists is that there are not sufficient advertisers to support one, and, as everybody knows, without advertising support no philatelic journal can exist. All experiments that have hitherto been made in this direction have proved costly to their originator. There are several collectors who have much unpublished MSS. containing matter of great value, and a great many others who have much material for such MSS."

We have every sympathy with the collection of entires, but precious little sympathy for the general body of collectors of entires to-day. They do nothing but wail and rail in turn against those who confine their attention to adhesives. If a Philatelic Exhibiton is on the carpet, the costs of which are defrayed entirely by postage stamp collectors, they raise a hue and cry if a suggestion be made to eliminate all entires and thus provide more space for postage stamps and when classes are devoted to them they require all the coaxing human nature is capable of to get a few to exhibit. Even then it is only a few, resulting in poor competition and an utter lack of interest. Instead of these continual vapourings it would be infinitely better if the unpublished MSS spoken of were inserted instead, and if the collectors of entires took advantage of the opportunities which have been in the past, and possibly may be in the future, offered to them of demonstrating in a practical and not theoretical fashion the fascinations of envelopes and postal cards.

**Great Britain.**

The way in which Mr. North's discovery is chronicled in one of our contemporaries, without any acknowledgment by the way either to that philatelist or ourselves, reminds one that some vaunted English specialists are very like bad gardeners. You can never tell them anything they do not profess to know.

Mr. Bernstein informs us the variety probably occurs on Sheet S, but we expect to be told that this is as old as the hills, although it has not appeared in print before.

**Scott's Catalogue.**

We have to thank this firm's English representative in the person of our old friend, Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, for a copy of the 1905 Edition of this Standard Catalogue. The work maintains its high standard, and in that some of the countries have once again been rewritten, we may say has improved, Panama being an instance, the list of these surcharges being so far the most comprehensive we know of. In these days when there are so many catalogues of high class, and bearing in mind the excellence to which many of them including this particular one, attain, it is difficult to say anything of interest about each particular annual. The task would be easier and, we think, an advantage to collectors and the publications, if they were made biennials instead. Each of the leading catalogues has a strong feature, and one finds in one a better list of some countries than the others possess. To those interested in stamps of the American Continent the last edition of Scott is very much the same necessity as Senf is to every little shopkeeper who sells stamps in Germany.

**Forthcoming Sales by Auction.**

Mr. Tamsen, who disposed of a portion of his African collection a few years ago, has placed the remainder in the hands of Messrs Ventom, Bull & Cooper, who will offer it next month. An excellent opportunity is thus afforded to those interested in Orange River Colony, Transvaal and Pietersburg. The Rev. G. E. aRynor is selling by auction (Messrs. Puttick & Simpson) his unused English, in March, also.

## IMPORTANT.

Those of our Subscribers who have not renewed their Subscriptions are invited to do so at once. The present number is the last which can be sent to any who have not renewed. In view of the great increase in our list, we cannot guarantee to supply single back numbers.

THE

# Philatelic Record.

MARCH, 1905.

## Editorial Notes.

THE *Philatelic Record* is still, as it has ever been, in sympathy with the collection of Entires, and it is, consequently, a matter of regret that the disfavour into which they fell some years ago has increased rather than diminished. The determination of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons to cease dealing in them, no doubt drove, so to speak, the last nail but one in their coffin; but this determination was certainly not taken without a very good reason, and then in no haste. The surprise to those in the know rather was that it had not happened sooner.

**Entires.**

If Entires are to come into favour again it will be necessary to get recruits who will not be afraid of spending money with a view to popularise them. This has been done in the case of adhesives; hence this branch is reaping its inevitable reward.

Depend upon it Entires must continue to remain like a candle under a bushel until active steps are taken by those interested in them to bring their attractions prominently before the general collector. In our view, this can only be done at an Exhibition.

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THE Berliner Philatelisten Club, at a meeting held on February 6th last, decided to "found a medal to be awarded not oftener than once in any one year to anyone who has done something of special merit for the advancement either of philately or the Club."

**The Lindenberg Medal.**

We learn the medal is to have the portrait of the founder of the Club, the Landesgericht President, Lindenberg, and that it will be known as the Lindenberg Medal—a worthy and delicate compliment to one who has done so much for philately in Germany. Those upon whom the honour can be conferred need not be members of the Club; in fact, the object in instituting the medal is to found a German Order of Merit in philately whereby the abilities and work of prominent philatelists can be recognised without regard to their nationality.

The portrait of Herr Lindenberg is, we are told, a striking one, and has been modelled by the Court medaller, Max von Kawaczrinski, of Berlin. Altogether the medal is a work of art, and, although it is fitting that this should be so, yet the recipients will weigh its value by no such standard but rather regard it as the laurel wreath of the Fatherland.

The idea is, of course, by no means novel: a medal upon similar lines was instituted by the Philatelic Society, London, some twelve months ago. This, by the way, reminds us that nothing further has been heard about it since. It would be of interest to collectors to know when the London medal is to be given, and whether any bye-laws have been adopted to govern the grant and, if so, whether it is not in the interests of everyone that they should be published. Collectors cannot be expected to take any interest in a subject concerning which they are (no doubt without malice aforethought) kept in the dark.

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**"There are others."**

We publish in another column certain official correspondence and extracts from two of our contemporaries dealing with the status of French Somali Coast stamps bearing inverted centres, which will, no doubt, be instructive to such of our readers as take an interest in French Colonials. We are in no way desirous of laying ourselves open to the reproach of "going into hysterics" over the disclosures; we fear our opinion of French Colonials is such that nothing short of an announcement that the whole lot was to be superseded by French stamps to be used unsurcharged would have any such effect.

We may fairly surmise that our French contemporary in publishing the ungarnished facts has done so in the interests of philately, and that patriotic motives would prevent these facts being in any way strained unduly to the detriment of the stamps. They seem to us to be very clearly stated by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, from which it appears that certain persons in the offices of the Agents for the Colonies in Paris are paid for *inter alia* carefully going through the stamps as received from the printers and preventing any errors being put into circulation. It seems also equally clear that "there are others" who, being Purchasing Agents, are ready and willing to add to the salaries of these officials when they refrain from doing their duty.

Our readers will note that these labels have never been out of Paris and it cannot be claimed that any of them have ever been used for postal service. This is well known to the Agents when they sell them; if it were otherwise and the stamps had been sold for postal use in French Somaliland it is only reasonable to suppose that the particular offending parties would not incur the obvious risk of dismissal by so continuously being guilty of a dereliction of duty.

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**Philatelic Pests.**

These Purchasing Agents are the pests of every pursuit to which they attach themselves, and philately, alas, is by no means an exception to the rule. Whether you call them Purchasing Agents or Selling Agents does not much matter, for the former term in this instance necessarily and at the same time implies the latter. They are altogether outside the pale of respectable traders or collectors, both of whom, however, are their prey. They periodically flood the market with wares which so often turn out to be not exactly what they seem. The trade is first to be let in and collectors follow suit, as it takes time often before the worthlessness of their wares is found out.

# Sierra Leone. 1897 Issue.

**By W. Dorning Beckton.**

THE "Stamp Duty" stamps of the values of 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. were surcharged in 1897 for use for postal service. The One Penny was overprinted "Postage and Revenue" in small capitals, and the other values were similarly treated, but received an additional overprint in figures of "2½d.," the original values of 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. being deleted with thin horizontal bars. The number of these bars was six in the 3d. and 6d. values and five in the two higher values.

There is more in this difference than first meets the eye, as it helps us to draw an important inference as to the setting of the 2½d. on 2s., of which no entire sheet is known.

*One Penny Value.*

The surcharge in this instance consists simply of the words "Postage and Revenue" in small capitals arranged in three lines. The original value of the label being maintained, it was not cancelled in any way. The setting-up was carefully done, and there are no minor varieties. There is just sufficient evidence, I think, to show that the surcharge was set up in three rows right across the sheet, which consists of sixty stamps in six rows of ten stamps each. Consequently it took two operations to surcharge each sheet. Two hundred and forty sheets were overprinted.

*2½d. on 3d.*

The same type of "Postage and Revenue" was employed for this value and, in addition, "2½d."; and the original value was cancelled with six thin horizontal lines running without a break across the sheet except in the case of the fifth bar, falling on the first stamps in the third and fifth rows, which is broken (?) for the width of the letter "N" of "Pence." Of the "2½d." there are four distinct types, *a*, *c*, *d*, *c*, as represented in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

The following is a diagram of the setting:—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | $a^3$ | $a^5$ | *a* |
| *a* | *a* | $a^2$ | *a* | $a^1$ | *a* | $a^4$ | $a^2$ | *a* | *a* |
| *a* | *c* | *c* | *d* | *c* | *c* | *c* | *d* | *c* | *a* |
| *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | $a^3$ | $a^5$ | *a* |
| *a* | *a* | $a^2$ | *a* | $a^1$ | *a* | $a^4$ | $a^2$ | *a* | *a* |
| *a* | *c* | *c* | *d* | *c* | *c* | *c* | *d* | *c* | *a* |

The relative rarity of the different types is therefore :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| *c* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| *d* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| *e* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

There are five minor varieties to be noted as follows :—

$a^1$ The lower half of the large figure is defective, giving it the appearance of having had small squares cut out of the figure.
$a^2$ Square stop.
$a^3$ Large round stop.
$a^4$ Oblique hairline through the base of the lower figure.
$a^5$ Defective square stop.

The diagram shows that the "2½d." was set up in three rows of ten to cover half a sheet at a time, and as it is tolerably certain that this value was surcharged at a different operation to the words "Postage and Revenue," it will be seen that it took four operations to complete the process, two for the words and two for the figures of value. Seventy-four sheets were overprinted.

*2½d. on 6d.*

This surcharge is exactly the same as the 2½d. on 3d. just described and the setting-up is exactly the same. From this fact and also from certain microscopical varieties and flaws in some of the figures which are common to both sheets, there can be no question but that the same press was used for both values. Ninety-eight sheets were overprinted.

*2½d. on 1s.*

The value was cancelled in this instance with five, instead of six, thin horizontal lines running across the sheet, and of the "2½d." there are five types, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, as represented in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

Types *a*, *c*, *d*, are common to this value, the two previously described, and likewise to the 2½d. on 2s. mentioned below. Type *c*, which we found before, has disappeared, and *b* and *f* are new, but occur also in the 2½d. on 2s.

The following is a diagram of an entire sheet :—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | $a^1$ | *a* |
| *a* | *f* | *a* | $a^2$ | *c* | *c* | *a* | *d* | *b* | *a* |
| *a* | *d* | *d* | *d* | $a^3$ | *a* | *a* | *a* | $a^4$ | *a* |
| *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | *a* | $a^1$ | *a* |
| *a* | *f* | *a* | $a^2$ | *c* | *c* | *a* | *d* | *b* | *a* |
| *a* | *d* | *d* | *d* | $a^3$ | *a* | *a* | *a* | $a^4$ | *a* |

It will further be seen that the relative scarcity of the different types is as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| *b* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| *c* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| *d* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ¼ |
| *f* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

The minor varieties, $a^1$, $a^2$, $a^3$, and $a^4$, are those as described before.

The setting-up is in three rows of ten, and the observations which have already been made as to how the sheets were surcharged apply.

The number of type *a*, namely, 22, is the same in all the values I have dealt with, and it is especially noticeable that four of the minor varieties recur (possibly the fifth also, which is the least satisfactory of all), which shows, I think, that the same type was used for surcharging all the values. I believe the type was for some reason broken up after the sheets of 3d. and 6d. were printed and reset for surcharging the 1s. and 2s. Thirty-five and a half sheets were overprinted.

*2½d. on 2s.*

Of this value, as has been said, no sheet is known intact, which is not surprising seeing that only two were overprinted. As a matter of fact I believe one of them reached this country entire, but was at once broken up. There seems, however, quite sufficient to enable us to say that the setting was the same as that for the 1s. value.

The major types, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *f*, and the number of bars (5) are the same. It is scarcely likely that a fresh setting up of type would be made to surcharge only two sheets. If the four minor varieties be found, they will, I venture to think, firmly establish the conclusion put forward.

# The New Stamps of Crete.

**By B. T. K. Smith.**

ALTHOUGH the stamps illustrated herewith are officially described as being of the "new issue of 1904," they were not in use as late as February 1st of the present year, at which date it was stated that they "would appear very shortly."

The values, colours, and official descriptions of the designs are as follows :—

*2 lepta*, violet.
Diana (Mycenæan goddess) between two lions, drawing the bow. (Impression of a seal found at Knossos).

*5 lepta*, green.
Britomartis seated on an old oak (coin of Gortyna).

*10 lepta*, red.
Portrait of H.R.H. Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner in Crete.

*20 lepta*, blue-green.
Jupiter suckled by a bitch (coin of Cydonia).

*25 lepta*, ultramarine.
Triton brandishing a trident (coin of Itanos).

*50 lepta*, orange-brown.
Crowned head of Ariadne, framed with labyrinths in form of meander (coin of Knossos).

*1 drachma*, carmine (centre in purple-brown).
Europa seated on the bull Jupiter (coin of Gortyna).

*3 drachmai*, orange (centre in black).
Ruins of the palace of Minos at Knossos.

*5 drachmai*, olive-green (centre in black).
Historic monastery of Arcadion [Arkadi] and Mount Ida above.

As some of the confident attributions given above are of doubtful correctness, I propose to give some further particulars of the designs, which I have obtained from various sources. The ancient Cretan coinage was of extraordinary quantity, as may be judged from the statement that over forty-two of its towns made their own coins at certain times. I think I may say also that the greater the authority on this coinage, the greater is the diffidence we find in his descriptions of the subjects designed.

*2 lepta.*

This design was reconstructed from broken fragments of various clay impressions found to be from one original matrix, evidently engraved on the besil of a gold signet ring. According to Dr. Arthur Evans, from whom I quote, the seal-type presents a subject of great interest. The central figure of the design is a Goddess in the usual Mycenæan garb, standing on her sacred rock or mountain peak, which represents, in fact, her aniconic shape, and upon which her two lion guardians and supporters rest their forefeet on either side. In her hand she seems to hold out a kind of weapon, and in front of her stands a male votary in the act of adoration. Behind her is a shrine with sacred columns, in front of which, and again on the entablature above, the "horns of consecration" are clearly visible.

The "horns of consecration" show that the columns here represent the artificial pillar form of the cult object as opposed to the holy mountain itself on which the Goddess stood. We have here, in fact, examples of both the handmade and the natural object of the divine possession. Either the pillar or the sacred peak itself could be equally worshipped.

*5 lepta.*

Britomartis [Artemis] is evidently wrong. One authority describes it as Europa in the plane tree, "juxta fontem Platanus nunquam folia dimittens," which was the witness of the loves of Zeus and Europa. The artist did not seat his Europa in a tree purely for the sake of artistic effect, but because the Gortynians venerated a sacred tree. On the other hand, Svoronos, the highest authority of all, describes the figure simply as "a woman"; he says it is *not* that of Europa.

*20 lepta.*

Here, again, Svoronos is silent, describing the human figure merely as that of "a child." I am informed, however, that is without doubt Cydon, the name which is inscribed below on the coin. It is certainly not Jupiter, nor is the bitch a wolf as sometimes described.

*25 lepta.*

This is a bearded Triton as described, according to Svoronos, though another writer suggested Glaucus or possibly a Phœnician deity of the Dagon class.

*50 lepta.*

Svoronos is of opinion that this is not Ariadne, but "Persephone with collar and earrings." He also gives an intelligible description of the frame, by saying that it is formed of a meander and represents the famous Labyrinth. The lettering at the side is "Knosion."

*1 drachma.*

Europa, vested in the double chiton, seated on the bull.

*5 drachmai.*

The monastery became famous in the insurrection of 1866. According to Laroche and others, Mustapha [? Suleiman Bey], the Turkish commander, left Retimo to attack the convent of Arkadi. This monastery, the richest in Crete, served as refuge for some hundreds of women, children, and old men. Situated on the southern slope of Mount Ida, its defence was considered very easy. Either by negligence or for some other motive, Coroneos, who had been ordered to guard the defiles, did not see the arrival of Mustapha's troops, who surrounded the convent. After a continued attack with artillery and rifle fire for twenty-four hours, the Turks, who, it is said, numbered 6,000, penetrated the court of the convent, where they were obliged to bring their guns into action to make a breach in the walls of the cells, in which the insurgents, 300 Cretans and thirty volunteers, were posted. Then began a general massacre which made 400 or 500 victims. When enough had been killed, the remainder, about eighty men and 200 women and children were taken prisoners, their lives being saved (Laroche says) through Salih Pacha, the youngest son of Mustapha.

The story goes that at a certain moment of the struggle, the Superior of the convent, Gabriel, proposed to the women and children to bury themselves beneath the ruins of the monastery. They agreed, and after having given them his benediction, Gabriel set fire to the powder-magazine, the explosion of which buried 200 Turks, with all the Christians grouped round the Superior.

# Notable Philatelists.

## Vernon Roberts.

MR. ROBERTS, known to his intimate friends as the V.R., started collecting, like many other philatelists, as a schoolboy. He was afterwards attracted by a letter written by the late Mr. Tapling, which appeared in *Tit-Bits*, and was the means of his joining the Philatelic Society, London. He was a general collector for some time, specializing a few of the Australian Colonies, particularly New South Wales. He sold his collection, and retired from philately for a few years, commencing again just in time for the Exhibition of 1897, his display astonishing many even of those who knew him best.

In the past he has been prominently identified with the Manchester Philatelic Society, of which he was President for five years, and also as the possessor of several very remarkable stamps, the most notable perhaps being two 1d. Post Office Mauritius on one envelope which he still has.

We shall not attempt to ennumerate the many rarities in Mr. Roberts' possession, but special reference must be made to his collection of Cape of Good Hope. We believe it was disappointment as to the way in which this particular country was shewn at the London Exhibition of 1897, that made him decide to form a representative collection of his own. This resolved itself into one containing considerably over one thousand triangulars, mostly unused, and two hundred wood blocks, including five errors, one being in a pair, veritably a King's feast for the lover of these particular stamps.

It gained a Gold Medal at the Manchester Exhibition, 1899, and a selected portion of it took the Grand Prix at the I.P.U. Exhibition, and will consequently have to go into the championship class at the forthcoming Exhibition. In addition, Mr. Roberts obtained a Silver Medal for St. Lucia in the London Exhibition of 1897, the Gold Medal for rarities at Manchester, 1899, and a Bronze Medal for Gambia, of which he shews the shades in entire sheets.

Mr. Roberts is Vice-President of the I.P.U. and a member of the Herts Philatelic Society and the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society, but his best efforts were put forward in the interests of the Manchester Society some years ago, he being one of the earliest members and its first President. During that time he read a series of very carefully thought out papers upon Great Britain, which were of extreme importance as an educational guide to members of what was at the time a young Society. He has also specialized a few other countries besides Cape of Good Hope, amongst which are St. Lucia and Gambia, both previously mentioned, Gold Coast, and Queensland.

We hear that his taste for old china and rare engravings is again re-asserting itself with disastrous effect to his stamps, but judging from the past we have no doubt that he will, sooner or later, return to his old love.



Vernon Roberts.

# Modena.

**By Dr. Emilio Diena.**

(Continued from Page 32).

## The Various Printings.

From the register labelled "*Ufficio del Bollo.—Registro dei Francobolli incominciando dal mese di Maggio 1852 e per gli anni 1853, 1854, 1855—a tutto il 30 Novembre 1859*," accurately kept by the Central Stamp Office, from which the supplies of stamps can be ascertained which were taken over by the Office, I have drawn up the following:—

| Date when the Stamp Sheets were registered. | Number of Sheets. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 cent. | 10 cent. | 15 cent. | 25 cent. | 40 cent. | 1 lira. |
| 26 May, 1852 ... | 600 | 600 | 497 | 248 | 72 | 80 |
| 26 June, 1852 ... | — | — | — | — | 490 | 120 |
| 14 July, 1852 ... | — | 592 | — | — | — | — |
| 31 August, 1852 ... | 500 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 30 October, 1852 ... | 998 | — | 495 | — | — | — |
| 4 December, 1852 | — | — | — | 494 | — | — |
| 16 June, 1853 ... | — | — | — | 1,000 | — | — |
| 24 August, 1853 ... | — | — | — | — | 1,600 | — |
| 15 December, 1853 | — | 1,000 | 1,500 | — | — | — |
| 27 August, 1855 ... | 500 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 27 September, 1855 | 5,455 | — | — | 499 | — | — |
| 30 September, 1857 | — | — | 1,000 | 1,918 | — | — |
| Total Sheets ... | 8,053 | 2,192 | 3,492 | 4,159 | 2,162 | 200 |

And since all the sheets were composed of 240 stamps, the quantities registered were the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 cent. stamps ... ... ... ... | 1,932,720 |
| 10 ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | 526,080 |
| 15 ,, ,, ... ... ... .. | 838,080 |
| 25 ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | 998,160 |
| 40 ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | 518,880 |
| 1 lira ,, ... ... ... ... | 48,000 |
| In all, | 4,861,920 stamps. |

A single register served for keeping account of the stamps from 1852 to November, 1859, *i.e.*, during the whole period of the issue of

the Ducal series till their withdrawal. In the same register also the supplies of the journal tax stamps were noted. The last entry of stamps made is 30th September, 1857, and the last lot of Ducal stamps sold is dated 13th October, 1859.

It must not be thought the number of printings of each value were made as that noted in each column of the preceding table, since the "Magazziniere" did not take into his charge the stamps as soon as they were printed, but only when they were "gummed and finished." Thus, for example, it is certain that there was only one printing of 1 lira stamps of 200 sheets in May, 1852; now of these we find 80 registered on the 26th of that month, and the remaining 120 on the 26th of June following. When the stamps had been printed previously the "Magazziniere" took care to write ".....stamps 240 per sheet, which were already printed, gummed and finished by Mr. Montruccoli in the current month, etc." But he, of course, omitted to note the dates of the various printings; still, in some cases I have been able to fix them.

We will now examine the stamps of each value, and determine as far as possible the distinctive characteristics of the various printings. The dates which I mention here, however, are those of each registration.

*5 Centimes, green, olive-green.*

The stamps of the first supply (26th May, 1852—600 sheets), printed on green paper, have the fullstop after the figure, as in the proof sheets presented to the Minister of Finance. The following varieties belong to this printing:—

Position 79 ... ... ... ENT. 5.
Position 226 ... ... ... C⊔NT. 5.

The first error is due to the fall of the letter C, since it is not at all visible in the specimens which I know, nor can it be attributed to insufficient pressure. The other variety occupies the same position which it had in the proof sheets, composed of 260 stamps, from which were taken two rows of 10 stamps, in order to get 240 per sheet.

To this printing belongs also:—

Position 104 ... ... CEN T. 5. (letter "T" too distant from "N")

a variety which occurred during the printing and existed only on some sheets.

Some stamps of this printing shew the impression of the printing spaces ( ▌ ▬ ) both before CENT. as well as after the figure.

The second supply (31st August, 1852—500 sheets) and the third supply (30th October, 1852—998 sheets) are also on green. Absence of the stop after the figure. No varieties in the bottom inscription. I do not know the stamp with the error EENT. 5, mentioned in some catalogues; if it indeed exists it is probable that it is met with in a few sheets only of this printing, executed with the same set of type which had served for the second of 10 centimes, in which this error has occurred.

The variety without any trace of the bottom inscription, likewise belongs to this printing (Position 61), this is only shewn in a few sheets, the few copies I know are all post-marked.

Fourth supply (27th August, 1855—500 sheets);
Fifth supply (27th September, 1855—5,455 sheets).

The stamps of these two supplies have the stop after the figure; they have not been printed with the same set of type which was used for the second printing. The printing material is the same for these three supplies, but some errors and inaccuracies in the bottom inscription, which existed in some sheets, were corrected in others. We have thus the following nomenclature of the sheets:—

(*a*) On olive-green.[1]

| | |
|---|---|
| Positions 8, 9, 75, 93, 120... | CENT. 5· (stop high up after the figure). |
| Position 88 ... ... | CENT .5 (stop only before the figure and too near to it). |
| Position 99 ... ... | CENT. 5. (big stop, or too much marked after Cent.)[2] |
| Positions 113, 174, 187, 195, 223 ... ... | CENT. 5 (absence of stop after the figure). |
| Position 198 ... ... | CNET. 5. |
| Position 230 ... ... | CEN1. 5. |

(*b*) On olive-green.

The same errors remain in positions 88, 99, and 198. Further,

| | |
|---|---|
| Position 218 ... ... | CENT. 5 (absence of stop after figure). |

(*c*) On green.[3]

The same errors remain in positions 88, 99, 198, 218. Further,

| | |
|---|---|
| Position 146 ... ... | CENT.5. (figure too near Cent.) |
| Position 156 ... ... | CENT5. (figure too near Cent., and absence of stop after Cent.) |

(*d*) On green.

The same errors remain in positions 88, 89, 198, and 218; those in positions 146 and 156 were corrected.

[1] I think that the sheets of paper bought for this value on the 25th August, 1855, were partly green and partly olive-green. The letter with an olive-green stamp of oldest date, which I have seen, is of the 10th November, 1855.

[2] The stops are not of a uniform size; I have only pointed out this variety, however, as being the most distinct. I have omitted in the majority of cases to mention the presence of printer's spaces, which is frequently met with.

[3] The green paper of the fourth and fifth supplies can be distinguished from that of the three first, being slightly thinner and more transparent.

# Plate III.




1




2




3




4




5




6




7




8




9




10




11

# The New Cretan Stamps.



























(*e*) On green.

The error at position 218 remains and also the one at 146, in which the stop after the figure is not visible; in this latter are shewn two separating lines below (19mm.: ═══) instead of one only, and we note the absence of them above: therefore the two stamps in positions 136 and 146 (vertical pair) are ½mm. distance from each other instead of having the regular distance of 1½mm.

(*f*) On green.

The absence of stop after the figure in positions 146 and 218 only remains. The distance between the type 136 and 146 was corrected.

I think that the fifth supply (5,455 sheets) was constituted of sheets of this latter printing (*f*), or of the two latter (*e* and *f*).

*10 Centimes, rose, pale rose.*

Of this value, three printings were made, which corresponds with the supplies registered.

First supply (26th May, 1852—600 sheets. On rose, brownish gum. Absence of stop after the figures. Only one variety:—

Position 19 ... ... CENT 10 (absence of stop after Cent.)

Second supply (14th July, 1852—592 sheets). On rose, brownish gum. Absence of stop after the figures.

Position 98 ... ... EENT. 10
Position 127 ... ... CENT 10 (absence of stop after Cent.)
Position 150 ... ... CENT. I0 (figure 1 upside down).

Third supply (15th December, 1853[1]—1,000 sheets). On somewhat lighter paper and rather pale rose; white gum. The figures are followed by the stop.

Position 40 ... ... CENT. 10 (C too low down, because not held in place by the lower line, which has moved too much to the right).
Position 82 ... ... CE6T. 10 (figure 9 upside down instead of N).
Positions 100, 113, 141, 144, 146 ... ... CENT. 10 (absence of stop after the figure).
Position 114 ... ... CENE. 10.

[1] I have seen a letter, posted at Modena on December *11th*, 1853, bearing two horizontal pairs of the 10 cent. stamp of this printing. This proves that one or, perhaps, a very limited number of sheets were sold as soon as printed, but these stamps (with the stop after 10) are, as a rule, only to be found on the letters from 1857 to 1859.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Position 121 | ... | CNET. 10 (besides the inversion of two letters absence of stop after the figures). |
| Position 172 | ... | CENT. 10· (point high up after the figures). |
| Positions 195, 235 | ... | CNET. 10. |
| Position 213 | ... | CEZT. 10. |

This latter error was corrected in the course of printing, so that it only occurs in a portion of the sheets of this printing.

The 9 turned upside down, met with in position 82, is one of the small type used for the inscription in the newspaper stamps of the second printing.

I have found a very few copies of the 10 cent. of this printing in a deeper shade, quite distinct from the ordinary one.

*15 Centimes, yellow, bright yellow.*

Four supplies of this value were registered.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 26 May, 1852 | ... | 497 sheets. |
| 30 October, 1852 | ... | 495 ,, |
| 15 December, 1853 | ... | 1,500 ,, |
| 30 September, 1857 | ... | 1,000 ,, |

Paper of a lighter yellow was adopted for the first printings than for the latter. In all the stop is absent after the figure.

I have not succeeded in finding out in which printing the following occurred, but I think it belongs to the third.

Position 231 ... ... CETN 15.

We notice the absence of the stop after CETN, and its presence in an exceptional way after the figures. The stamps with this error exist on yellow paper of the two shades which I have mentioned.

I also know the following difference :—

CENT. 1 5 (the two figures are too far distant from each other),

but I do not know to which printing it belongs nor which position it occupied in the sheets.

For this value I have also to mention the same variety already noted for the 5 cent. stamp, *i.e.*, the stamp position 146 having two horizontal lines at bottom instead of one and no dividing line at top. Thus stamps position 136 and 146 (vertical pair) are at a distance of ½mm. instead of 1½mm. The variety exists in yellow and bright yellow, and I think it belongs to the printing of 1853.

The last printing only yields the following error :—

Position 182 ... ... CENT 15 (absence of stop after Cent.)

The printing, however, of these sheets of the last lot on bright yellow is not so correct as the others ; the ink is not suitably distributed, and the type shew considerable signs of wear. To these causes

only are due certain alleged errors in printing mentioned by Moens and other authors.[1]

*25 Centimes, peach, light peach.*

Five supplies of this value were registered.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 26 May, 1852 | ... ... | 248 sheets. |
| 4 December, 1852 | ... | 494 ,, |
| 16 June, 1853 | ... ... | 1,000 ,, |
| 27 September, 1855 | ... | 499 ,, |
| 30 ,, 1857 | ... | 1,918 ,, |

The first printing was executed partly on rather thick paper (like that of the 25 centime proofs already mentioned) and partly on paper less consistent and lighter in colour.

Just as in the 15 centimes, in every printing there is the absence of the stop after the figures.

There are no errors in the type except the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Position 19 ... ... | CENT 25 (absence of the stop after Cent.) |
| Position 128 ... ... | CENT· 25 (stop high up). |

This latter was soon corrected, and we find it only on the rejected paper.

The last printing, on a little darker peach colour, is, just as for the 15 centimes (both were registered on the same day), less accurate than the preceding, so that more wearing of the type is noticed. The errors C 25, C , CENT. 2 , CENT. , mentioned by Moens, I think are only found in some sheets of the last printing, which were printed too lightly.

*40 Centimes, sky-blue, blue.*

Three printings were made of the stamps of this value, which likewise correspond to three registrations.

The first supply (26th May, 1852—72 sheets) was certainly on sky-blue paper, since the first stamps of 40 centimes, which I have seen on letters of 1852, are of this colour. As we see from the table I have given, on the 25th May seventy-two sheets of sky-blue paper were purchased from Andrea Rossi, printer and paper merchant, and the first sheets of this value which were registered by the chief "magazziniere" are exactly seventy-two, *i.e.*, 17,280 stamps, which were distributed.

[1] Moens also gives the error CNET. 15, which does not exist in any of the important collections of which I have had notice, and does not even figure in the sheets which served as proofs. In the eighth edition of the Catalogue of Stamps, edited privately by Berger-Levrault (1863) three stamps with errors are noted, two of which are CETN. 15 and CETN. 40. This latter is due to an oversight of the author, and is not mentioned in other works, nor was ever seen. Berger-Levrault himself, in the German edition of his catalogue *(Beschreibung der bis jetzt bekannten Briefmarken, Strassburg, 1864)* modified the description of the two differences thus: CNET. 15, CNET. 40; he then knew that he had made a mistake in cataloguing a CETN. 40, but by changing the 15 centimes also, CNET for CETN, fell into a new error creating a variety which he had never seen. In the French edition, published in 1867, of the Catalogue of the same author, the error CNET. 15 remained, and it passed from that into other works.

This rather limited number explains the rarity, which I think is not fully appreciated either in Italy or elsewhere, of the stamp of this colour. Since then this first supply was entirely exhausted, it follows that in the unused condition it is without doubt the rarest of the Modenese stamps. The very few uncancelled specimens which I know of were used on letters but escaped the postmark; really unused new stamps I have never seen. So also I have seen very few blocks of this stamp. I think it probable that the same type served likewise for the second printing. In all there is the absence of the stop after the figures. I do not know of any errors in the composition of the type and only the following variety :—

probably Position 19 ... CENT 40 (absence of the stop after Cent.)

The second supply (26th June, 1852—490 sheets), printed on a blue paper, also shews the absence of the stop after the figures.[1]

In the bottom inscription we find the following errors :—

Position 19 ... ... CENT 40 (absence of stop after Cent.)

Position 70 ... ... CENT. 4 0 (the two figures are too far apart).

This error must have been seen during printing, and therefore appears in a few sheets only. The type at Position 19 had the letter N of CENT. depressed, and is therefore very faint—sometimes it does not even shew at all. This is met with also in the 25 centimes.

In the third printing, on blue paper (24th August, 1853—1,600 sheets), the types occupy the same positions as for the third supply of the 10 centimes: the same material having been used some months after (15th December) for that value. The figures are generally followed by the stop. In the bottom inscription are the following errors :—

Positions 19, 38 ... ... CENT. 49.

Positions 41, 113, 144 ... CENT. 40 (absence of stop after the figures).

Positions 79, 225 ... ... CENT .40. (stop next to the 4).

Position 82 .. ... CE6T. 40. (small 9 upside down instead of N).

Position 114 ... ... CENE. 40

Positions 121, 195, 235 ... CNET. 40.

Position 132 ... ... CEN. T40.

Position 219 ... ... CENT. 4C.

The error CEN. T40. was corrected during printing, and only appeared in perhaps a very small number of sheets.

*1 Lira, white.*

Two supplies of stamps of this value were registered (26th May, 1852—80 sheets; 26th June, 1852—120 sheets), but they belong to one printing only.

[1] Among the original letters which I have bearing the blue 40 centime stamps, the oldest date is the 25th November, 1852, but it is probable that the stamps of this colour were distributed some time before.

I have already mentioned the paper, which has a watermark of the capital double-lined letter A, initial of the maker Amici, enclosed in a rectangle and repeated 260 times on each sheet. It is not to be thought, however, that there were 260 stamps per sheet, but only 240. The distance between the groups vertically for this value is 25 instead of 10mm.; a row of twenty watermark A's runs in that space. In this way the watermarked initial corresponds to each stamp.

As all the sheets have not been uniformly placed under the type the following errors appear in the position of the watermark :—

(*a*) Regular (A).
(*b*) Reversed (the printing is done on the back of the sheet).
(*c*) Inverted (V).
(*d*) Reversed and inverted (the printing is on the back of the sheet and upside down).

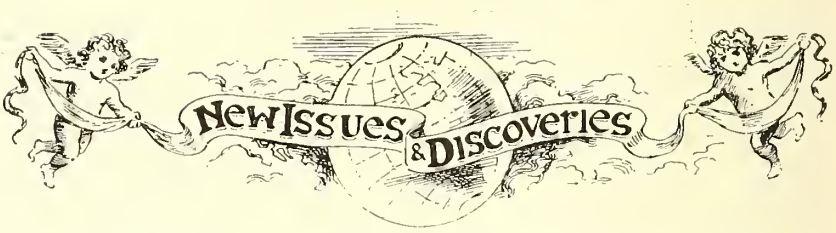
It is superfluous to point out that there are differences in the shape of the watermark ; the width, height, etc., vary.

In the bottom inscription the figure is followed by the stop, except in the following :—

Position 132 ... ... LIRA. 1 (the stop after Lira).

The stamp occupying Position 9 has a small printer's space on the right of the figure.

*(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.

**Barbados.**—*Ewen's Weekly* now chronicles six values with the new watermark, these are in addition to the 1d. listed last month.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

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

**British Guiana.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1c. and 12c. with new watermark, and the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* gives a 5c. in lilac on blue with blue inscription, also on the new paper.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1c. grey green.
5c. lilac on blue.
12c. lilac and violet.

**British South Africa.**—Mr. H. L. Ewen has made an interesting discovery in a sheet or more of the £2 rose in a slightly different shade to the usual and on thick paper, perforated 15; it appears that in 1896 a small supply was printed by Messrs. Waterlow from Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.'s plates, and these specimens have just been discovered.

*Adhesive.*

£2 bright rose red, thick paper. Pref. 15.

**Great Britain.**—Mr. North points out a curious minor variety in the last stamp on the ninth row of certain sheets of the current 1d. lettered "D 4," a coloured dot intercepts the profile just above the eyebrow.

**India.**—Mr. Howard writes us from Bombay that all the low value official stamps are now in use and sends us, as does Mr. E. G. Stone-Wigg, on 21st February, a specimen of a provisional ¼ anna.

This is formed by overprinting the current ½a. "¼" in large thick type precisely as in 1898. Mr. Howard says he understands 24,000,000 are to be issued.

*Adhesive.*

¼a. on ½a. pea green.

Kishengarh.—The *Monthly Journal* gives a full list of a new issue, the design of which we hope to illustrate next month. The stamps are finely engraved and bear a portrait in the centre; there are in all eight values, as listed below.

*Adhesives.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ¼a. deep red. | Perf. 12¼—13. |
| ½a. chestnut. | ,, |
| 1a. violet blue. | ,, |
| 2a. deep yellow. | ,, |
| 4a. dark brown. | ,, |
| 1r. dark olive green. | ,, |
| 2r. greenish yellow. | ,, |
| 5r. deep purple brown. | ,, |

**Malta.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has sent us specimens of the 2d and 4½d. values shewing the new watermark.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2d. grey and violet.
4½d. brown.

**Mauritius.**—The new 1c. has now been issued. It is printed in lilac on red paper and has the new watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1c. lilac on red.

**North Borneo.**—One of the surcharges chronicled last month has been seen inverted.

*Adhesive*

4c. on 6c., variety, surcharge inverted.

**Orange River Colony.**—A correction is necessary here as we find that we listed the 5s. as with multiple watermark whereas such is not the case. The stamps of this

denomination have probably been in stock several years.

**St. Lucia.**—We see by *Ewen's Weekly* that the 2½d. and 3d. now appear with multiple watermark, and also that the new 6d. and 5s. have been issued.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2½d. lilac and ultramarine.
3d. lilac and yellow.
6d. lilac and deep lilac.
5s. green and carmine.

## Foreign Countries.

**Brazil.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* mentions that the current 700r. now comes with the frame in a new shade, deep mauve instead of lilac.

*Adhesive.*

700r. deep mauve and black. Perf. 11½.

**Costa Rica.**—The *American Journal of Philately* has seen a vertical pair of the 5c. of 1901 imperf. between.

**Crete.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us specimens of the new set, and we may at once say we consider a more beautiful and artistic series has never been hitherto issued. As will be seen by our illustrations on the attached plate, several of the designs are adapted from ancient coins, etc., and the work of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., both in these and in the 3 and 5dr., leaves nothing to be desired. The stamps are officially described as the issue of 1904.

*Adhesives.*

2 lep. violet.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, red.
20 ,, blue-green.
25 ,, ultramarine.
50 ,, orange-brown.
1 dr. carmine and purple.
3 ,, orange and black.
5 ,, olive-green and black.

**Denmark.**—A 5 öre green of the new type has now been issued.




*Adhesive.*

5 öre green.

**Dominican Republic.**—A correspondent of the *American Journal of Philately*, in drawing attention to the fact that there are two settings of the recent surcharge on the Postage Due Stamps, mentions that in one of these, the third stamp in the bottom row, the word "Dominicana" reads "Domihicana" in error.

**Spain.**—Messrs Alfred Smith & Co.'s *Monthly Circular* states that the current 40c. has been changed in colour from olive to rose.

*Adhesive.*

40c. rose.

**France.** French Guinea.—In addition to the postage stamps listed last month this colony is now the possessor of a set of unpaid letter stamps, they are of simple design and show a native woman standing up in the centre.

*Adhesives.*

*Unpaid letter stamp.*

5c. blue.
10c. brown.
15c. green.
30c. rose.
50c. black.
60c. orange.
1f. mauve.

Offices in China.—The Indo-China set has again been overprinted with the word "China" and native characters. This set now supersedes the issue for special towns such as Packhoi, Canton etc., etc.

The 15c. of the new design has also been overprinted in the same manner.

*Adhesives.*

Surcharged "China," etc., in black.

1c. black on azure.
2c. brown on buff.
4c. purple-brown on grey.
5c. pale green.
10c. rose-red.
20c. red on green.
25c. black on rose.
30c. cinnamon on drab.
40c. red on yellow.
50c. brown on azure.
75c. brown on orange.
1f. olive-green.
5f. lilac.




15c. brown on azure. Surcharged "China," etc., in black.

**Salvador.**—The *Monthly Journal* gives the following list of varieties found in their publishers stock.

*Adhesives.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1c. of 1890. | Imperforate horizontally. |
| 25c. ,, | ,, vertically. |
| 1c. of 1891. | ,, horizontally. |
| 2c. ,, | ,, vertically. |
| 2c. of 1892. | ,, horizontally. |
| 3c. ,, | ,, ,, |
| 5c ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1p. ,, | ,, ,, |
| 2c. ,, | ,, vertically. |
| 1p. ,, | ,, ,, |
| 1c. of 1894. | ,, horizontally. |
| 2c. ,, | ,, ,, |
| 10c. ,, | ,, vertically. |
| 3c. of 1895. | ,, ,, |
| 12c. of 1896. | ,, ,, |
| 30c. ,, | ,, ,, |
| 10c. of 1895 (unpaid) | ,, horizontally. |

# Notes and News.

### St. Helena.

Amongst these remainders of the 2½d. stamps there are several varieties which we have seen and do not remember to have seen chronicled, consisting in some stamps having the bar at the top of the stamp and no bar at the bottom, and others showing no bar at all. The varieties occur alongside the normal ones, and are due to the uneven alignment of the surcharges, some being 3 or 4 mm. below their fellows. In such cases the bar falls upon the top of the stamp underneath, causing the first variety we have mentioned, and in the case of stamps taken from the top row, variety number two comes about.

Our readers will rejoice to learn that the remainders have been obliterated in such a manner as to cause no confusion with the genuinely used stamps. The obliterating die hitherto unknown to St. Helena which has been used consists of a five-barred diamond, and the ink is of a purple hue. From this we surmise the cancellations were put on in London and not in the colony.

### Great Britain.

Mr. H. S. Hodson, in the last number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, has a letter upon the interesting article to specialists of the stamps of Great Britain, written by M. Raffalovich, which recently appeared in the same journal. In this letter Mr. Hodson says:—"I have now for some years specialised the stamps of this country, and have always considered the "Line-engraved Series" worthy of far more attention than is usually bestowed upon them. To the specialist they abound in interesting varieties, and additional interest is lent by the fact that certain errors of lettering, etc., are known to exist, some of which are still undiscovered. For instance, on page 25 of the "History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles," we read concerning the *Red Penny* impf. of 1841: 'On plate 77, the first stamp in the second row which should be lettered "B.A." bore the first letter only, the second letter-block being a blank. The error was discovered and corrected about nine months after registration, and the plate was then re-registered as 77B . . . Copies of this incomplete stamp presumably exist, but we have never seen or heard of one.'" It is a curious coincidence that within a few days of this letter appearing in print a copy of the particular variety named should have been shown at the Exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society reported last month. The particular stamp was used and on a small portion of the envelope.

### Dutch Indies.

The 50 cent. lake brown catalogued in 1902 (S.G. 109), has, we are informed, only just been issued.

### Berlin Postal Museum.

The British General Post Office has presented the Berlin Postal Museum with a complete set of the various British Official Stamps. As is well known, some of the varieties are very rare, and consequently the present is a very handsome one.

### Charity Stamps.

Shortly before Christmas, Denmark introduced some stamps, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to certain charitable institutions. These stamps were on sale at the post offices and proved a great success, realising a total of more than 70,000 kronen. Unfortunately the other charities throughout the country suffered severely from this competition, and those who are in a position to know say, that the total loss was very much more than the sum received for these stamps.

### Commonwealth Postage-Due Stamps.

Notwithstanding the information we have at times—notably in our June, 1903, number—given on the postage-due stamps in use in the States of the Commonwealth, there still exists a good deal of misconception at home and abroad, judged by some paragraphs that recently appeared in some of the philatelic journals. In the number mentioned above we stated that the postage-dues that had been issued to date were:—With white space at foot, *i.e.*, the letters "N.S.W." on the original design obliterated—½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 5s. With completed design (white space filled in with the same design as at top of stamp)—1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 10d., 1s., 2s., 5s. Until the stock of a value with white space at foot was exhausted it remained in use. Hence the reason that we still see some of these stamps appearing at the present time. The 5d. and 10d. values were only issued in the completed design, and Queensland was the first State to which the 10d. value was sent. This was, we believe, in June or July, 1902. A few sheets were included in the supply of postage-dues that had been ordered, although that value was not asked for. Since the above information appeared, all the values from ½d. to 20s. have been issued in the completed design and are used in all the federated States except Victoria, the State having a design of its own.—*The Australian Philatelist.*

### English Variety.

A copy of this variety, described in these columns in December, was sold by auction in Liverpool last week and brought 17s. 6d. The buyer evidently did not know that they were advertised at ten shillings each in last month's *Philatelic Record* by the gentleman who, we understand, has bought all the copies (under twenty) on the market.

### Cape Verde.

In the Official Catalogue of the French Society there is a note appended to the first issue that the 50 reis *blue* is known perf. 13½, but it is probably a reprint sold with the remainders. It would seem, however, that blue is printed in error for green, as the 50 reis is only known in green in the first issue, and is known and catalogued in the 1884 issue, perf. 13½, when the colour was changed from green to blue. Assuming that blue in the catalogue is printed in error for green, Mr. Yardley tells us that he has a 50 reis green perf. 13½ in the pale green on thin paper, obliterated with the old blue Guinea postmark; also an unused one in deep green with thick paper, which latter might possibly be classed as a reprint. It is mint with original gum.

Since the above was written we hear from Mr. Marsden, who wrote up this country for the Catalogue, that the mistake is a printer's one, putting "50" instead of "40."

### London Exhibition, 1906.

The Executive Committee of the London Exhibition for 1906 have been busily engaged during the past few weeks The finding of a suitable place for the Exhibition has been more difficult than very many would imagine. The fact that it is to be held between Epsom and Ascot, the height of the London season, has materially increased the difficulties on this head, as none of the Picture Galleries are to be let during that time. We understand that, after visiting all the likely places in London, and the choice is exceedingly limited, the Committee have decided upon the Royal Horticultural Hall, in Westminster. The building is perhaps open to the objection of being a little out of the beaten track, but seven minutes in a hansom, for the sum of one shilling, puts you down at the door, and when you get there you are compensated by finding an ideal hall, and one capable of holding some 800 frames and 100 show cases, all of which will, it is anticipated, be required. The building is a new one, and consequently everything upon the place is clean and fresh.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Oldfield, is expected back from a short sea trip, taken for the benefit of his health, very shortly, when the prospectus will be finally settled. It is expected to contain a Championship Class for the Gold Medallists of London, 1897, and Manchester, 1899, who will (so far as the country which has already secured this particular award is concerned) be debarred from competing in the open class.

It is quite possible a departure will be made in the grouping of the countries for competition from that of previous Exhibitions, but we shall be able to say more about this next month.

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

At the 224th Meeting on February 17th, Mr. G. L. Campbell, Junr., read a paper on "Peru from 1874-1895," dealing principally with the triangle surcharges, which he treated in an exhaustive manner. The various types of triangles, which he illustrated by enlarged photographs, will form the subject of an article to be published shortly in the *Philatelic Record*.

The List Meetings on February 10th and 24th and March 10th, were occupied by discussions on "Roman States," opened by Mr. Coote, "Niger Coast," by Mr. Munn, and "Seychelles," by Mr. Martin, respectively.

Mr. J. H. Abbott read a paper at the 226th Meeting on March 17th, his subject being "British Bechuanaland," and shewed all the principal varieties, such as the error "ritish" on the ½d. and 1d., the 2d. on green, a number of double surcharges, and many entire panes.

### Dangerous Roumanian Forgeries.

Mr. Paul Kohl calls attention to some very dangerous forgeries of Roumanian stamps. They are of the 1862 issue, and it seems that the lines of the laid paper have been chemically added to the ordinary paper issue. The values of 3, 6 and 30 paras of 1862 have been seen treated in this manner in blocks and single specimens, also the 10 bani of the 1872 issue, the so-called defective printing. For the latter stamp the forger took the wrong stamp, and this led to a careful examination, disclosing these forgeries which come from Roumania.

If the forgeries are soaked in benzine for some time, the lines get weaker, but they do not disappear altogether. The price is, of course, considerably lower than for genuine specimens.

### Persia.

In this country stamps have been issued in 1903 to the value of 10, 20, 25, 50 and 100 tomans and on all sides doubts have been expressed, whether these high values are really postage stamps. The *I. B. J.* now gives the following explanation:—In Persia little gold coin exists, but there is a superabundance of silver. Parcels containing silver coin are very heavy, and when sent by post are very costly. Formerly the highest value was 50 kran or 5 toman, and such parcels were entirely covered with stamps. To avoid this, the toman series was created. These stamps have on the back figures of control in black, blue or dark red.

**Floreat Gibbonia.**

"February 15th, 1905.

"Dear Sir,

"Kindly note that after March 1st, all communications for me should be addressed :

Care Stanley Gibbons Inc.,
198 Broadway,
New York City.

"Very truly yours,

"JOHN N. LUFF.

Upon the receipt of the above, which conveyed the information that the notable philatelist of the Clan Scott had joined the House of Gibbons, coming so quickly upon the announcement of the English amalgamation referred to last month, the quotation from Virgil which is found on the Sydney Views seemed to us singularly appropriate. Judge of our surprise, therefore, when on receiving the *Monthly Journal* to find that in making the announcement Mr. Phillips sums up, "Sic fortis Gibbonia Crevit." We were at first disposed to look upon it as a distinctly unfriendly act, but as Mr. Phillips certainly did not know that we were contemplating a similar outrage upon Virgil it would seem that the circumstance must surely be an illustration of the proverb "Great minds think alike."

**French Somali Coast Stamps with Inverted Centres.**

Some time ago, we learn from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., a person called at their office with a large quantity of these stamps, comprising most denominations of the current pictorial type in complete sheets, but they refused to have anything to do with them unless they could be proved to be genuine errors. This firm accordingly wrote to the French Colonial Minister in Paris, whose replies we print below :—

"Republic Francaise.

"Liberté—Egalité—Fraternité.

"Ministère des Colonies,
"Agence Comptable des Timbres-poste Coloniaux,
"Paris, le 13 Janvier, 1905.

"Messieurs,

"En réponse à votre lettre du 6 Janvier, jai l'honneur de vous informer que les timbres de la Côte française des Somalis qui vous ont été proposés, sont des timbres d'essai parvenus probablement *en fraude* entre les mains du vendeur.

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

"Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, mes salutations empressées

"L'Agent Comptable,

"CABANES."

"Paris, le 26 Janvier, 1905.

"Messieurs,

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

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

"Ils n'ont en conséquence aucune valeur.

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

"Agréez, Messieurs, mes salutations empressées.

"L'Argent Comptable,

"CABANES."

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says:—"As regards the status of these stamps, there have been quite a number of rumours floating about lately, and one or two good people seem to have needlessly gone into hysterics over them. The truth seems to be that the printers were allowed seven extra sheets of paper to each ream of 500 sheets, as an allowance for spoilages, and that they, or as is more probable one or more of their employees, unknown to them, utilised these sheets of paper to print an extra quantity of stamps, which they kept for themselves.

"Nothwithstanding contrary opinions which have reached us from one or two sources, we are of opinion that these stamps are absolutely genuine; they were printed at the same time as those supplied to the French Colonial Office and there is no difference between them. It is not a case of forgery at all, but theft, the loss of which falls not on collectors but on the French Colonial Office."

*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* in the course of an interesting article entitled *La Vérité sur les Co'e des Somalis, centre renversé*, says :—

* The history of these inverted-centre varieties is briefly this :—The stamps of all French Colonies are, as is well known, sold at the office of the Agents for the Colonies in Paris (but personal application and two attendances at the office is necessary). At these offices appointed officers receive all stamps delivered by the printers, verify them, examine them, and reject and destroy all errors and defective impressions—or should do so. But, as a matter of fact, the examination is usually superficial; one can imagine 60,000 sheets arriving at 2 p.m. and the officials wanting to go home at 5 p.m.! Consequently numerous errors were overlooked; one may mention the 75c. of Indo-China, inverted centre, 1c. Martinique, name in blue, 2c. red, Congo, etc. The

* Translation by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

dealers who went to draw their supplies from the Colonial Office naturally asked the officials to look out for such varieties. In this way the 5c. Djibouti green and yellow-green, 1fr. Congo and 1c. Congo with inverted centre were discovered and came on the market, the officials receiving only a trifle for their trouble whilst the dealers asked anything from 15s. to £8 per stamp. After a time the officials began to understand there was money in errors and set to work to save them in earnest. In May, 1903, a M. Evrard offered some Somalis with inverted centre, namely:—

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

The price agreed upon for them was 10,000 francs, or about £400 (face value under £21!), an average of about 4s. per stamp. Subsequently they were resold to M. D—— A——, a Parisian dealer, and in due course found their way into Gibbons' Catalogue, the 25c. alone being priced 3cs.

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

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

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

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

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

### United States.

The St. Louis Exhibition stamps were withdrawn on December 1st, and all remainders sent to Washington where they are stated to have been burned.

### Spain.

The *P.J.G.B.* announces that the 5, 10, 15 dark blue and the 15 lilac have been used cut in half.

According to the *C.T.P.*, Spain is about to issue an Express stamp of 15 centimos. It will be oblong and have a winged horse in the centre. The inscription is to be "Correos Correspondencia Urgente" in capital letters and the colour red.

### Turkey.

Turkey has generally two series of stamps running at the same time, one for inland and the other for foreign letters. On the 24th of October a decree was published abolishing this difference and both kinds of stamps can be used for inland as well as for foreign correspondence. We suppose in future only one series will be issued.

### Portugal.

Portugal is effecting a change in currency, and for this purpose creates a franc, to be called a luzo, equal to 200 reis; therefore a milreis is 5 francs. Such an alteration in the currency must involve a change in the denomination of the stamps, and new sets for Portugal and her colonies may therefore be anticipated at an early date.

We trust the occasion will not be taken advantage of to surcharge the existing stock before the new issue appears.

### At Plumridge's.

Part of the Derrick Collection of Victoria, to which we referred in these columns last year, came under the hammer at the commencement of this month, and £112 10s. was realised for fifty-eight lots, into which for the purpose of sale it was divided. No sensational prices were recorded for any lot, some of them going very cheap. The most interesting items were the following:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria: 1854, 1d. rose, unused .. .. | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Do., 1d. red, rouletted .. .. .. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 1850, fine background and border, 2d. lilac, superb .. .. .. .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., Do., another, very fine .. .. | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., fine border, 2d. grey-lilac, on entire, dated 11-2-50 .. .. .. .. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., fine border, 2d. deep grey-lilac, a superb horizontal pair .. .. .. | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., coarse border, 2d. grey, unused .. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., do., 2d. cinnamon, rouletted, on piece | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., perf., 3d., on piece .. .. .. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 1852, engraved, 2d., a fine unused pair, and a single, damaged at corner .. | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., do., a complete reconstructed plate, superb .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., do., 2d. grey-lilac, a fine unused horizontal pair, with part gum .. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Do., a complete reconstructed plate, superb .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 1857, serrated perfs., 6d. orange, superb | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., do., 6d. yellow .. .. .. .. | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., serrated x serpentine, 6d. .. .. | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 1857, rouletted, 1s. blue, superb .. .. | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 1856, 1d. green, a superb horizontal strip of 8 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 1857-63, Star, imperf., 4d. vermilion, very fine, unused .. .. .. .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1861, Star, rouletted, 4d. rose, a vertical strip of 3 .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Do., do., do., 4d. rose, a horizontal pair .. | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Do., no wmk., rouletted, 1d blue-green, a horizontal strip of 4, a little clipped | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 2d., a vertical pair .. .. .. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 1863, imperf. 4d. rose, a superb pair .. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., do., another, variety broken beaded oval .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 1863, rouletted 4d., superb, on piece .. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1885, 2d. mauve, imperf., fine margins, with Letter from Postmaster referring to same .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1885, 1s. surcharged "Stamp duty" in blue, fine and very rare .. .. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Registered, unused, slightly cut one corner, otherwise fine .. .. .. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Registered, rouletted, fine, on piece .. | 3 | 10 | 0 |

### The Thoughtful Jap.

In order that Japanese soldiers, who are not experts in caligraphy, can let their relatives and friends know that they are still alive and where they are to be found, the postal authorities have issued postcards imprinted with various remarks on the back such as: "I am well. I do not know where I shall be during the next few days, but a reply sent to the place at which this card is posted will find me," etc., etc. All the soldier has to do is to get the address written and to impress his seal, which every Jap carries about with him.

# Correspondence.

### Entires and Exhibits.

*To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."*

SIR,—On behalf of collectors of entires, I deny absolutely that "they do nothing but wail and rail against those who confine their attention to adhesives." They are as a rule general collectors of all letter-postal issues sold to the public at the post offices of the country from which they emanate, and are for that reason the most consistent of philatelic collectors. The boot is on the other leg, for it is adhesivists who rail against the foolish people who collect entires or even the stamps that are cut from them by some to save space, though such cutting is analogous to trimming off the ragged margins of adhesives, as was often done when I began in 1862.

It is no business of mine to defend "Specialist"; as a matter of fact, I consider it the *duty* of every philatelic editor to give as much information relatively to entires as to adhesives—both having come to birth together on a May-day in 1840—and if the proprietors of journals were consistent they would "record" all new issues impartially and get capable writers for articles on both, instead of refusing papers on entires. This would be better for all concerned than a separate journal.

Envelopes and postcards are for purely postal purposes; adhesives are largely for fiscal use in the British Empire, apart from the fact that 50 to 80 per cent. in many places are made for export to collectors, not being required for postal needs—a charge not applicable to entires.

As to exhibitions, it is not likely that collectors will apply for space when the cost per stamp that can be seen is about ten times as much as for your pet adhesives. Then there is the fact that now—owing largely to the boycotting by journalists—barely one per cent. of middle class collectors go in for entires, but do not mind sending in stamps as more popular. If divisions for fifty most attractive or most interesting cards or envelopes were arranged, some entries might be got—but to *compete* in special countries or groups means that two collectors could sweep the board, so nobody else would send. I am one, and should never exhibit for that reason, as I despise medals so won; though a certificate of merit or "honourable mention," as in the 1851 Exhibition, might be acceptable to many.—Your obedient servant,

Chelsea, B. W. WARHURST.
*13th March.*

### Roumania.

*To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."*

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry, but I find that I made a slight mistake in my report concerning the position of the first-named 25 bani error. This really is the *eighth* stamp in the *third* row, not the seventh. This slip of the pen, if I may so term it, was due to the fact that I counted the stamps from right to left, and finding the error to be the third stamp from the *right* side of the sheet, simply deducted *three* from *ten*, thus arriving at the figure seven, but the error is in reality the *eighth* stamp from the left side of the sheet.

I may also add that the sheets consist of 15 rows at 10 stamps = 150 stamps, not 13 rows, as it appears in my two sheets, which are not complete. This fact I was not aware of when writing my first article, but having now been shown two other sheets by a post office official, I can see that "I have been had" and that *my* two sheets are not complete.

Concerning this error, you will have noticed, perhaps, that *Senf* says in his catalogue that since the issue of the ordinary blue 25 bani stamp the error can only be distinguished as such when attached "se tenant" to a 5 bani stamp! Now, this is by no means the case. The *error* exists *only* on *wove* paper, watermarked P.R. in all the four different positions known, like the blue 5 bani stamp, which was also *only* issued on *wove* paper. The ordinary 25 bani stamp, blue, exists *only on laid paper*, watermarked P.R. in four positions, and on the present so-called "duplex" paper, namely, with *white front surface*, on which the stamp is printed, and pink back surface, which is gummed. This paper had, for a *very short time*, a watermark representing the coat-of-arms of Roumania, covering a space of 25 stamps in five rows of five stamps, which are very rare indeed; but, as a rule, this paper has no watermark whatever, as you know.—I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

ARTHUR WM. ROTHCHILD.
Bucharest,
*December 9th, 1904.*

THE

# Philatelic Record.

APRIL, 1905.

## Editorial Note.

ONE of our Australian contemporaries in an Editorial has been discussing this subject, which is one of some interest to collectors. The conclusion come to may be shortly summed up to be that although collectors of pairs, strips, and blocks are few in comparison to those of singles, yet the number of pairs, etc., which come upon the market is also few as compared to the number of single specimens, and so from this point of view the question, so to speak, automatically rights itself.

**Comparative Rarity of Pairs, Strips, and Blocks.**

Starting from this standpoint, what is the fair value of pairs and blocks as compared with single specimens? Does any value attach to stamps in blocks over and above their value as single specimens? In many cases, and especially in the older issues, we think it does; but precisely what this extra value is cannot be arrived at by any Ready Reckoner.

Some countries, for example, France, in the first and second issues of the Empire unused in blocks of four, are much rarer than the value of single specimens would lead people to suppose; but take the early issues of Spain and we find the exact converse to be the case. Portugal is another country in which blocks, and large ones, of most of the imperforate issues in a used condition are comparatively common. It is quite true that such instances are exceptions and that the great majority of countries come into a middle class, where the relative rarity of blocks and singles is what one would naturally expect it to be. It is therefore of this class only that we think the following conclusions of our contemporary can be considered applicable:—"From a monetary point of view we should say that pairs are worth 25 per cent. over catalogue values, threes, 50 per cent., fours, 100 per cent., and sixes, 200 per cent."

It is to be observed that no distinction is drawn between strips and blocks, which from our point of view makes a very important difference. A *horizontal* pair is often prized—and a block of four still more so—but, with one exception, we have never met a collector yet who appreciated strips of three or four *per se* more than a pair, and the value put upon them by our contemporary is altogether out of proportion to their value. Our readers will, of course, understand that the stamps dealt with are those which do not vary in type: to those which do, in either strips or blocks, a special interest and value attaches which can in no way be gauged by the percentages quoted.

# Notes on Costa Rica.

**By J. R. M. Albrecht.**

THE Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern of the five states of Central America, is divided into six provinces—San José, Cartago, Heredia, Alaguela, Guanacaste, and Punta Arenas, the principal towns are San José, the capital of the Republic, the provincial capitals of like names with the provinces, with Limon, the principal port. According to the constitution, which received its most recent modification in 1882, the legislative power is vested in a Congress of one House, consisting of deputies (one for every 8,000 of the population), chosen for four years, half the number retiring every two years. They are chosen in electoral assemblies returned by the vote of all citizens who are able to support themselves. The President is similarly elected, and holds office for four years. For the administration of justice there are a Supreme Court and subordinate tribunals.

Costa Rica was the first Central American state to possess telegraph communication. It has been extended in every direction between all the cities, towns, and villages. Communications throughout Central America are charged at the same rate as within the country. The price for ten words is 20 cents, and for every five or less additional words, 5 cents. There are 744 miles of telegraph lines throughout the country.

The postal service is performed by seventy local post offices. Correspondence is despatched twenty-six times per month to foreign countries by steamers, and four times per month overland to the neighbouring countries. In 1896 there were received from the United States of America 189,966 pieces, from Great Britain 64,763. During the same year there were sent out to the United States of America 45,547, to Great Britain 20,425. These figures include all kinds of postal matter. The entire postal service for the same year dealt with 3,494,515 letters and post-cards, 23,843 money orders, and 6,919 parcels. The receipts of the postal department were 4,831,869 pesos, or about £724,780.

No decree or official information seems to be known concerning the first issue of Costa Rica. Authorities differ as to the status of the first two stamps, the ½ real and 1 real *imperf.*; some say they are issued varieties, others that they are only proofs. The leading catalogues on the Continent do not list them now. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons include them in their catalogue because they have had two used copies of the ½ real; and a used copy of the 2 reals is known in a celebrated collection. It would therefore seem that the stamps should be accepted with reserve until something more definite is known concerning them. I observe they are omitted from the Official French Catalogue, but are given in Collin & Calman's "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," and assigned to December, 1862. The design of the two stamps is described hereafter under the next issue :—

½ real blue.
1 real red.

### 1863-64 Issue.

This which is really the first issue (because if the two stamps mentioned above are genuinely issued stamps, it can only have been a very few which were imperf., and then probably only accidental varieties of the first consignment) consists of four values, ½, 2, 4 reals, and 1 peso. They were engraved by the American Bank Note Co. in *taille douce* on white wove paper in sheets of 100—ten rows of ten; perforation 12; single line machine. Proofs are known in orange and other colours, and of the ½ real and 2 reals in black; also of all the four stamps in the colours as issued on India paper. It has been suggested that the design, which consists of the arms of the country, represents the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with the land intervening. I think that one die was used for the four stamps and the different values inserted in the usual way. The 4 reals and 1 peso have an outer single-lined frame which is not in the other two values. The dates of issues are:—½ real and 2 reals, April, 1863; 4 reals, March, 1864; 1 peso, January, 1864. I have seen a 1 real brown of this design, which was, in my opinion, unquestionably a clever forgery. Dr. Viner mentions this stamp in brown in the "Stamp News Annual" twice, once in 1895, when he says:—"The matchless first set of Costa Rica is always catalogued as consisting of ½ real, 2r., 4r., and 1 peso. Why not 1 real? Now a 1 real light brown exactly conformable in every respect with the accredited stamps figures in a few albums. Is it an essay, a proof, or bogus?" and again in the following year, "Two unrecorded adhesives have passed from the writer's collection—a 1 real Costa Rica pale brown. Why should it not be a genuine value? It would be singular for the ½r., 2r., 4r., and 1 peso to lack 1 real." This is what M. Moens says about it:—"Il circule un timbre brun 1 real qui n'est qu' une contrefaçon, fort réussi malheureusement, du timbre en usage. On sait que cette valeur n'existe pas afficiellement: le contrefacteur a voulu combler cette lacune."—*Timbre Poste*, December, 1874.

Two other bogus stamps exist, as will be seen from the following, which I quote from the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for July, 1867:—"We must not forget to state that the stamps value 2 and 5 centavos, bearing the arms of Costa Rica surmounted by an eagle and referred to in Moens' work, are shams. They came out about the same time as the genuine stamps, and were probably concocted as soon as a report arrived of the intended issue and upon the assumption that the values would be the same as those of the then newly-issued Nicaraguan stamps."

The worn impressions of the ½ real are worth noticing: in some stamps the top of the design has disappeared altogether. The following varieties are known of this stamp:—Imperf. horizontally, imperf. vertically, double perf. horizontally: also a flawed plate which shows a line running vertically right through the stamp—this variety is known imperf. as well. Only one sheet is known of the variety imperf. horizontally, which was sold to Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. at Cheveley's Sale, May, 1890, at the Portman Rooms, during the Exhibition, for the reserve price of £20. This sheet was immediately broken up into pairs and blocks. The ½ real stamp was issued with both brown and white gum, but the copies I have seen of the other values all have white gum.

I now come to a point in connection with the stamps which, so far as I know, has not been noticed before. In looking over a very large number of them, I was struck with certain dots which appear to recur in the same position in all the stamps of the same value, and it occurs to me that these are very possibly secret marks, similar to those found on some of the German States stamps. The regularity with which they appear leads one to think that they must be something more than accidental. In fact, I have not seen any stamps of any of the issues without the dots as described except the ½ real of this issue. Other marks constantly varying may be found round the design which are undoubtedly accidental, and with which consequently we need not concern ourselves. I am uncertain about the marks on the 1 peso stamp, as the colour makes it difficult to distinguish the marks from accidental ones. In the ½ real the dot is just outside the design at the top over the "R" of "Porte"; on the 2 reals, at the left bottom corner, inside or outside the single-lined frame; on the 4 reals, under the "U" of "Cuatro," in or outside the single-lined frame. The enlarged illustrations from photos which have not been retouched in any way show the position of the marks I refer to very clearly.






*Synopsis.*

½ real blue and deep blue.
2 reals red.
4 reals green.
1 peso orange.

*Varieties.*

Imperf. horizontally.
½ real.
2 reals

Imperf. vertically.
½ real.
2 reals.

Flawed plate.
½ real imperf. and perf.

Double perf.
½ real.

1881-82 Issue.

The decimal system of coinage having been adopted, three values of 1c., 2c., and 5 centavos were improvised by surcharging the ½ real stamp. The 1c. was issued in 1882, the 2c. January, 1881, the 5c. was most probably never issued to the post offices. There are two types of the 1c., one with the "Cts." in Roman letters, the other in italic letters. The colour of the 2c. surcharge varies from pink to vermilion and brown-red. These surcharges are most generally found on worn impressions of the ½ real stamps. Collin & Calman catalogue the 2c. surcharged with additional surcharge in black, "Dos Cts." vertically and the ½ real stamp surcharged "Dos Cts." vertically only, which they say were purchased at the post office at San José in 1882 by a gentleman whose integrity is beyond suspicion; but I do not think they are included in any other catalogue, owing to their authenticity being questioned.

Costa Rica joined the Postal Union on January 1st, 1883, and three provisionals were issued, 5c. on the ½ real, 10c. on the 2 reals, and 20c. on the 4 reals. When the permanent series came out all the remainders of the previous issues, surcharged and uncharged, numbering about 3,046,890, were sold to one James J. Ross, who being disappointed at finding only about 14,000 surcharged stamps among the lot, got permission from the Minister of Finances to surcharge some with the word "Oficial" in red, and he made a number of other fancy surcharges as well, including a "5 cents" in red on the ½ real and "10 cents" in black on the 2 reals.

*(To be continued).*

# Notable Philatelists.

## L. W. Fulcher.

IN two respects the Notable Philatelist this month occupies almost a unique position.

Elected a member of the Philatelic Society of London in 1901, within two years of his election he was appointed Librarian, with a seat on the Council; truly a remarkable progress for so young a member in such an august body. A further honour was also conferred upon him more recently by his election as one of the four representatives of the premier Society upon the Executive Committee of the London Exhibition of 1906. This dual honour is perhaps the best testimony as to Mr. Fulcher's undoubted ability.

The other respect in which he stands almost alone amongst English philatelists is in being not only a Notable Philatelist, but also a notable fiscalist. Whatever our opinions may be upon the great Fiscal Question, we are too conservative, in speaking of a philatelist, to imply thereby that he is a collector of fiscals only.

Mr. Fulcher, by his knowledge of postage stamps and the special collections he has made, the articles he has written, and the general work he has performed, has qualified himself in the very fullest sense to be added to the number of the elect in these columns. His work in the field of fiscals has been equally varied and useful, and therefore this sketch comes at a very opportune moment, seeing that a short report of the Fiscal Exhibition, the first of its kind held in London, is included in this number.

Mr. Fulcher was born in Bombay in 1866, educated at Dulwich College, took the London University degree (B.Sc.) in 1899, and is at the present moment the Assistant Keeper (in charge of the Science Library) at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. His collection was commenced in 1876, and continued to the present date except during a period of inactivity from 1880 to 1889. After the latter date he sold his general collection, doubtless much to his regret, in order to specialize Japan. One result of this was his paper on "The Stamps of Japan from 1876," in the *London Philatelist* for 1899. After this period his philatelic activity seemed to fall into two divisions, one dealing with postage stamps and the other with fiscals and telegraphs. As regards the former, he has now a general collection, mostly Europeans, with a few other countries. He is a specialist in Turkish stamps, and has published some notes on these in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. So recently as December last he read a paper on "Bosnia" before the London Society.

Speaking of his duties as Librarian of that Society, Mr. Fulcher says: "I am sorry to say I am unable to devote as much time as I should like to the duties of that office, as there is a lot of leeway to be made up, but I hope gradually to effect some order and efficiency."



L. W. Fulcher.

In regard to philatelic literature, he says: "I may say that I have been a regular subscriber to the *Philatelic Record* since 1882, and until 1890 it was about the only philatelic periodical I read, but I have now a fairly good reference library of philatelic literature."

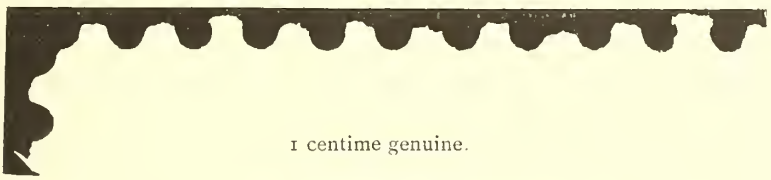
Coming to Mr. Fulcher's connection with fiscals, we had better let him speak for himself:—

"It was about the year 1897 when I first began to be attracted to the collection of fiscals. I can readily understand that the fact that these stamps do not usually come into the hands of the general public is the cause of their failure to attract attention, but I cannot see that they are any the less interesting from a philatelic point of view than postage stamps, or that there is any justification for the general neglect of them. In fact they offer a very wide field for collectors who take an interest in studying their stamps. In the case of postage stamps the ground has already been prospected, and fresh discoveries require minute application, but in the realm of fiscals it is at present pioneer work, the ground has to be cleared and novelties come easily to hand. Since the formation of the Fiscal Philatelic Society (of which I was one of the original members and am now Librarian) in 1902, the subject has made enormous strides. Fiscal collectors have now a comprehensive catalogue (by Forben l'Hoste, published by Yvert & Tellier) at a low price, and are shortly expecting a monumental work on the fiscals of India, the work of the Philatelic Society of India. The Fiscal Philatelic Society's Exhibition of Colonial fiscals, early in April, will show philatelists what has been accomplished in this branch of our study.

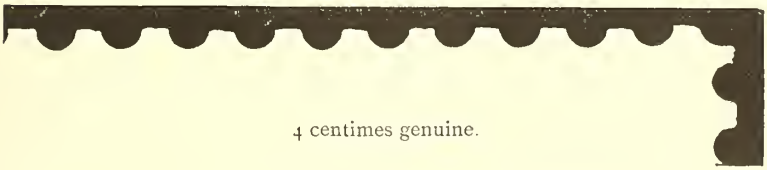
"My first article on fiscal stamps appeared in *Stamps* in 1899 on the 'Fiscals of Japan,' and in 1901 I became Editor of *Morley's Philatelic Journal*. I am now engaged in a comprehensive study of the Fee and Revenue Stamps of Great Britain. Owing to the courtesy of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, I have been allowed to inspect the records at Somerset House, and I hope some day to publish the first outlines of a history of the adhesive revenue stamps of our own country. The work is, however, seriously hindered by lack of information in many classes of these stamps, many of which are, at present at any rate, unobtainable. I have already published some preliminary studies, such as the 'Life Policy Stamps' and 'Notes on Foreign Bill Stamps' in *Morley's Philatelic Journal*. I do not, however, confine my attention to the adhesive fiscals alone. As Dr. Legrand says in his 'Manuel de l'Amateur de Timbres,' the non-adhesive class of fiscals 'are far from lacking interest.' I am about to commence shortly (in *Morley's Philatelic Journal*) a series of articles on the impressed duty stamps of Great Britain (including what are usually called 'Blue Deed Stamps') from the first issue on the 28th June, 1694, up to the present time. Of course being specially interested in British revenue stamps, I have a tolerably good collection of them, but I have also a general collection of fiscals, mainly Colonials, to which I add as occasion offers."

# French Somali Coast.

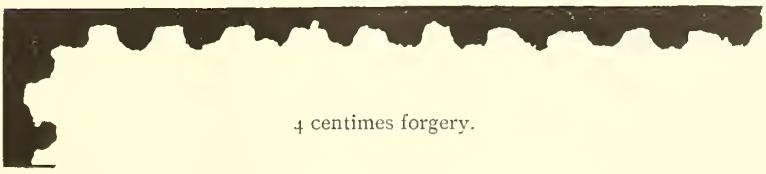
THE subject of the French Somali Coast stamps, with inverted centres, to which we alluded last month in our Editorial Notes, has been discussed for some weeks in the pages of Monsieur Montader's journal *Le Postillon* by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, and in the February number of the *American Journal of Philately*. To the columns of these publications we must refer those who wish for detailed information. Briefly, the conclusions seem to be that none of these stamps were ever issued through the Post Office of the Colony; that a certain number of them, instead of being destroyed, were sold at the office of the Agency of the Colonies, in Paris; but that nearly all of them are forgeries, printed certainly from the original dies, but in colours of different tints, upon paper similarly water-marked to that of the originals but of much heavier weight, shewing different values except in the case of the 40c. and 50c., and with a very distinct perforation. This latter we are able to show very plainly, through the kindness of Monsieur Montader, by reproducing the enlarged illustrations from *Le Postillon* of March 12th, and also some of the explanatory remarks.



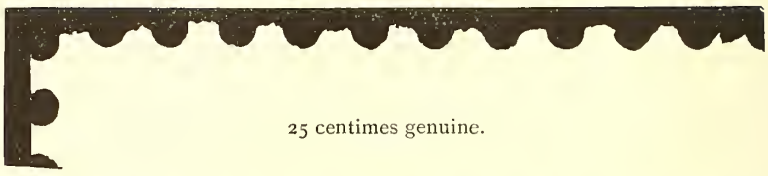
1 centime genuine.



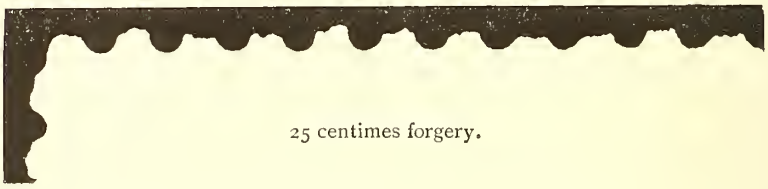
4 centimes genuine.



4 centimes forgery.

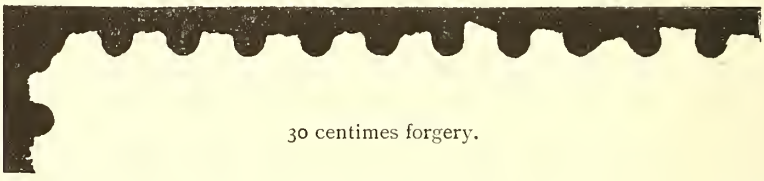


25 centimes genuine.



25 centimes forgery.

The difference is very perceptible, the indentations being square in the forgery and round in the genuine stamp. In the 25 centimes the hollows are smaller than in the genuine, especially in the case of the second and third from the left. There is also a certain amount of relief in the forgeries produced by the perforation, which is absent in the originals. An attempt has been made to remove this by taking off the gum and striking the stamps with an iron. The result appears in the enlargement below of the 30 centimes with black centre.



30 centimes forgery.

The hollows have become almost round, but the teeth of the perforations are longer owing to the welling and the effect of the iron, whilst the hollows have assumed an egg-shaped form.

# Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 57).

## Abolition of the Ducal Series.

The last lot of Estensi stamps was registered as sold by the Chief Storekeeper on the 13th October. We notice on that same day he made a first delivery of the stamps of the Modenese provinces to the Intendancies of Reggio and of Massa. The Ducal stamps which, about the end of October, I no longer saw on letters, were withdrawn mainly during the latter half of October and in the following November.

## The Distribution of Stamps and the Remainders.

The quantities of stamps which remained on the 13th of October[1] were the following :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 centimes | ... ... ... | 2,607 sheets. |
| 10 ,, | ... ... ... | 132 ,, |
| 15 ,, | ... ... ... | 483 ,, |
| 25 ,, | ... ... ... | 1,998 ,, |
| 40 ,, | ... ... ... | 694 ,, |
| 1 lira ... | ... ... ... | 139 ,, |

In this list the stamps returned by the Intendancy of Massa on the 31st August, 1859, were not included, nor the 700 sheets sent the same month to Massa and which were only returned to Modena on the 21st of October.

Besides the Intendant of Finance at Massa, some postal officials and private people had continued to make returns. On the 30th November, 1859, the Chief Storekeeper made another inventory as follows :—

[1] In the remainders were included also 2,400 stamps of each of the following values : 5, 10, 15, and 25 centimes, and 1,200 of 40 centimes; in all, 10,800—supplied on the 30th July, 1859, to Mr. Valentino Amici, of Bologna, "without any payment," as arranged in a letter from the Director of Finance, dated 23rd of that month, No. 6,736. I do not know what post Amici then occupied, but a Decree of Farini, dated 19th December, 1859, nominated "Cav. Dr. Valentino Amici, Director of the Mint and of the Gold and Silver Offices" of Bologna. In July, 1859, a supply of Sardinian stamps had not yet arrived there, as at Modena, and they continued to use the pontifical series, some values of which began to be exhausted, for example, the 5 baj., so that sometimes they had to have recourse to the expedient of dividing the stamps into two or three fractions in order to make up the franking charge. I suppose that Amici intended to obtain the Sardinian stamps from Modena in order to distribute them in the Province of Bologna, perhaps relying on the Convention between Sardinia and the Modenese Provinces and on the Notice published by the Post Master on the 22nd July, 1859. It is known that the issue of special stamps in the Provinces of Romagna commenced on the 1st September, 1859.

"Total amount of stamps withdrawn and existing in this Office on 30th November, 1859.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "5 centimes | ... | 2,914 sheets. | |
| 10 ,, | ... | 354 ,, | plus 234 stamps. |
| 15 ,, | ... | 598 ,, | ,, 185 ,, |
| 25 ,, | ... | 2,011 ,, | ,, 182 ,, |
| 40 ,, | ... | 900 ,, | ,, 51 ,, |
| 1 lira ... | ... | 144 ,, | ,, 137 ,, |
| For newspapers... | | 758 ,, | |
| For the amount of L. | | 324, 180, 20. | |

After this date the Storekeeper certainly received other lots back, since the remainders I give further on are larger.

The Ministry of Public Works, on which the Postal and Telegraph Administrations depended, in 1863 asked the Intendant of Finance at Modena for the unsold Ducal stamps. He applied in turn to the ex-Magazziniere, Carlo Baj, who forwarded them on, as we see from the following note in the register already mentioned :—

"In accordance with orders received by the undersigned on the 17th April, 1863, from this Directorate the remaining stamps withdrawn have been sent to the Directorate with inventory in triplicate, a copy of which, duly receipted, has been returned to the Storekeeper.

"Sheet enclosed.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "5 centimes ... | ... | 2,914 sheets ... | 91 stamps. |
| 10 ,, ... | ... | 444 ,, ... | 55 ,, |
| 15 ,, ... | ... | 607 ,, ... | 222 ,, |
| 25 ,, ... | ... | 2,063 ,, ... | 156 ,, |
| 40 ,, ... | ... | 1,060 ,, ... | 103 ,, |
| 1 lira ... | ... | 173 ,, ... | 190 ,, |
| For foreign journals, cent. 10 | | 759 ,, ... | 200 ,, |

"The ex-Magazziniere,

"Modena, 9th May, 1863. "Baj Carlo."

As all the sheets consisted of 240 stamps, the quantity of the remainders correspond to the following figures :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 centimes ... ... ... ... | 700,651 |
| 10 ,, ... ... ... ... | 106,615 |
| 15 ,, ... ... ... ... | 145,902 |
| 25 ,, ... ... ... ... | 495,276 |
| 40 ,, ... ... ... ... | 254,503 |
| 1 lira ... ... ... ... | 41,710 |

and by subtracting these quantities from the stamps registered in the books, we get the following, representing the stamps sold :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 centimes ... ... ... ... | 1,232,069 |
| 10 ,, ... ... ... ... | 419,465 |
| 15 ,, ... ... ... ... | 692,178 |
| 25 ,, ... ... ... ... | 502,884 |
| 40 ,, ... ... ... ... | 264,377 |
| 1 lira ... ... ... ... | 6,290 |

# Plate IV.

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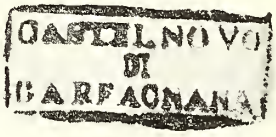
3




4

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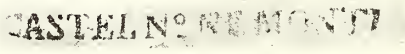


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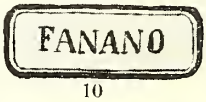


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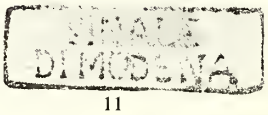


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13




12




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# Plate V.




15




18




16




17




19




20




21




22




24




23




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27

The passion for collections has led to incessant inquiries from abroad for the remainders of the stamps of the old Italian Governments.

I am convinced that the letter sent to Modena by the Ministry of Public Works, then at Turin, was at the instigation of some high functionary in the Post Office, who was occupying himself very zealously with the "export" of our stamps. It is certain that a large quantity of the stamps of the Duchy of Modena, which reached Turin in May, 1863, very soon passed out of the country, whence we Italian collectors have often to obtain them, together with those of Parma, Romagna, Sicily, &c.[1]

Without the help of friends abroad, who lent me sheets for examination, I could not have settled several points in the errors shewn. It is very disagreeable to see the same fate reserved for these poor little bits of paper as for so many objects of Italian art which we now have to resign ourselves to admire in foreign collections!

In order to be convinced of what I assert, it is sufficient to examine some old journals and catalogues of stamps (1863-65) to compare, for example, the prices of the second edition of Baillieu's Catalogue (1864) with the lower prices of the third edition (1865), in which are also mentioned, as by Maury (first edition, 1865), by Mahé (third edition, 1865), and by Madame Nicholas (1865), several unused specimens with printing errors. The 1 lira stamp, which before 1863 did not figure in many collections, and the price of which was not given in several of the old lists and catalogues, was quoted instead several months after, and from the offers and announcements of the merchants, they must have had many copies to dispose of.

In fact, Mahé, in 1865, published a fly sheet list in which he offered stamps of the Duchy and of the Provisional Government of Modena, and likewise of Parma, of Romagna, of Sicily, and of the Neapolitan Provinces. He advertises:—"Une toute nouvelle acquisition, que nous avons eu le bonheur de faire des anciens timbres italiens neufs, nous met à même d'offrir aujourd'hui à MM. nos Correspondants ces timbres à des pris jusqu'ici inusités. . . ."

Several of these stamps also passed into the hands of Italian merchants. To the first generation of collectors of our country the names of Carlo Cocorda, of Turin, and of Ulisse Franchi, of Florence, are known; both published lists exclusively of stamps of the Italian States. My copy of Cocorda's list, published, I believe, in 1865, does not give any prices, which were to be added with a pen; the other, of Franchi, somewhat previous to the latter, gives very low prices, especially for all the Modenese stamps.

Whilst on this question, I will mention the rarity of the 1 lira stamp used, a rarity which is not always adequately appreciated. It will suffice to remember that during a little over seven years only 6,290 copies were sold.[2]

[1] It is also said that a portion had been destroyed. And now the Ministry of the Post and Telegraphs is obliged to get those stamps from Italian merchants (who receive them from abroad) in order to fulfil the requests of other Postal Administrations.

[2] On the 27th May, 1852, thirty sheets of 1 lira stamps, together with stamps of other values (amongst them twenty sheets of 40 centimes blue), were sent to the Intendancy of Reggio as well as to Massa. The "Magazziniere del Bollo" of Reggio took six sheets, and those only on the 10th February, 1859; of these he only gave out one, to the Postal Receiver of Reggio on the same day. This Receiver, in October, 1859, returned fifty-three

The comparatively small price at which it is easy to buy this stamp is due to the existence of a continually increasing quantity of copies bearing false cancellation marks.

### No Reprints.

I have already had occasion to mention that no information can be obtained about the original die: with regard to the clichés, they were sold to the Amoretti Foundry at Bologna, which re-cast them. Reprints, therefore, were never made.

### The Postmarks and Cancellations.

I do not propose to mention all the cancelling stamps, which were used from 1852 to 1860 for stamping correspondence and for cancelling postage stamps, but I shall examine many of them.

Some marks, which I see used during that period, had been already in use many years before the introduction of the postage stamp. The stamp of Correggio (Plate IV, No. 9), of Finale di Modena (Plate IV, No. 11), of Mirandola (Plate V, No. 18) and some others I have seen impressed on letters of 1832, but I think they might have existed some years before. I should have been pleased to make known the history of each stamp, but I have not had the leisure to thoroughly study this part, for which I should have had to undertake very many more researches which would have taken me far from the main object of this work.

Before the postal reform was introduced into the Duchy, twenty-one offices existed, to which, in 1852, were added those of Fanano, Novellara, Reggiolo, S. Felice, and Vignola, so that in that year the number was increased to twenty-six, as seen from the list given earlier in this work. In May, 1854, the offices of Castelnuovo di Sotto and of Montecchio were opened. The offices of Camporgiano and Gallicano were opened in September, 1855; on January 1st, 1858, that of Luzzara, and that of Zocca at the end of the same year, making a total of thirty post offices.

Each office was provided, in addition to a circular sealing stamp, with the following ink stamps:—

One stamp, sometimes with changeable date, with the name of the office.
One stamp with the initials "P.D." (paid or carriage forward).
One stamp for marking registered letters.
One stamp for cancelling postage stamps.

Further, many offices had a stamp "Dopo la partenza" (after departure) to be applied to correspondence posted late, and some had the stamp "P.P."

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stamps of 1 lira. Thus it is proved that in the Province of Reggio not more than 187 stamps of 1 lira were used, and these in 1859 only. Comparing the inventory of the Ducal stamps made by the "Magazziniere Centrale" on the 30th November, 1859, with the one he made on the 6th May, 1864, we notice an increase of twenty-nine sheets and fifty-three stamps of 1 lira, which corresponds exactly with those returned by the Intendancy of Reggio. I owe some of this information to the kindness and diligence of Mr. A. Sassi, to whom is due the merit of having first published these interesting particulars (see *Il Francobollo*. Vol. II, No. 14, February, 1894).

During the Ducal period, only Carrara, Fivizzano, Guastalla, Massa Carrara, Modena, and Reggio had stamps with changeable date; these were, except that of Reggio, round in shape; they almost all consist of two concentric circles, the outer of which measures about 26 to 28mm. (see Plate IV, Nos. 4, 12, and 14; Plate V, Nos. 16, 17, 20 to 25).

The stamp of Carrara and one of Massa Carrara had no indication of the year, but only the month and day.

Let us now examine the date stamps adopted by the Modena office. This is reproduced on Plate V, No. 20, and had already been in use some years before the introduction of postage stamps and was stamped in blue, black, and sometimes red. In 1852, in addition, a similar stamp was used (No. 21) which has the letters of the word "Modena" somewhat smaller. In May, 1853, appeared a stamp without an outer circle, of which we find two sub-types (Nos. 22 and 23). As these are almost always badly stamped (in black or in blue) I have not been able to define with certainty whether they are the same stamps Nos. 20 and 21, from which the outer circle has been removed, in order perhaps to obtain a clearer impression of the word "Modena." In the middle of March, 1856, No. 24 appeared, which remained continually in use till the end of May, 1859, in which month No. 25 appeared, which besides the date has also the changeable notice—"1 C" or "2 C" (first or second delivery); from May, 1860, this indication was for the most part suppressed; the same year No. 24 sometimes re-appeared.

Reggio for many years before the introduction of postage stamps used a stamp of type No. 32 (Plate VI), with the word "REGGIO" in italic capitals: likewise for many years stamp No. 33 was used. No. 35, which has "REGGIO" in capital Roman type, I have only been able to meet with on correspondence of the last six months of 1859 (from September onward). The large oval stamp, No. 34, with the crowned Este eagle was first printed on return receipt forms, sent from the Reggio office; but then (from the second half of 1854) the forms no longer bore the printed stamp, but it was impressed by hand. It served also for cancelling postage stamps, on registered official correspondence for which return receipts were compulsory.

The cancelling stamps of Fivizzano and of Guastalla (Plate IV, Nos. 12 and 14) deserve special mention. The origin of the first is Tuscan, of the other Parmense.[1]

Whoever compares the cancellation stamp of Fivizzano with those, for example, of Prato, S. Miniato, Poggibonsi, and of many other

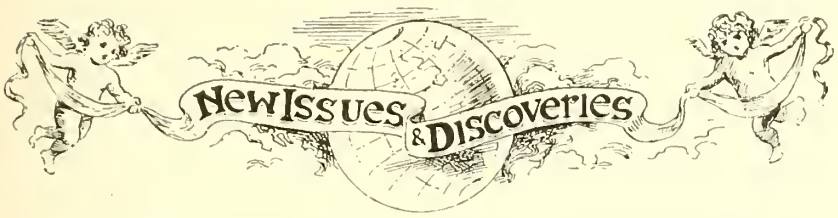
[1] The Tuscan and Parmense origin are explained by the Treaty concluded at Florence on the 28th November, 1844, for an exchange of territories between the Duke of Modena, the Duke of Lucca (heir to the throne of Parma), and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. To this latter the Duchy of Lucca was ceded. The "Vicariato" (Benefice) of Fivizzano with other Communes of Tuscan Lunigiana, as well as the Duchy of Guastalla and other lands to the right of the Enza, passed into the hands of the Estensi, who had ceded Villafranca, Treschietto, Mulazzo, and Castevoli to Tuscany. To the same Treaty the origin of the cancelling stamps of Bagnone and of Pontremoli must be attributed, which we see on Parmense postage stamps, since these countries together with other Lunesian sections, some of Estense origin, were ceded to the Duke of Parma by Tuscany. Count Ferdinando Castellani Tarabini, whose name as Minister of Finance occurs many times in this work, took possession of Guastalla on the 8th January, 1848, as Modenese Commissioner.

Tuscan post offices which are of the same type, will readily be persuaded of this; and also the stamp of Guastalla with that of Borgotaro and of Parma, which, like the former, have two small circles at the sides. The Guastalla stamp, like other Parmense stamps, in the word "GIUGNO" (June) has the oblique stroke of the letter "N" from the bottom to the top going from the left to the right instead of the opposite way.

With regard to the postmarks of the small offices, I have very little to say: some, as I have already mentioned, had existed for many years when postage stamps came into use, as the form of the characters suffices to denote. The stamps of Brescello (Plate IV, No. 2), of Carpi (No. 3), and of Sassuolo (Plate VI, Nos. 39 and 40) are distinguished for their ornamental character. In the latter, "Sasuolo" having been engraved by mistake instead of "Sassuolo," they evidently wished to remedy this error in the best manner by adding an "S" at the beginning (I think by joining a peice of metal to the seal) and tried to change the first "S" into an "A" and the "A" into an "S": but this poor expedient did not succeed and whether because the small morticed piece had fallen or for some other reason, which I do not know, the impression "Sasuolo" is mostly seen, and in fact it is not easy to discern whether the two first letters are two "A's" or two "S's"!

Several of the stamps with the name enclosed in a double-lined rectangle were engraved in brass by Riccò. The four without enclosing lines (Plate IV, Nos. 8, 9, and 13, and Plate VI, No. 41) existed several years before the introduction of the postage stamps.

*(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 Guiana.**—Following close upon the 1c. and 12c., the 2c. is now reported as below.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2c. purple and black on red.

**Cayman Islands.** — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. state that they have received all but one of the current set with new watermark.




*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

½d. green.
2½d. ultramarine.
6d. brown.
1s. orange.

**Ceylon.**—We are informed that the 75c. King's Head stamp was expected to be issued upon the 16th of this month, meanwhile we see that the 2r. 25c. multiple watermark is chronicled.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2r. 25c. brown and green.

**Cyprus.**—The 12p. with multiple watermark now completes the set.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

12p. red-brown and black.

**Falkland Islands.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shown us a specimen of the 2d. value of the King's Head series, of which the 6d., 1s., and 5s. are yet to come.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2d. dull mauve.

**India.** Chamba. — Various exchanges list the 6a. bistre surcharged for this State.

*Adhesive.*

6 annas bistre, surcharged CHAMBA STATE in black.

Puttialla.—The *Monthly Journal* mentions the 8as overprinted for official use.

*Adhesive.*

*Service stamp.*

8as. magenta, surcharged SERVICE PATIALA STATE in black.

**Sierra Leone.**—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the ½d. with new watermark.

*Adhesive*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

½d. purple and green.

**South Australia.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us that the 5d. perforated 12 is just to hand.

**Southern Nigeria.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 2½d and 5s with the new watermark. The latter is in rather a brighter shade than heretofore.




*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2½d. ultramarine.
5s. orange-yellow and grey-black.

**Straits Settlements.**—We have been shown the 30c. and 1 dollar with multiple watermark.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
30c. grey-black and carmine.
1d. green and black.

Federated Malay States.—The 8c., 20c. and 50c. are now to hand with the new watermark. The 1c., 3c., 4c and 10c. have been chronicled to date.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
8 cents ultramarine and black.
20 ,, black and lilac.
50 ,, orange-brown and black.

**Tasmania.**—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* has seen the current 9d. stamp perforated 11.

*Adhesive.*

9d. blue. Wmk. V. and Crown, perforated 11.

**Turks Islands.**—The multiple watermark has made its first appearance here as we see by *Ewen's Weekly* that the ½d. and 1d. values were issued on March 13th last.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. green.
1d. carmine.

## Foreign Countries.

**Dominican Republic.**—The *Monthly Journal* lists the following varieties of the recent surcharges.

*Adhesives.*

1c. on 2c. sepia. Surcharge inverted.
1c. on 4c. ,, ,,
2c. ,, ,,
5c. on 50c. lilac and black. ,,
5c. on 1p. lilac and brown. ,,
18c. on 1p. ,, ,, ,,

**France.** Levant Offices.—Owing to a temporary shortage in the middle of January, the 15c. pale red of 1902 was overprinted "1 Piastre Beyrouth" in two lines in black. The *Monthly Journal* adds the information that 1,000 copies were so treated.

*Adhesive.*

1 piastre on 15c. pale red.

Ivory Coast.—We are also indebted to the same paper for the undermentioned Parcel Post Stamps, all surcharged upon the 1894 issue of Unpaid Letter Stamps.

*Adhesives.*

*Surcharged in black.*

50c. on 15c. green; surcharged "Côte d'Ivorie" at top "Colis Postaux" at foot, "50c." in the middle, with a scroll pattern covering the original figures.
50c. lilac } surcharged "C. P." at top, and "Côte
1fr. rose } d'Ivorie" at foot.
1fr. rose; surcharged "Côte de Ivorie" at top, "COLIS" immediately below it, and "Postaux" at foot.

Madagascar.—*Le Journal des Philatistes* states that 3,000 of the 5fr. stamps have been surcharged "5 centimes," particulars of the colour, etc., of the overprint are wanting.

**Spain.**—The usual Colonial sets for 1905 have now made their appearance and are as follows, type as before, the only alteration being in the date.

Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco.

*Adhesives.*

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

Fernando Po.

*Adhesives.*

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

Rio de Oro.

*Adhesives.*

1c. green.
2c. carmine.
3c. bronze-green.
4c. dark bistre.
5c. vermilion.
10c. dark brown.
15c. brick-red.
25c. blue.
50c. dark green.
75c. violet.
1p. red-brown.
2p. orange.
3p. lilac.
4p. blue-green.
5p. light blue.
10p. red.

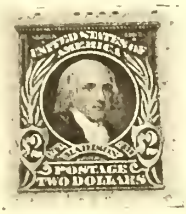
Spanish Guinea.

*Adhesives.*

1c. black.
2c. green.
3c. carmine.
4c. bronze-green.
5c. dark bistre.
10c. red.
15c. dark brown.

25c. deep red.
50c. blue.
75c. orange.
1p. carmine.
2p. violet.
3p. blue-green.
4p. dark green.
5p. vermilion.
10p. blue.

**United States.** PHILLIPINES.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2 and 5 dollars United States surcharged for use here.







*Adhesives.*

2 doll. dark-blue, surcharged "Phillipines" in black.
5 „ green, „ „ „

**Uruguay.**—Three more values of the local series are to hand; they are practically imitations of the 10c. of 1900, the 20c. of 1890, and the 25c. of the same year.

*Adhesives.*

10c. dull violet. Perf. 11½.
20c. pale blue. „
25c. pale brown. „

# The Fiscal Exhibition.

The Exhibition of British, Colonial, Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps, held at Exeter Hall on April 7th and 8th, was a distinct success. No better method could have been hit upon by the Fiscal Philatelic Society of attempting to further popularise this special form of collecting than the means this Exhibition afforded of displaying the attractions of this particular class of stamps. It must not be thought that this is the first Exhibition of the kind. The writer very well remembers visiting one held in 1894 at Leeds, under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of that town. Mr. Roebuck, an official of that Society, who with Mr. Morley was responsible for the majority of the exhibits, was a prominent devotee at the time and, for aught we know, may still be so, although we missed seeing his name as an exhibitor on this occasion.

Except that Mr. Morley again was a long way the largest exhibitor, the last Exhibition can in no way be compared to the present one. We doubt very much whether the one held in 1894 did any good in the direction intended. It is not suggested that the Leeds Society or anyone connected with the Exhibition was responsible for the failure, but that it was due rather to the unfavourable surroundings and to the lack of organization to follow up any results which might have accrued. There were no proper frames and too many of the poorer class (we had almost written rubbish) of fiscals were in evidence, and the others which were attractive suffered in consequence, and also by reason of the indifferent mode employed for mounting and displaying to advantage

These defects were this time remedied entirely. The fiscals shown were nearly all of the adhesive class, they were mounted in a scientific manner upon blank album leaves, often written up with notes, as is commonly done by philatelists to-day, and altogether the *tout ensemble* could not fail but impress any collector, however much his knowledge of the subject happened to be, as it certainly did us, very favourably.

The admission was free, and we understand that some five hundred visitors passed the doors in the two days. The catalogue, an excellent production, was also distributed without any charge to those who attended. We cannot commend this publication too highly to anyone interested in fiscals, for it contains, in addition to the list of exhibitors and a description of their exhibits, an excellent treatise on the history of Fiscal Stamp collecting, by Mr. A. Preston Pearce, and succinct notes under the head of each Colony, upon the primary varieties and rarities it comprised, very ably put by Mr Fulcher; in fact, the book quite forms a "Stepping Stone to Fiscal Collecting."

The judges were Messrs. E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, A. P. Pearce, A. Schœller and H. Thompson, who, considering the number of the exhibits—some 145 in the Fiscals and 22 in the Telegraph section—got through their labours with commendable promptitude, so that the full list of awards was ready and typographed for distribution on the morning of the second day. Although not qualified to express an opinion ourselves, we gathered that their decisions gave universal satisfaction.

The exhibits were arranged according to the name of the Colony shown in strictly alphabetical order, excepting India, which,

by reason of its size and the number of exhibitors, had a special section around the hall to itself. Our readers will see that this plan has much to commend it, on the score that a visitor, wishing to see a particular country, can walk straight to it; but it rather enhances the duty of the judges, who have to wander about the room to see all the exhibits in each section, which must under this scheme of necessity be very wide apart; for instance, Class I. contained the following:—Ceylon, India, Indian Native States, New Zealand, Straits Settlements. The duty of the judges of comparing the exhibits in competition in each section very often becomes a pleasure to the keen philatelist when he does not happen to occupy that exalted position, and he is robbed to a great extent of this gratification when the exhibits in competition with each other are not mounted so as to follow on. For this reason what certainly acted well in this instance, in the case of some 200 frames all in one room, would not answer in a large exhibition.

Very much the same observations apply to the scheme of the awards. The collections were grouped as is usually done, and a 1st and 2nd prize were offered in each Class, but in addition a diploma was placed at the disposal of the judges for each country. Class V. contained 13 Colonies, so that the judges were at liberty to award a 1st and 2nd prize and 11 diplomas. It was an experiment, no doubt, done with the object of attracting the smaller collectors to show their best country, even although they felt sure of not obtaining either of the prizes, owing to their knowledge of some other exhibits of other countries which were being shown in the same class. But it was not a success as the list of awards clearly shows. One exhibitor took five 1st prizes, one 2nd prize, and thirty-three diplomas. We only call attention to this to emphasise that the scheme had not the effect desired; in fact, Mr. Morley only showed several of his exhibits for the purpose of making the Exhibition a representative one in all the Colonies enumerated in the prospectus, and then only when these particular ones had failed to attract other competitors. In the case of the very easy Colonies the judges wisely refrained from giving diplomas, but in spite of this many were awarded, and their value was very unequal. To give an illustration:—Mr. Morley received one for one of his very best exhibits, in fact, in his opinion, probably his best, which happened to be of a Colony which was beaten by another Colony in the same class; but for another much inferior exhibit of his in another class he received 1st prize, which in its turn beats an array of other diplomas awarded in the particular division. Yet they are all diplomas, the best and the poorest. We cannot see that there is any virtue in diplomas or bronze medals awarded without due competition. The man who can and does win high awards does not value them, and they do not appear to attract the particular individual about whom so much trouble is being taken in the catching—we are beginning to doubt if he will be worth much when he is hooked. We do not propose to attempt to discuss the stamps which were shown (our readers can get all this information from the catalogue, a copy of which we are sure will be sent to them willingly by Mr. A. B. Kay, of Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, on receipt of postage) beyond mentioning the exceedingly fine displays of India, both Fiscals and Telegraphs, the latter exceptionally good, by Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, joint author with Mr. Corfield of the recent publication on Fiscals by the Philatelic Society of India; that of Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, of the Small Causes Court, Calcutta, including a large number of hitherto unknown varieties, and chronicled for the first time in a paper contributed by him to the *Indian Philatelist* for February last; Messrs. Gilbert & Köhler's Mauritius the stamps of the first issue of which are as great favorites with Fiscal collectors as the similar ones are in the Postage series with everyone who happens to possess them; Mr. Hadlow's Queensland, including the six shillings stamp duty on unwatermarked paper used, and proofs of the 8d., 3s., and 7s. on watermarked paper which are not known as issued stamps; Mr. L. S. Wells' St. Vincent, the 1s. lilac, Crown CA perf. 14 vertical pair showing two types of surcharge, a unique pair, and the 5s. postage stamp rose, wmk. star with double surcharge "Revenue" one being inverted, £1 on 5s. rose, two types, £50 on 5s. rose, one of the only two known specimens. Mr. Bacon showed the only other known specimen as well as the £25 on 5s. rose, unique. This well known Philatelist who showed *hors concours* also staged an exceeding fine set of the first two issues complete of Ceylon which were apparently unused, although some of them bore a small ink tick in manuscript in the margin at the top as if they might have been used, and intentionally cancelled in this way so as not to detract from the handsome appearance of the stamps; Mr. Schwabacher, Cape of Good Hope, including in the 1864 issue unused the £2 5s., £9, and £50, the latter previously unknown; Mr. Bailliére's Bikanir including the rare error 10 annas in reversed colours; Mr. A. Preston Pearce's New South Wales Beer Duty (it is surprising to learn how rare this particular class of stamp appears to be, although we understand from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that if the present declining rate of consumption progresses, he fears the revenue from the duty will soon be extinct in this country); Grenada "OWT" error, British Central Africa half of 6s. on £10; British East African Inland Revenue on 1 rup. and other rarities.

Last, but by no means least, Mr. Morley,

a display of Mauritius, which was little inferior to that already named, a particularly fine lot of Indian Native States, including many unchronicled varieties, Queensland, including an unused specimen of the 6s. of the first issue, St. Vincent, £1 on 5s. violet, two types, one being different from either shown by Mr. Wells and *vice versa*, and the 3d. on 4d. lilac of 1886, with double surcharge. British East Africa, consisting of the Postage and Revenue series, surcharged "Inland Revenue" in violet or black, with a hand stamp, only a small exhibit, but exceedingly choice, the like to which applies to his Zululand. His display of some embossed 1765 "America" dies, over embossed with English dies for home use after the Declaration of Independence appealed to visitors who know nothing of Fiscals, as did his exhibit described in the catalogue, "America (our lost colony)!) 1765," part of a proof sheet of "Almanack Tax" with endorsement in margin in handwriting of the Engraver, Mr. Thos. Major. Major Evans reminded one of his *penchant* for Telegraphs by a collection of Telegraph Forms of Ceylon and India, with stamp affixed, and forms with impressed stamps of the following Colonies:—Jamaica, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia—complete as far as known.

That the Exhibition will bear good fruit we have little doubt. The Fiscal Society has since its formation been very energetic, and it is certainly a commendable thing for so young a Society to have held such a successful and excellent Exhibition; it reflects not only the greatest credit upon the Society, but upon its energetic officers, of whom we may expressly name Mr. Fulcher and Mr. Kay.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Class I. 1st Prize, W. Morley—Ceylon; 2nd Prize, C. S. F. Crofton—India; Diplomas, W. Morley (3); C. S. F. Crofton, A. Bailliére; highly commended, C. Stewart-Wilson.

Class II. 1st Prize, Gilbert & Köhler—Mauritius; 2nd Prize, J. P. Dorman—Canada; Diplomas, J. P. Dorman, W. Morley (4), Gilbert & Köhler; highly commended, A. Bailliére.

Class III. 1st Prize, W. Morley—Victoria; 2nd Prize, L. S. Wells—St. Vincent; Diplomas, W. Morley (3), W. Hadlow (2), A. Bailliére, L. S. Wells highly commended, W. Schwabacher, A. Bailliére.

Class IV. 1st Prize, W. Morley (Queensland); 2nd Prize, W. Hadlow—Queensland; Diplomas, W. Morley (8).

Class V. 1st Prize, W. Morley—British East Africa; Diplomas, O. Marsh, W. Morley (8), R. M. Kennedy.

Class VI. 1st Prize, O. Marsh—Malta; Diplomas, W. Morley (2), Forbin L'Hoste—Fiji, O. Marsh (2).

Class VII. Diploma, E. Cornish—General Collection.

Class VIII. 1st Prize, Gilbert & Köhler—Rare Fiscals; 2nd Prize, W. Morley—Rare Fiscals.

Class IX. (Telegraphs). 1st Prize, C. S. F. Crofton—Ceylon Diplomas, C. S. F. Crofton (2), W. Morley; highly commended, W. Schwabacher.

Class X. (Telegraphs). 1st Prize, W. Morley—Natal; Diplomas, W. Morley (4).

Class XI. 1st Prize, Gilbert & Köhler—General Collection; highly commended, R. M. Kennedy, Major E. B. Evans, G. W. Potter.

Class XII. (Proofs and Essays). 1st Prize, C. Nissen—Proofs.

# Notes and News.

### New South Wales.

Mr. Mörbitz has shown the *D. B. Z.* the 3d. green of the 1854-60 issue, watermark 10 as in the 10d. of the 1863 issue. The stamp is perf. 10, although this perforation only begins with the issues of 1871-1882. The obliteration is too slight to read either place of posting or date. According to the perforation it belongs to the 1871 issue, with watermark "10" instead of "crown and N S W; for catalogue compilers it will be simpler to insert it in the 1860 issue. We make this extract with all reserve, as the variety seems altogether improbable, and we should not be surprised if it turns out to be bad.

### Orange River Colony.

Concerning the 1 on 4d. of 1888 (Orange Free State), the major varieties are given in Gibbons, Type III, is the rare one having the serif at the top similar to the bottom. An entire sheet belonging to the Tamsen collection was sold by Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper on the 14th instant, showed the position of this stamp to be the second stamp on the sixth row on the top left pane and the same position on the bottom left pane. This sheet also contained dropped "d," first on third row in top left pane and first on eighth row on top right pane.

The settings of the 1d. on 3d. have never yet been cleared up. The writer knows of no less than five different settings of this surcharge, and there may be more. The collection in question contains two entire sheets, the first being a very interesting one in having the varieties "wide spaced" and dropped "d," the first being second on first row of top right pane and the same position on bottom right pane. The other sheet did not contain any marked varieties other than the usual thick and thin figures which appear indiscriminately all over the sheet.

It may not be known that there are two distinct varieties of dropped "d" in this value, one where the top of the "d" is about on a level with the bottom of the

figure "1," and the other where it has only dropped about 1½mm. The latter was the variety of the sheet described.

Another variety in this collection was the 1d. on 4d. surcharged three times, which we have not seen recorded before, also 2d. on 3d. surcharge inverted which is not in Gibbons', but we were shown a specimen of this rarity by a dealer at the Paris Exhibition, 1900, and therefore knew of its existence.

#### Manchester Philatelic Society.

At the List Meeting on March 24th, the country under discussion was Zululand. Mr. Abbott shewed a fine collection, including the 1d. English surcharged, shewing control letter H with Jubilee line, and control letter J without Jubilee line; on Natal ½d. double surcharge with and without period, and with surcharge inverted: on Natal Revenue 1s. and £5 postally used. He also gave particulars of the number of stamps printed, as follows:—On English ½d., 264,224; 1d., 459,776; 2d., 31,987; 2½d., 28,544; 3d., 11,949; 4d., 20,250; 5d., 6,428; 6d., 11,405; 9d., 3,701; 1s., 4,564; 5s., 998. On Natal ½d., 11,245: 1d., 120,224; 6d., 6,325.

Mr. Abbott presided at the 227th Meeting on March 31st, when Mr. North gave a Display with Notes on "Malta." Amongst other good things he shewed used and unused pairs of the 4d. brown imperf., also specimens of the 1885 issue, which he bought at the time in Malta, the shades of which are quite different from the subsequent printings. He also gave an account of the surcharging One Penny on the 2½d. stamp with the variety "Pnney," which led to the retirement of the postmaster.

The subject for discussion at the Meeting on April 7th was Bulgaria, opened by Mr. G. L. Campbell, Junr.

Mr. Beckton took the chair at the last Meeting of the Session on April 14th and read a paper on Italy, illustrating it by his collection. This included originals, reprints, reprints with forged cancellations, and forgeries of the first three issues of Sardinia, the third and fourth issues in entire sheets, and Italy Estero, 30c. without the altered corners.

#### London Exhibition, 1906.

We are unable to add much to our note on this matter appearing in the March number owing to the Committee not having been able to meet again, due to the temporary absence on the Continent of so many of its members. We learn that a meeting is expected to take place at the end of the month when the suggestions as to the Prospectus which have been sent in by the members of the Committee are to be laid on the table in tabulated form, discussed, and the Prospectus finally determined upon. If any of our readers have any good suggestions to make now is the time. Let them send them without delay to Mr. H. R. Oldfield, 13, Walbrook, London.

The suggestion that the Colonies and Foreign Countries should be grouped together for competition instead of being separated as in prior Exhibitions has more than mere novelty to commend it. It is too soon to say more, the Prospectus has not been determined upon and it may be that the old lines of keeping the Colonial section apart will be followed, but we do not think so.

#### Current Great Britain Imperf.

Mr. Warhurst has kindly supplied us with an advance copy of the following extract which appears in this month's *Stamp Collector*:—"Mr. Horniman kindly sends us a strip of three saved from double the number or half a row bought last month, in which the bottom edge of stamps is imperforate. With the 'comb' machine as ordinarily used this could not occur without there being three sides of a stamp imperf., except at the bottom of the panes, but in this case it looks as if the sheet had been perforated from the bottom to the middle, and not being in correct position by quarter-of-an-inch, was turned round to begin again at the top and stopped when the points of the comb met, or ought to have met, at central margin of the panes.



From the photo (for which we are indebted to Messrs. Margoschio Bros.) it will be seen that the line of perfs. of lower half sheet must have been six millimetres out of the correct line horizontally, or the vertical lines would have met or overlapped, or in this case if the comb had been used for bottom row it would have produced double vertical perforations in the ornamental portion."

#### Official Wit.

The St. Helena Post Office when executing orders from stamp dealers sends a printed invoice, at the foot of which appears this paragraph:—

"*Note.*—The obliteration of stamps for the purposes of sale is strictly forbidden."

In view of the recent sale of St. Helena remainders obliterated in London, this is distinctly comical!

### Italian Forgery.

Dr. Diena writes :—

"I have lately received from Florence for examination an unused copy of the Italian timbre-taxe, issue October 1st, 1890, with the oval surcharge 20 upon the 2, instead of the 1 centesimo (S.G. No. 637). The existence of this variety, catalogued by Serf, is considered very doubtful, the oval surcharge 20 having been applied only to 1,349,000 centesimo stamps. Examination of the oval surcharge has convinced me positively that this specimen is a forgery. It comes probably from the same source as other excellent imitations, doctored and cleaned stamps, etc. Although it seems to me best not to describe the differences which indicate the forged surcharge, I think it desirable to put amateurs on their guard as nothing is more probable than that specimens of this stamp with bogus surcharge and also others with the surcharge inverted will be put upon the market."

### New Stamp Forgeries.

We take the following extract from a paper on this subject by Mr. B. T. K. Smith, appearing in *The Bazaar* :—

"Another forgery is that of the famous black 'V.R.' adhesive of Great Britain. In this case our specimen was offered to us by a London collector as an 'engraver's proof,' with the substantial story that it was bought by him 'from the son of the engraver himself.' Possibly this was true enough if the engraver of the forgery was meant; but as the seller not only declined to give the name, but admitted that the name was not Heath, the less said on this point perhaps the better. The 'proof' was an exceptionally fine specimen of line engraving, and required the closest comparison with original impressions in order to detect the fraud; but it failed in imitating the minute reticulated work of the background, which in the original die was engraved mechanically by an invention of the late Mr. Perkins, of Perkins, Bacon & Co. The prediction of Sir Rowland Hill was thus fulfilled when he wrote of this very background: 'Imitation cannot be employed without resort to the means above described. . . . forgery is in itself impracticable, since no forger can have the command of very powerful, delicate, and therefore costly machinery, requiring for its management skilful and highly-payed workmen.'

"This proof was impressed on paper showing a plate-mark of about 5in. by 3in. Now Heath's original die of 1840 was engraved on a plate of steel measuring only 2in. or 2½in. square, and of course to anyone who has followed the process of manufacturing the stamps, as described by writers on the subject, the existence of such a thing as a die-proof of the 'V.R.' stamp seems impossible, for it is agreed that the letters 'V.' and 'R.' were inserted, not on the die, nor on the transfer-roller, but stamp by stamp on the plate itself.

"Nevertheless the swindle is a clever one, and impressions in adhesive form, especially if with a bogus 'trial-cancellation' mark, are likely to victimise a good many amateurs.

"Then come some 'O. W. Official' stamps, this time sent from Bordeaux, by a person who gives the assurance that they 'unquestionably genuine,' as they came 'direct from the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce,' and trusts, as he politely says, to the writer's 'well-known loyalty' to make a good offer for them. He has placed his initials on the back, where unfortunately there is something else which reveals the character of the stamps, for it proves to demonstration that the surcharge was applied *after*, and not before, the stamps were affixed to the postal packet which they franked."

### The New Gibbons.

During the past month we have received Part I. of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, 1905. The first impression which occurs to us is the slightly enlarged size, this the Introduction explains is due to the fact that larger illustrations of the stamps have been found a necessity consequent upon the quickness with which the smaller ones previously used deteriorate. The publishers seem to regret the increase in size, which regret in our opinion is not at all necessary; on the contrary we consider the present size a distinct improvement upon the old, which we never took to. The catalogue is now much more convenient to handle, not too large for the pocket, and the illustrations are intelligible, which was not always the case before. Coming to the contents we find them much the same as before, certain lists have been re-written, to wit, Transvaal and Uganda, but the cardinal feature, perhaps, is the elevation of the stamps of Scinde, better known as Scinde Dawk. These have hitherto taken a place amongst the Indian Native States, now they proudly head the list for India

We fondly hoped to see Egypt included in Part I this time and must confess our great disappointment. Many philatelists for some time have annexed the country, politicians have nearly done so, at all events they have gone as far as they dare for the moment; why should Gibbons wait? Are they doing so until Mr. Henniker Heaton has followed up his penny postage to Australia by extending it to Egypt; if so, "we shan't be long"!!

With the question of prices this Magazine has no concern, those who are so interested will purchase the catalogue and can make the comparison for themselves, a proceeding which so many stamp journals by the space they devote to this question evidently think them incapable of doing.

### Heligoland.

For many years collectors have felt safe in buying unused Heligoland stamps of 10, 20, 25, 50 pfennig and 1 and 5 marks from any source, good or bad, in the assurance that these values exist only as originals. This, unfortunately, is no longer the case, for the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin has been using the plates in its possession for reprinting. Not, of course, that there is anything necessarily wrong in making a re-impression, if it is hedged round with proper restrictions; but here there seems to have been no precaution taken against the improper circulation of the reprints, which have been sold right and left, to the detriment of philatelists and the grave discredit of the German authorities. Mr. Fraenkel tells me that they were at first offered as unknown original varieties at enormous prices.

The discovery is due to a well-known German collector, Mr. Adolf Rosenberg, who communicated the information to the Frankfurt Society, and to whom the following particulars are due.

The sheets are of the following sizes :—

5, 10, 25, 50 pf. .. Sheets of 50 each.
20 pf. .. Sheet of 40, in 4 strips of 10.
1 and 5 marks .. Printed together in a complete sheet of 5 rows of 10 stamps The left half is made up of 25 5 mark stamps and the right half of 25 1 mark.

Part of the inscription REICHSDRUCKEREI in blue appears on the margin of each sheet and Mr. Rosenberg informs me that this appears only in the 20 and 20 pf. originals, and never in the the case of originals of 5, 25, 50 pf. and 1 and 5 marks.

The paper and gum of the reprints are quite white, whereas in the originals the papers varies from grey-white in the "pfennig" values to yellowish-grey in the 5 marks. A smiliar difference of tint is apparent in the gum.

In England the originals are described as perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$. Mr. Rosenberg, following the German catalogues, gives it as 14. Both are approximate gauges only, but whatever we call the perforation of the originals, the reprints differ, and according to Mr. Rosenberg, are perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ all round.

The *10 pf.* is most like the first printing of the originals, but the shades differ distinctly.

The *20 pf.* has the red differing from all original printings. It is a decided carmine, most resembling the tint of the third printing, but still quite different.

The colours of the *25 and 50 pf.* are incorrectly imitated. The green of the originals is dull, that of the reprints brighter and somewhat paler.

The *1 mark* is most like the third printing of the originals, but the green is paler than in any original edition.

The *5 marks* is pale brick-red, dull green and brownish yellow in the originals. The reprints are bright red, pale green, and straw.

I am sorry to say that this official manipulation does not begin and end with the Heligoland plates. There is grave reason to believe that reprints of German Empire stamps and adhesives have been made and circulated lately in the same underhanded way, and I also hear rumours of scarce German Levant P.O. and Marshall Island surcharges having been reprinted.—B. T. K. SMITH, in his Monthly Letter in *A. Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.*

### The Bookeeping Period.

There is a possible chance, as a result of the recent Premiers' Conference at Hobart, that efforts will be made to extend the "Bookeeping Period" in the Constitution of the Commonwealth during the next Federal Sessions. If an extension is agreed upon by both Houses it will materially affect the issue of stamps for the Commonwealth. As is well known, at present things are very much mixed as regards the printing of stamps. Some of the values of Western Australia and Tasmania and the 9d. stamp of New South Wales and Queensland are printed in Melbourne, whilst all the "Postage Due" stamps used in all States except Victoria are printed by the Government printer in Sydney. And now there is a talk of getting some stamps for the other States printed in Adelaide. Collectors have long ago objected to this muddle, as it unnecessarily increases the expense of collecting, whilst to the collector of all classes of stamps the fact that it is as a rule impossible to separate the Sydney printed "Postage Dues" of each State has obliged him to give up the collecting of these stamps. The time is approaching when steps will have to be taken in the matter of a Commonwealth issue, should the "Bookeeping Period" be prolonged. The Federal Postal Authorities evidently do not worry over the matter, but Australian collectors do. And we think with them that the sooner we all know what is to be, the better it will be for all concerned.—*The Australian Philatelist.*

### French Post Offices in China.

Below we give the numbers of the sheets (of 150 stamps each) surcharged for the various French Post Offices in China.

| | *Canton.* | *Hoihoo.* | *Mongtze.* | *Pack-hoi,* | *Tschong-King,* | *Yunan-sen.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1c. .. | 140 .. | 50 .. | 50 .. | 50 .. | 50 .. | 50 |
| 2c. .. | 200 .. | 50 .. | 110 .. | 110 .. | 110 .. | 110 |
| 4c. .. | 190 .. | 120 .. | 120 .. | 130 .. | 120 .. | 110 |
| 5c. .. | 140 .. | 40 .. | 140 .. | 160 .. | 130 .. | 120 |
| 10c. .. | 190 .. | 150 .. | 120 .. | 110 .. | 110 .. | 110 |
| 15c. .. | 200 .. | 20 .. | 120 .. | 120 .. | 120 .. | 110 |
| 20c. .. | 60 .. | 40 .. | 60 .. | 60 .. | 60 .. | 60 |
| 25c. .. | 250 .. | 120 .. | 130 .. | 120 .. | 120 .. | 110 |
| 30c. .. | 60 .. | 40 .. | 60 .. | 60 .. | 60 .. | 60 |
| 40c. .. | 10 .. | 8 .. | 10 .. | 10 .. | 10 .. | 10 |
| 50c. .. | 8 .. | 8 .. | 8 .. | 8 .. | 8 .. | 8 |
| 75c. .. | 8 .. | 8 .. | 20 .. | 20 .. | 20 .. | 20 |
| 1fr. .. | 18 .. | 4 .. | 10 .. | 8 .. | 8 .. | 10 |
| 5fr. .. | 8 .. | — .. | 8 .. | 6 .. | 6 .. | 6 |

For the office in Longtscheou 10 sheets, each of 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 15c., 30 sheets of 5c., and 20 sheets of 25c., are surcharged, but this office could not be opened.—*I.B.J.*

THE

# Philatelic Record.

MAY, 1905.

## Editorial Notes.

**The Headquarters of Philately.**

WE have always been taught that one of the advantages from the utilitarian point of view claimed for stamp collecting was the manner in which it acts as an aid to geography. However, when we find an old and experienced philatelist writing a leading article, every line of which bears evidence of the thought and patient skill bestowed upon its composition, displaying such a hazy conception as to the whereabouts of Westminster, it makes one doubt whether there is any just foundation for any such virtue in philately.

After ultimately satisfying himself that Westminster is situated somewhere in the neighbourhood of London, the learned editor seems to associate with it two sites only as available for the holding of the Stamp Exhibition of 1906, viz., Westminster Hall and Westminster Abbey. Having apparently weighed well over in his mind the pros and cons of these two sites he arrives at the opinion that neither of them forms the chosen locale, presumably because they are unsuitable or unavailable. We extend to our *confrère* our deep sympathy in the obvious pain which such a difficult problem must have entailed.

The next geographical mystery into which the *Monthly Journal* plunges presents a difficulty of a far more serious kind, one which time increases rather than diminishes. This is as to where the headquarters of philately are situated, whether in the Strand or in the City of Manchester.

We can well appreciate the perplexities of our contemporary on this point and realise that it was only with the greatest reluctance that it considers that the Strand still retains the distinction.

We need not pursue the matter further, or discuss whether the cab fare from the Strand to Westminster is one shilling or eighteen-pence, or whether the cabby would consider the most direct route between these points to be via Manchester, 'Appy 'Ampstead, Tunbridge Wells, or Sydenham.

That we may ultimately get there in the last week of May, 1906, is all we ask for ourselves, and we could offer no better wish to others whether they be collectors, big or small, or not a collector of postage stamps at all.

"Utile Dulci."

We have recently come across "The Revised Statutes of the Philatelic Society, London," dated May 22nd, 1875, and also a copy of the Statutes of the same Society headed, "Revised and Amended at the General Meeting held June 17th, 1876."

Both these documents possess a certain interest and contain features no longer to be found in the later Statutes. Article I. in both reads, "The English Society of Philatelists was constituted on the 10th of April, 1869, under the name of 'The Philatelic Society, London.'"

Our correspondent, who has kindly placed these Statutes at our disposal, points to this article as showing that the Philatelic Society, London, was a new name only for "The English Society of Philatelists," which evidently was in existence some time prior to 1869. In this, however, we think he is mistaken, and that all the article is intended to convey is that the London Society was founded on the date named and constituted the English Society of Philatelists.

At the time it was evidently considered that collectors resident in England would avail themselves of the opportunity afforded and as they were philatelic members of society would join the Philatelic Society, London.

In this, however, it would seem that the pioneers were too sanguine, and although they succeeded in forming a Society which from the commencement was, and ever since has continued to be, the first in importance of its kind in the world—hence the prominent collectors in this country, as well as abroad, have been pleased to see their names inscribed upon its roll of members—nevertheless, the Society has quite failed to attract the great rank and file of collectors.

We cannot but wish it were otherwise, as no Society can lay any claim to be a national one unless it does appeal to the general body of collectors. We are fully alive to the fact that it may be said that the Society has never put forward any such claim; this may be, and for the last twenty years or so is undoubtedly true. 'Tis true, 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true!!

Personal observations during the past few years have led us to think that there is a spirit abroad that the Society does not seek a new member unless he happens to be one who has made his mark; in other words, that the Society from a philatelic point of view occupies the position which the House of Lords does in politics. We do not believe for an instant that the majority of the Committee of the Society are actuated by any such sentiment, but that such a feeling is prevalent among collectors who do not know the officers personally is perfectly true, and hence the necessity arises for active steps to be taken by the Society with a view to at once and in the fullest manner possible dispel such illusions.

There is no necessity to reduce, what we will for the lack of better words to express ourselves call, the high *morale*,—we should be the last to countenance any such proceeding,—but we feel convinced that a large influx of new members could be secured if the idea of the Society being the national one permeated the philatelic thought of collectors in this country. By this means the Society would increase rather than diminish its prestige, and its motto, "Utile Dulci," would be verified indeed.

# Notes on Costa Rica.

By J. R. M. Albrecht.

(Continued from Page 69.)

THE permanent issue of 1883, after the country joined the Postal Union, consists of five values bearing the portrait of General Fernandez and bears the date of the Republic's entry into the Postal Union in the right upper corner. The 2c. is known with brown and white gum and it is very likely the whole set exists with both gums. These stamps exist overprinted "Muestra" (Spanish for specimen) in red. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in the first supplement to the fifth edition of "The Imperial Postage Stamp Album," comprising the issues from December, 1884, to August, 1886, gave spaces for these surcharges immediately following those of Guanacaste, evidently thinking the stamps were for a province of that name, a mistake which the firm is not likely to make nowadays. But few could have been surcharged as they have never been common.

*Synopsis.*

1c. green.
2c. carmine.
5c. purple.
10c. orange.
40c. blue.

In 1887 two stamps of 5c. and 10c. appeared with the head of President Soto. The frames are the same as the corresponding values of the previous issue.

5c. purple.
10c. orange.

1889 Issue.

The following is a copy of the decree authorising the issue :—

"Bernando Soto, President of the Republic of Costa Rica. By virtue of the authority conferred on him by paragraph 28 of Article 102 of the Constitution, decrees :

"Art. 1. The postal and telegraph tax shall hereafter be paid by means of postal and telegraph stamps, which shall be indiscriminately used for both services.

"Art. 2. A new design of postage and telegraph stamps of value and colours shall be issued. Rectangular in shape, 25mm. high, 21mm. wide; 'Costa Rica' above and below, 'Correos y Telegraphos' and value as per schedule herewith." [Here follows the list of values and colours, 1c. to 5p., nine values in all.]

"Art. 3. The stamps of the new issue shall be put in circulation on the 20th of the present month, on which day they shall be received in payment of the cost of telegrams in the Treasury Offices. On the same day the use of the stamps hitherto used shall cease by law.

"Art. 4. The stamps at present in use, which may remain in the hands of the public, may be exchanged until 31st of October, 1890.

"Art. 5. On every purchase of more than 25dols. worth a discount of 6 per cent. will be allowed. For the province of Guanacaste the discount shall be 12 per cent.

"Given in the city of San José, in the Presidential Palace, the 14th of September, 1889.

"Bernardo Soto.

"Mauro Fernandez,
"Minister of Finance and Commerce."

This decree I venture to think is especially interesting, as it confirms the reason assigned in Lieut. Napier's monograph upon the stamps of Guanacaste, published in the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXV, page 42, in which the author says that "the dwellers in this (Guanacaste) favoured region were allowed an abatement or discount on the face value of their stamps, which necessitated their being overprinted with the name of the province, to prevent them being bought at the lower rate and then taken to other provinces and sold at face value. According to Collin & Calman's 'Catalogue for Advanced Collectors,' the amount of the rebate was 6 per cent., and the above seems a sufficient reason for the existence of the surcharge." In face of the decree, this paragraph, although substantially correct, is technically incorrect. It is quite true that the advantage Guanacaste possessed as against the other provinces was 6 per cent., but all the provinces could buy the stamps at 6 per cent. under face, whereas the discount to Guanacaste was just double, namely, 12 per cent.

It is to be noted that this decree was in the year 1889, for the issue of that year which were surcharged for Guanacaste, but the issue of 1885 were likewise so surcharged. I have been unable to get a copy of the decree for that year, but anticipate it will be on the same lines.

The following varieties of this issue are known:—Imperf., 1c., 2c., 5c.: imperf. between vertically, 2c.; imperf. between horizontally, 10c. and 20c.; the 2c. cut in two diagonally, each half used as 1c., copies seen used at San José in Costa Rica. Varieties of perforation, 14 and 15, simple and compound. The whole set was surcharged with the word "Specimen" in black in English.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | centavo sepia. |
| 2 | centavos greenish blue. |
| 5 | ,, vermilion. |
| 10 | ,, Venetian red. |
| 20 | ,, green. |
| 50 | ,, rose-carmine. |
| 1 | peso blue, pale blue. |
| 2 | pesos violet. |
| 5 | ,, olive-green. |
| 10 | ,, black. |

*Varieties.*

Imperf.

1 centavo sepia.
2 centavos greenish blue.
5 ,, vermilion.

Imperf. vertically.

2 centavos greenish blue.

Imperf. horizontally.

10 centavos Venetian red.
20 ,, green.

Half stamps.

2 centavos cut diagonally.

In the 1889 issue the dots are as follows :—

1c. One at each side of the design at the top.
2c. One outside the design at the top left-hand corner.
5c. On the figures of value at each side.
10c. and 20c. One on each side of the design at the bottom.
50c. One at each side of the design at the top.
1 peso. Outside the design, under "O" of "Peso."
2 pesos. On the small figures at each side.
10 pesos. On the "A" of "Costa" and "Rica," also on the tens at the bottom.

I have not been able to find any on the 5 peso stamp.

1892 Issue.

There does not seem to be anything particular about this issue. There are varieties of perforation similar to the preceding issue. The 5c. exists imperf. and imperf. horizontally; the 10c. imperf. between. The dots are :—

2c. On lower part of "E" of "Centavos."
5c. The tablet containing the value is joined to the outer line of the frame on the left by a hairline.
10c. On the "0" of the figures of value at the top.
20c. On the "S" of "Centavos."
50c. On the lower part of "C" of "Costa."
1 peso. On the figure of value at each side.
2 pesos. Inside the frame at the lower left corner.
5 ,, On the top part of the figures at each side.

I am unable to find any on the 1c. and 10 peso values.

1c. greenish blue.
2c. orange.
5c. rosy lilac.
5c. purple.
10c. green.
20c. scarlet.

50c. ultramarine.
1p. bronze-green on straw.
2p. red on grey.
5p. blue on blue.
10p. brown on buff.

*Varieties.*

Imperf.

5c.

Imperf. horizontally.

5c.

Imperf. between.

10c.

1901.

On October 24th, 1896, an Act was passed for the adoption of a gold coinage, and the provisions of this Act were put into effect by a decree dated April 17th, 1900. The monetary unit is the gold colon worth about 1s. 11d. This made a new issue necessary and a set of ten values, 1 centimo to 10 colones, was issued. In 1903 three additional values were issued of 4, 6, and 25 centimos. There are varieties of perforation similar to the two preceding issues.

1 centimo black and green.
2 centimos black and vermilion.
5 ,, black and pale blue.
10 ,, black and yellow-brown.
20 ,, black and lake.
50 ,, blue and lilac.
1 colon black and olive.
2 colones black and carmine.
5 ,, black and brown.
10 ,, brown-red and pale green.

*Variety.*

5 centimos, imperf. between, horizontally.

1903.

4 centimos lilac and black.
6 ,, olive and black.
25 ,, lilac and brown.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., in their catalogue, chronicle two fiscal stamps bearing the head of President Fernandez, of the value of 1 centavo and 2 centavos, as having been available for postage so long ago as 1881. I cannot help thinking this year incorrect. Our President assures me he never came across them until a much later date. The stamps were not put into any supplement of the Imperial Album until the one published in October, 1890, containing the stamps issued

between May, 1889, and October, 1890. Four values, the 1c. and 2c. above mentioned and the 5c. and 20c., the last two having President Soto's head, was surcharged with the word "CORREOS," to use for postage, and Mr. Beckton's recollection is that he first saw the same stamps used postally, both with and without the surcharge, at the same date, and that was 1889. This leads me to think that the latter and not 1881 is the correct year. All the values were used without surcharge.

1 centavo carmine.
2 centavos blue.
5 ,, red.
10 ,, brown-green.

Surcharged with the word "CORREOS" in black.

1 centavo carmine.
2 centavos blue.
5 ,, brown-red.
10 ,, blue.

"Correos" inverted.

1c. carmine.

"Correos" vertically from top to bottom and from bottom to top.

1c. carmine.

The *American Journal of Philately* mentions two fiscals used postally, a 1c. emerald and 10c. olive which are not catalogued.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, August 10th, 1893, says:— "According to the *Echo de la Timbrologie* the 1c. fiscal of 1892 issue has been surcharged in black 'Correos' and 'Secretaria de Hacienda de la Republica de Costa Rica.'"

The surcharge "CORREOS" is in two types, of the same font, but differing principally in the width of the letters "CO" of "Correos. Whether these varieties were upon the same or different sheets I am unable to say.

I have purposely not included the Official Stamps in these notes as there are different types occurring in the same sheet and require further material before being able to assign the position of the varieties.

# The late Paul Lietzow.

PHILATELY has again been robbed of a man who for years was in the forefront of the battle against a sceptical and supercilious public, and who by his articles in the public as well as in the philatelic press has done so much to secure, if not always followers, at least friends of our hobby. Although a dealer, he was no mean collector; his knowledge of stamps was wide and varied, whilst his acquaintance with various languages no doubt helped him considerably in the attainment of his object.

Born on September 13th, 1842, in Berlin, he removed in 1848 with his parents to Pasewalk in Pomerania. In 1856 he was apprenticed to a bookseller, went in 1858 to Fürstenwalde and returned in 1862 to Berlin, where he continued in the book trade until 1874. He then acquired the stamp business founded by A. Hoch in 1864, and in 1875 he commenced to collect. That he must have done this earnestly and to a good purpose is evidenced by his first work, issued in 1879, "The Black Book of Philately, or Reprints and Forgeries of Postage Stamps." From 1879-86 he published his great handbook of philately in four volumes and in 1884 his perhaps best known work, "Rarities and their Prices," which ran through three editions. From 1894-96 he edited "Heitmann's Illustrated Handbook" and took a leading part in the compilation of the "Universal Stamp Album." From 1893-1903 he was Secretary to the Internationaler Philatelisten Händler Verein, since 1896 he has edited "Der Briefmarkenhändler" and since 1898 "Die Post." To superintend his own business and to do his journalistic work at the same time proves him to have been an indefatigable and prodigious worker and it is not too much to say that his loss to philately is most serious.

Personally he was always amiable and modest. He was ever ready to help, and no trouble was too great for him if he could do anything for anybody philatelically or otherwise. He died on February 19th, 1905, in his sixty-third year, after a long illness, and leaves a widow and two children. Regret at his loss will be felt not only by his fellow-countrymen, but by all followers of the pursuit which he did so much to foster.



The late Paul Lietzow.

# Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 80).

Also before June, 1852, the offices of Carrara and of Massa used stamps "P.D." to denote that the carriage had been paid. The two seals are very similar to each other (Plate VII, No. 6) and have no enclosing lines, although sometimes one meets the impression with one line round, which is nothing else but the impression of the edge of the seal. The stamps "P.D." had not been adopted in the other Offices of the Duchy when postage stamps appeared, but they were instituted some weeks after in compliance with the wish of the General Superintendent of the Tuscan Post.[1]

These stamps also were engraved in brass by Riccò; the initials "P.D." are enclosed in a double-lined oblong rectangle with rounded corners (Plate VII, Nos. 7 and 8). Although the offices of Carrara and Massa already possessed stamps bearing the two initials, they received others from the head office like the other offices. Modena (Plate VII, No. 9) and Reggio (No. 10) had a special shape, different from those of the pattern common to the other offices of the Duchy: they are of smaller dimensions and have only one enclosing line.

The form of the marking stamps for registered letters was different.[2] I have only reproduced a few of them, viz., Reggio (No. 11), Castelnuovo di Garfagnana (No. 12), Modena (No. 13), Aulla (No. 14), and Novi (No. 15). Only Guastalla had a stamp "Assicurato" (Registered), of Parmense origin, like the date stamp I have already spoken of.

The stamps for correspondence posted late contain the words "Dopo la partenza" (after departure) arranged in various ways; I have only reproduced three, viz., those of Reggio (No. 17), of Modena (No. 18), and of Guastalla (No. 19).

From the letter dated the 26th June, 1852, directed to the Ministry of Finance by the General Post Office of the Duchy, which I have produced on a former page, we see that, as the postmark of the offices was not well adapted for cancelling the postage stamps, one was prepared similar to what was applied in the post offices of Turin and of Tuscany.

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[1] From the letter dated from Florence, 7th June, 1852 (No. 2,058), I give the following extract:—"About the stamp 'P.D.' although it may not be used by the Austrian offices, it is held to be a greater safeguard for the public; it seems desirable to have some manner of proof at hand, and in a doubtful case it may serve to clear up the doubt for the public as well as for the Post Office officials; for this reason it would be desirable to have it applied to all letters and printed matter on which the sending office has seen that stamps of the requisite value have been affixed."

[2] The postage stamps representing the charge for registration was generally applied to the back of the letter.

PLATE VI.




28



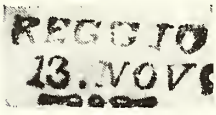

29




30




31




32

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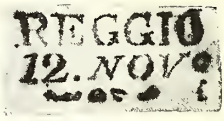


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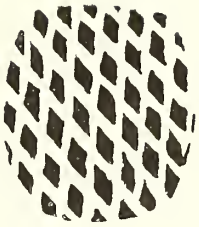
# Plate VII.



1



2



3

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4




9




7



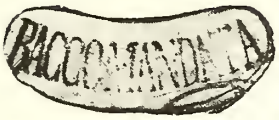

6




8




10




11



12




13



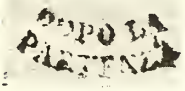

14




15




16




17




18




19

I do not know whether the stamp that letter mentions corresponds to No. 1 or No. 2 of Plate VII. It is certain that these two stamps were only used by the Modena office, by way of experiment in 1852. Cancellation mark No. 1, similar to the other which had been adopted the same year by the Parmense Post, was used very little, I presume because the stamps were too lightly cancelled; in fact, it is very difficult to meet with stamps cancelled in this way. In July, 1852, Riccò engraved twenty-six cancellation stamps in brass with six parallel lines, 32mm. long (No. 3), and they were at once distributed to all the offices in the Duchy, which were to use them in such a manner as to leave the value of the stamps clearly visible. The cancellation stamp formed of small rhombi (No. 2) which, as I have previously stated, served in a precarious way at Modena in 1852, was again used there from 1856 to 1859 for cancelling both postage and newspaper stamps.

## Forgeries of Stamps and of Cancellations.

Forgeries of these postage stamps are numerous; those lithographed, *i.e.*, the greater portion of them, are sometimes of better execution than the originals. Amongst the forgeries which have been printed, some come very near to the authentic stamps for design and for colour of the paper; but in no forgery known to me is the bottom inscription composed of loose type: by observing then the shape of the letters and figures of this inscription, frauds will easily be detected. The specimens which have the word "Saggio" at the bottom, instead of the value, are bogus, and of Florentine manufacture. In his *Catalogo e Guida Generale, &c.* (Florence, 1875) Usigli mentions no less than forty-two varieties of these pretended essays, printed in black or in colour on paper or on thin cardboard; they were executed with a false engraving, which was used also to reproduce 1 lira stamps and newspaper stamps (first printing of 1853).

It should be noticed that in genuine copies, the loose line under the bottom inscription never joins up exactly to the corners, both on the right and the left it stops a little distance from them. Earée correctly points out that the squaring line underneath "Poste Estensi" is not joined in the original stamps to the vertical line on the right; this observation is very useful in practice.

Usigli describes a specimen of 15 cent. *brown* which is due to fraudulent colouration. The 5 cent. *blue* stamps were subjected to an alteration in colour through being exposed to the sun and subjected to the action of chemicals; they are not at all, however, of the delicate shade of the one I have already mentioned. The 10, 15 and 40 cent. *white* are of the same nature; neither can they be confounded with the original proofs, which are printed on laid and absorbent white paper.

As the stamps of the Provisional Government are, amongst the Modenese, those most particularly aimed at by forgers for the application of cancellation marks, I have thought it opportune to speak of this kind of forgeries in that series. The 1 lira stamp is, of course, the one we most often meet among the Ducal stamps with false obliterations. I know of them cancelled in this way with the Modena stamp (Plate V, Nos. 22, 23, and 24), and with the marks reproduced on Plate VII, Nos. 2, 3, 7, and 8.

## Provisional Government.

### The Cancellation Stamps with the Savoy Coat-of-Arms.

I have already mentioned the interest afforded by the stamps of the Duchy cancelled by the post offices of Modena and Reggio with stamps bearing the Savoy coat-of-arms; they denote a period of transition between the Ducal series and the special set for the Modenese Provinces. They appeared shortly after the departure of the Duke, which took place on the 11th June, 1859, and just about the end of that month we see them on correspondence.[1]

The cancellation stamp used by the Modena office (Plate VII, No. 4) was stamped in black; it was engraved by Carlo Setti, the same who made the die for the series of postage stamps of the Modenese Provinces. Setti's receipt, dated 20th June, 1859, which I have reproduced earlier in this work, does not inform us, however, in what metal the stamp was engraved. The idea has been expressed to me that Setti, having made the stamp with nine parallel lines, might have inserted a piece of metal in the centre bearing the Savoy arms, which would have been engraved previously, or a "cliché" taken from the printing outfit. This would explain how we frequently see the arms lightly stamped, assuming that the piece with the arms was inserted a little too far in the place made for it, so that the surface was somewhat below the level of the lines. I am publishing this conjecture, although it does not seem too acceptable, without being able to give any certain data which might clear up the doubt.

Not even with the stamp used by the Reggio office (Plate VII, No. 5) is it easy to see clear impressions, since it was usually applied with a greasy ink rather poor in colouring matter, so that often the arms cannot be distinguished nor the inscription read, especially when the pale grey impression is applied to coloured paper.

These two stamps continued to be used for cancelling the postage stamps of the Provisional Government. The stamp of the Modena office is also met with, although rarely, on Sardo-Italian postage stamps, with the effigy as well as on the 1 and 2 cent. stamps (for printed matter), the latter being issued on the 1st January, 1861. The Reggio cancellation stamp was, however, sufficiently clearly impressed in black and in blue on the postage stamps of the Provisional Government; but I have never met with any on the Sardo-Italian stamps.

The stamps of the Ducal set cancelled in this way have not up to the present been sought after by collectors, to whom they are not generally known, as they have never been described in any catalogue. The sole mention of them is contained in the book *Mémoires du Congrès International des Timbrophiles, Session de Paris, 1878, pp. 113-114 (Neuilly-sur-Seine, 1880);* I must add that this work had a very limited circulation. I think it will have been sufficient to make these remarks about these interesting cancellations to promote an inquiry for them.

[1] Amongst the letters I have examined, franked with Ducal postage stamps, and having these postmarks, the earliest dated are on the 21st June from Modena and the 17th of the same month from Reggio; but it is probable that the use of the cancellation stamps of which I speak commenced some days previously. For a very few days the Reggio postmark was used in an unfinished state, *i.e.*, with the coat-of-arms and crown, but without the inscription. A letter dated June 25th is the earliest I have met with postmark showing the inscription.

## The Temporary Use of the Stamps of the Sardinian States in the Province of Massa and Carrara.

The documents I have given in the historical portion will excuse me from writing many words on this question. From them we see that on the 10th June, 1859,[1] the Divisional Directorate of the Post at Genoa had sent to Massa a supply of Sardinian stamps (Plate III, No. 3) which were put into circulation in that Province commencing from the 13th of the same month. Further supplies were received from Genoa on the 17th June, 23rd September, and 6th October, as will be seen from the table I have previously given.

It is superfluous to point out that the Sardinian stamps, used from the 13th June to October, 1859, in the Province of Massa and Carrara, cannot be recognised except through their postmarks. In some cases, in fact, the sole presence of the postmark is not sufficient; for instance, that of Carrara (Plate IV, No. 4) only gave the day and the month, and not the year, so that it would be easy to confuse the stamps in question with those of the same series definitely put into circulation from February, 1860, throughout the whole of the territory which had belonged to the Duchy.

It will therefore be preferable, sometimes even necessary, for collectors to keep these postage stamps on the original letters.

The list of the quantity of Sardinian stamps sold from June to October, 1859, shows the respective rarity of each value, and I feel sure that collectors will go to a great deal of trouble to procure a set of all the five values; nor should this be wondered at if one remembers, for example, that only 251 stamps of 80 centimes were sold.

The whole supply from Genoa was not exhausted, and after the stamps of the Provisional Government had been distributed in the Province of Massa and Carrara also, the remainder of the Sardinian stamps were returned to the Divisional Directorate at Genoa.

The stamps have the head of King Victor Emanuel II, embossed in profile, looking to the right of an elliptical field, enclosed in a rectangle, cornered with a string of pearls. At the top, "C. POSTE. . ." and the value in figures; on the left side, "FRANCO", on the right, "BOLLO", at the bottom, "C" and the value in letters (see Plate VII, No. 3).

Printed in colours on white paper:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | centimes | olive-green. |
| 10 | ,, | deep brownish grey. |
| 20 | ,, | blue. |
| 40 | ,, | carmine-red. |
| 80 | ,, | light yellow. |

### Issue of the 15th October, 1859.

In July, 1859, the General Post Office of the Sardinian States sent 30,000 stamps to the Post Office at Modena; but this quantity seemed

[1] The first entry of the Sardinian military into the Estense territory occurred on the 28th April (at Fosdinovo). Massa and Carrara shortly after declared themselves for the national cause, and on the 17th May the Government of each town was assumed by Count Ponza di San Martino, Commissioner for the Sardinian States.

insufficient for the needs of three months, and the Director of Finance instructed the post office to obtain a larger supply from Turin. The issue of Sardinian stamps had already been announced for the 1st of September in the Notice of the 22nd July; but the Minister of Public Works of the Modenese Provinces suspended this, without giving any notice to the public, and, in consequence of arrangements with Turin, he instituted a special series for the Provinces which had previously belonged to the ex-Duchy.

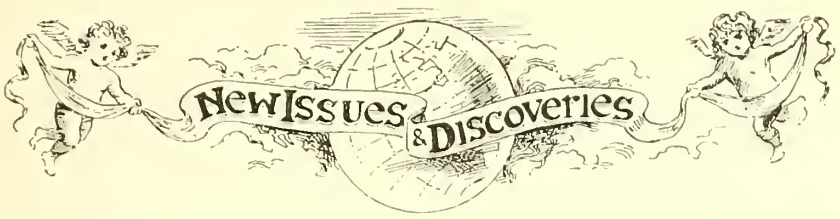
At the end of August the Director of the Ministry of Finance ordered the "Economato" to have the die for the new series made, in which it was first thought of reproducing the "figure of Italy," but "the Sardinian arms" were eventually preferred.

Carlo Setti[1] received the order for the manufacture of the die and for the reproduction of the stereos: it was, no doubt, a verbal arrangement with Toschi (General Secretary of the Ministry of Finance).

At the commencement of October, Setti had executed the order. The stereos were delivered to Vincenzi, who did the printing. The first supply of stamps was made on the 13th October, and by the 15th the series was put into circulation.

[1] Carlo Setti was born at Modena in 1814. He learnt the trade of goldsmith, jeweller and engraver from Ghinoi, in whose shop he remained some years until he opened one on his own account in the portico of the College, together with a certain Giacinto Goldoni. Modenese goldsmiths still mention the perfect engraved and chiselled work done by him with such exquisite taste, and his clever stone-setting, requiring a very skilled hand. Like Tommaso Rinaldi, he received very important orders from the Estense Court and from rich people. Having a large family he had to double his labours in order to support it, but in this manner he hastened his own end. He died on the morning of the 3rd June, 1861, leaving his widow and six children in embarrassed circumstances. A notice about Setti, written by Francesco Manfredini, containing warm words, especially about his moral and civil qualities, appeared in the *Gazzetta di Modena*, second year, No. 649, of the 6th June, 1861.

*(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 Guiana.**—The 24c. has appeared with multiple watermark.

The 5c. black on blue chronicled in March is apparently not yet in general use, as the 5c. ultramarine was supplied from Georgetown during the early part of this month.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

24c. purple and green.

**British New Guinea.** — Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us that he has seen an addition to the current set in the shape of a two shilling and sixpence value.

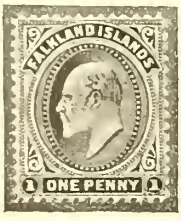



*Adhesive.*

2s. 6d. brown and black.

**Ceylon.**—The 75c. has at last been issued, and came to hand a few mails back; it is on the old paper.

**Falkland Islands.** — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of the new Falkland Islands stamps, all are on multiple watermark paper; the 5s. is of the same design as the 3s. shown.







*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

6d. orange.
1s. bistre.
5s. brown-red.

**Gambia.** — *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* lists certain values for this Colony, either about to be issued, or on their way there. They are as follows. As will be noticed, the higher values are on the old paper, so must have been on hand some time.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

5d. grey and black.
7½d. green and carmine.
10d. olive-brown and carmine.

Wmk. CA and Crown.

1s. 6d. green and carmine on yellow.
2s. 6d. violet and marone on yellow.
3s. carmine and green on yellow.

**Gibraltar.** Morocco Agencies. — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the 5c. has appeared with multiple watermark.

*Adhesive.*

5c. grey-green and green. Surcharged in black.

**India.** Kishengarh.—We find in our list of the new issue a few months back we

omitted the 8a. value. We now illustrate the design of the set below.




*Adhesive.*
8a. violet

GWALIOR.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 4a. with the usual overprint, and also mentions the 2a. with service surcharged.

*Adhesive.*
4a. olive-green. Surcharged in black.
*Official stamps.*
2a. violet. Surcharged in black.

**Malta.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1d. value on the new paper.

*Adhesive.*
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1d. carmine and grey.

**North Borneo.**—The *Monthly Journal* gives the 2 dollars dull green of 1894, surcharged "British Protectorate" in red.

*Adhesive.*
2d. dull green. Surcharged in red.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Ewen's Weekly* mentions seeing the 25c. with multiple watermark.

*Adhesive.*
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
25c. lilac and green.

**Transvaal.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shown us the 4d. value of the current set surcharged "C.S.A.R." in capitals, in black. We understand that these initials stand for the Central South African Railway, but are without further particulars.

## Foreign Countries.

**Abyssinia.**—The *Monthly Circular* states that the ¼ guerche has been cut in half diagonally, and each half surcharged 5 c/m in blue.

*Adhesive.*
5c. on ½ g. green.

**Belgium.**—Three values of the new set are just to hand. They bear a portrait of King Leopold in different sizes and disposed in differently shaped frames; the likeness is a new and rather a fine one.

All these values have the "Sunday label" attached.




*Adhesives.*
20c. olive-green.
25c blue.
35c brown-lilac.

**Colombia.** CUCUTA.—We are indebted to the *Monthly Journal* for the two lists given below. They represent additions to the sets we chronicled in January of this year.

*Adhesives.*
1c. yellow-green on yellow.
2c. pale red ,,
5c. deep blue ,,
10c. brown ,,
20c. deep green ,,
50c. vermilion ,,
1p. mauve on white.

SANTANDER.—Several of the following are only changes of shade, others are new colours entirely.

*Adhesives*
5c. pale blue.
10c. dull red.
20c. emerald green.
50c. rose lilac.
1p. deep blue.
5p. rose.

**Dominican Republic.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of three fresh provisionals, in each case the 20c. brown of 1885-91 has been overprinted. The surcharge is in carmine in three lines.

The numbers issued are 5,000 of the 2c. and 10c., and 10,000 of the 10c.

*Adhesives.*
2c. in carmine on 20c. brown.
5c. ,, ,,
10c. ,, ,,

**Ecuador.**—The special series of 1904 have been surcharged "Oficial" in a double-lined frame.

*Adhesives.*
*Official stamps.*
1c. black and red. Surcharged in black.
2c. ,, blue. ,, ,,
5c. ,, yellow. ,, ,,
10c. ,, red. ,, ,,
20c. ,, blue. ,, ,,
50c. ,, yellow. ,, ,,

**France.** GUADELOUPE.—Pictorial unpaid letter stamps seem to be the order of the day, as the set we now chronicle follows closely upon that of Guinea, listed in March.

The design before us is not unpleasing; the letters "R" and "F" occupy the top corners on either side of a tablet shewing the value, while the lower half of the stamp is occupied by an arch bearing the name of

the Colony, and enclosing a view with shipping, etc.

*Adhesives.*

*Unpaid letter stamps.*

5c. blue.
10c. red-brown.
15c. green.
30c. rose.
50c. black.
60c. orange.
1fr. violet.

LEVANT OFFICES.—It appears that an error exists in the Beyrouth surcharge, chronicled in our April number. We have seen a specimen *se-tenant* with the normal in which the word "Piastre" reads "Piastte."

DAHOMEY.—We see by the *Monthly Circular* that the 5oc. has now the name in blue, in lieu of red.

*Adhesive*

50c. brown on blue.

**German Empire.** OFFICES IN MOROCCO. — Mr. Bernstein sends us the 40pf. surcharged for use here, in which the letter "e" in the word "centimos" is inverted. The specimen is a used one.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of a set with the denominations expressed in "heller," they are as follows :—

*Adhesives.*

2½ heller pale brown.
4 „ green.
7½ „ rose.
15 „ blue.
20 „ black and red on yellow.
30 „ „ and carmine.
45 „ „ and mauve.
60 „ „ and carmine on rose.

**Liberia.** — We have been shewn by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the three low values of the current set in new shades, as listed below, also the same set with "O S" overprint.

*Adhesives.*

1c. bright green.
2c. rose and black.
5c. bright ultramarine and black.

*Official Stamps.*

1c. bright green. Surcharged "O S" in red.
2c. rose and black. „ "O S" in black.
5c. bright ultramarine and black. „ "O S" in red.

**Paraguay.**—A 5c. has appeared here, possibly the forerunner of a complete set; it is dated 1904, and as we see in the case of the 1903 series they were not chronicled till early in last year; this also seems to be some months behind time. The design is very similar to that of the set referred to above, engraved and on plain white paper.

*Adhesive.*

5 centavos dark blue.

**Peru.**—We illustrate a new 12c. stamp. It is well engraved but is not particularly striking in its appearance.




*Adhesive.*

12c. dull blue and black.

**Russia.** LEVANT OFFICES. The 3½r. and 7r. on vertically laid paper have been surcharged for use here.

*Adhesives.*

35 piastres on 3½r. grey and black.
70 „ on 7r. yellow and black.

**Servia.**—The current set has been enriched by the addition of a 30 para value, design as below.




*Adhesive.*

30 para pale blue green and black.

**Siam.**—Two new provisionals are chronicled by Continental papers; the colour of the overprint is not mentioned. We should imagine it is in black, as usual.

*Adhesives.*

1 att on 14 atts ultramarine.
2 atts on 28 atts brown and blue.

**Spain.**—The threatened stamps to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of Cervantes' masterpiece have at last appeared, and, truth to say, they are rather sorry productions. They are of large size and ambitious design, and, were it not for the very poor execution, might be welcome to those that collect such things.

We shall illustrate a specimen shortly. A portrait of Cervantes, etc., is common to all, the centre being occupied by a scene from Don Quixote, as specified below. Perforated 14, and on plain white paper.

*Adhesives.*

5 c green (Don Quixote setting out).
10 c red (Tilting at the windmill).
15 c violet (Scene with the country girls).
25 c blue (Sancho tossed in a blanket).
30 c blue green (Knighting of Don Quixote).
40 c rose (Don Quixote charging the sheep).
50 c blue (Riding the hobby horse).
1 p red (Adventure with the lions).
4 p violet (Riding in a waggon drawn by oxen).
10 p orange (The meeting with enchanted lady).

# Notes and News.

### A Correction.

We hasten to correct an unfortunate mistake which occurred in the note headed "New South Wales" in *Notes and News* last month. The manuscript got mixed up somehow, whereby an editorial observation was tacked on to a paragraph to which it had no reference.

### France.

Mr. Raffalovich informs us that the 15c. La Semeuse type with millésime "3" is smaller than the same stamp with millésime "4."

### Iceland: 1 Gildi Surcharges.

F. V. Riegelo writes in the *Nordisk Filatelistik Tidskrift* as follows:—"When a sheet of 100 aur lilac-brown of Iceland, surcharged '1 Gildi,' but perf. 12½, was offered in Berlin at the end of last year, everybody was surprised.

"As it is of interest that collectors should have an explanation of the variety I made enquiries at headquarters with the following result. When I last visited the Danish Postmaster-General Swendsen we talked about these surcharged Iceland stamps. He told me that the Iceland postal administration had overlooked the forwarding of a supply to Denmark to be sent to Bern, in accordance with the rules of the U.P.U. Several foreign postal administrations having demanded these stamps from the Danish postal administration, an order was sent to Iceland to forward a sufficient number to Copenhagen. But as most values were sold out directly they were issued, none could be sent.

"The Danish State printing works was therefore obliged to manufacture a small number of each of the eighteen values, which were then sent to Iceland to be surcharged '1 Gildi,' and afterwards these were to be sent to Bern.

"As the Danish stamps since 1896 have been perf. 12½, it is clear that these reprinted stamps were also perforated 12½, hence the existence of this sheet of 100 aur and the solution of the secret. As far as I can remember the Postmaster-General told me that fifty sheets were printed of each value. It was at the end of 1904 that these surcharged reprints reached Copenhagen.

"As the plates which had been used for the 1 Gildi surcharges had doubtlessly been destroyed, new ones had to be made. This reprint will therefore show a different type from the originals of 1902. No doubt stamps of every value of these reprints will come into the market, but they are only of interest to specialists."

### Official Notice: International Philatelic Exhibition, 1906.

It has been decided to hold an International Philatelic Exhibition in London in 1906 under the auspices of the Philatelic Society, London, and a Working Committee has been appointed, consisting of the following:—

Four members of the Society, Messrs. Castle, Ehrenbach, Fulcher and Reichenheim, in addition to Messrs. Oldfield and Hausburg, who will act as Hon. Secretary and Hon. Assistant Secretary of the Committee.

Two members representing the Provincial Philatelic Societies, viz.:—Messrs. Dorning Beckton and Slade.

Four of the London Stamp Dealers, Messrs. Oliver, Peckitt, Phillips and Hamilton Smith.

The Working Committee have engaged the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, St. Vincent Square, Westminster, for the Exhibition, which will be held towards the end of May or the beginning of June, and the arrangements for the programme are in process of consideration.

In the course the next few weeks invitations will be issued to the various Philatelic Societies and to prominent Philatelists with the view of the formation of a thoroughly representative General Committee.

### Belgium.

Many a time the question has been asked why the 1 centime greyish black of 1866 was issued imperforate, and the following explanation, which however reads very much like fiction, is given by a contemporary:—

"When the postal administration of Belgium decided to perforate the postage stamps, a contract was made with the firm Gouweloos, according to which this firm had to perforate 500 sheets per day, and the administration promised to buy the machine if it worked well. The Government, however, applied to an English firm and asked the price of a perforating machine. The reply was '1,500 francs,' or 1,000 francs less than Gouweloos. The Government did not hesitate one moment and ordered a machine from London. It arrived in due course, but the commission inspecting it found itself unable to work it and asked M. Gouweloos to assist them. After he had looked the machine over, he told them that it was indeed a perforating machine, but that the principle thing, viz., the needles, had not been sent and that it could not work in such an incomplete state. The English firm being written to, replied that only a perforating machine had been

ordered and that they had faithfully executed the order. The machine sent was intended for perforating stamps, but, of course, needles had to be used for this purpose and these had not been ordered. They could, however, supply them for 8,000 francs. The Belgian Government was disgusted and M. Gouweloos perforated the stamps as before. On his part, M. Gouweloos was also disgusted, but with the Belgian Government, and would not deliver more than 500 sheets per day, the contracted number. But about 1,000 sheets per day were wanted, and so it was decided to issue the 1 centime value imperforate."

#### International Philatelic Union.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society took place at Essex Hall, Strand, on Wednesday evening, May 10th, when there were present Mr. H. R. Oldfield (in the chair), Messrs. W. Schwabacher, F. Reichenheim, Dr. E. F. Marx, M.A., W. Schwatz, Miss Cassels, Messrs. P. L. Pemberton, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, J. C. Sidebotham, F. F. Lamb, P. P. Brown, and the Hon. Secretary. The Annual Report and Balance Sheet having been read by the Hon. Secretary, was received and adopted subject to audit. The Hon. Exchange Superintendent and other officers' reports were then read, and the President, Vice-presidents, Officers and Committee were thanked for their services during the past year. The Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Officers having been re-elected the election of the new Committee was then proceeded with, and it was decided to hold their first meeting on Wednesday, June 14, to make arrangements for next season. The President then read an interesting paper on "Picture Stamps," illustrated by his fine collection, which was much appreciated by all present, and for which a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded. Particulars of membership, post free, on application to the Hon. Secretary, T. H. HINTON, 26, Arunford Road, East Putney, S.W.

#### Poland.

The first postal issue in Poland was that of a 1½ kopec envelope which served for the *petite poste* of Warsaw. What this "little post" was I do not know—the expression is that of a correspondent of the *Timbre-Post* in 1863, when this issue was discovered—but it seems to have been a separate thing from the general post, for we read that these envelopes were issued on January 21, 1858, the day when the *petite poste* was instituted, and that when its service was superseded, on September 16, 1861, the use of the envelopes ceased.

They were of small size, measuring only 100 × 58mm., and were used for sending visiting cards, being sent unfastened through the post. The stamp was handstruck in red at the right-hand of the envelope, and on the flap, inside, are two signatures together. They are those of two postal clerks who were charged with checking the issue of the envelopes, the stamp and the paper not being considered sufficient guarantees of genuineness.—*Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.*

#### Reviews.

*Supplément à la 2e édition du Catalogue Descriptif Illustré de toutes les Marques Postales de la France.* By Arthur Maury. 210pp. 1 franc.

The first catalogue by Maury on the French obliterations appeared in 1898 and so soon as November, 1899, it was found necessary to publish a second and much enlarged edition. Further researches by the author during the last five years have resulted in the supplement now lying before us.

Amongst Continental collectors the study of obliterations goes hand in hand with the collection of stamps, to which, in their opinion, it forms a very important, valuable, and interesting adjunct.

The oldest mark of obliteration illustrated dates from 1567. In the sixteenth century we find the following inscription:—"Pour les exposes affaires du Roy." In the eighteenth century postage paid is indicated by the words "Post Franc" and "Post Payé," which latter inscription was afterwards contracted into "P.R.P." and "P.P." "Post du" or postage due was at first expressed by "DV" (du), later by "P.D." and now by a "T." Highly interesting are the different obliterations and franking inscriptions used on letters to the various armies during the wars of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and we do not doubt a collection of these will prove a growing fascination for the student.

M. Maury is to be congratulated upon the work he has so ably carried through. We can recommend the Catalogue to all, and especially to those who go a little beyond the collection of stamps themselves.

* * *

We have received from Mr. Thomas Whitworth a copy of his work entititled, "A List of Obliterating Numbers used by the Post Office in the United Kingdom and certain places Abroad; together with the Post Offices to which some were assigned from 1844 to 1904."*

Mr. Whitworth is the Secretary of the "Post Mark Society," and his book, running into some hundred leaves, brings up-to-date Mr. Daniel's "History of British Postmarks," which appeared in 1898. To those interested in postmarks the book is absolutely essential, and Mr. Whitworth is to be congratulated upon the care and research he has bestowed upon its compilation.

* Published by T. Whitworth, Greenbank, Waterloo, Liverpool. Price, 2s. 3d.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Spanish Colony of Rio de Oro has at last issued stamps. Who remembers the Rio de Oro swindle of some fifteen years ago?

* * *

M. Jules J. Ch. Rigaux, the Editor of the "Timbrophile Belge," and President of the "Cercle Timbrologique de Bruxelles" has just died, age 46.

More commemoration Stamps. Cervantes wrote "Don Quixote" some three centuries ago, and we are to be reminded of the fact by a series of stamps, a quite unnecessary proceeding.

* * *

The rupee in use in German East Africa in future will be equal to 100 heller instead of 64 pesa. New stamps will therefore become necessary.

# The Mart.

The sale of what is believed to be the remainder of the Tamsen Collection of Africans excited general interest on April 12th—14th. Prices ruled fairly high for all the good things. Mr. Walter Bull (Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper) occupied the rostrum.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Bechuanaland: 1886, 4d. blue, an unused strip of 12, being the top row of sheet with full margins, mint .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 4d. blue, ½d. with red surcharge, ditto with black, 3d. claret, 1d. carmine and 2d. ochre, an unused block of 4 of each, mint .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Do., ½d. black, an unused horizontal strip of 3 in mint state, centre stamp having the error "ritish" .. .. .. | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| December, 1888, "One Half-Penny" on 3d. lilac, a mint horizontal pair .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., a single mint specimen, and another used on piece .. .. .. .. | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Bechuanaland Protectorate: 1888, surcharged "Protectorate," Gibbons' type 1a, ½d. vermilion, an unused block of 4, mint .. .. .. .. | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., a part pane of 20 with full margins, mint .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., surcharged "Protectorate," twice (Gibbons' type 1a), ½d. vermilion .. | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| Do., surcharged "Protectorate," inverted (Gibbons' type 1a), ½d. vermilion, an unused block of 4, mint.. .. .. | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Do., a part pane of 40 with full margins, mint .. .. .. .. .. .. | 19 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., surcharged "Protectorate," in larger type, Gibbons' 1b, ½d. vermilion, a mint horizontal pair .. .. .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 1d. lilac, a mint strip of 3, including the small figure "1" variety .. .. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., a single mint specimen of the small "1" variety and 3 others .. .. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Do., 5s. green, mint .. .. .. .. | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| British Central Africa: 1895 provl., "ONE PENNY" on 2d. sea-green and vermilion, error, twice surcharged, unused, in mint state .. .. .. | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 1895, no wmk., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. and 5s., all unused in mint state .. | 2 | 17 | 6 |
| Cape of Good Hope: Woodblocks, 4d. deep blue, superb .. .. .. .. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., another fine specimen .. .. .. | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., another fine specimen, pen-cancelled | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Mount Currie Express: an entire unused sheet of 12 and 3 single specimens .. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Mafeking Siege Stamps: 1s. on 4d. British Bechuanaland, an unused pair, mint | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Swazieland: 1889, 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s., all mint, except the 5s. .. .. .. | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 5s. slate, a mint pair, and 2d. olive-bistre, error, "wazieland" in an unused pair .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Do., 2d. olive-bistre, error "Swazielan," inverted, mint .. .. .. .. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Do., 2d. olive-bistre, error "Swazielan," mint, and a similar error used on piece.. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Swazieland: 1892, carmine surcharge, ½d. grey, a mint horizontal pair with side margin, surcharged five times .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., ½d. grey with inverted surcharge, block of 4, mint .. .. .. .. | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 1889, 1d. on 1s., 1892, ½d., all with inverted surcharges, mint .. .. .. .. | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Zululand: 1st issue, set of 10, up to and including the 1s. mint .. .. .. | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Do., 5s. carmine, unused in mint state .. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Do., another fine specimen, used on piece | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Do., on Natal, ½d. green, a very fine used block of 12, of which 5 have no stop and 7 with stop after "ZULULAND" | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Do., ½d. green, 5 mint horizontal strips of 3, of which one or two in each strip have no stop after "ZULULAND" | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., ½d. green with stop after "ZULULAND," a mint block of 4 and a used block of 4, without stop, a mint block of 4, and a used block of 8 .. .. | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., £1 purple on red .. .. .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., £5 purple and black on red .. .. | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Pietersburg: the collection, a very fine lot, practically complete in mint sheets and showing the errors .. .. ..121 | | 0 | 0 |
| Orange River Colony: 1882, 3d. on 4d. ultramarine, the set of five types in mint horizontal pairs .. .. .. .. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., a single mint specimen of each .. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., a mint block of 12, containing 6 each of types a and d .. .. .. .. | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., a mint block of 12, containing 7 of type b and 5 of type d .. .. .. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., a mint block of 12, containing 7 of type c and 5 of type b .. .. .. | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| 1888 provisional, 1d. on 4d. ultramarine, a mint horizontal strip of 3 showing the Roman "I" variety .. .. .. | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., a similar lot .. .. .. .. | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., a half sheet of 120 in mint state, including the Roman "I," dropped "d" (2) and other varieties .. .. .. | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., another half sheet (lower half) in mint state, including the Roman "I" variety, etc. .. .. .. .. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 1d. on 4d. ultramarine, surcharged three times, rare .. .. .. .. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Do., 1d. on 3d., ultramarine, 16 specimens including the "l" and "d" wide apart variety, etc. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Do., a single mint specimen, twice surcharged .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., a mint horizontal strip of 3, including the "l" and "d" wide apart variety, scarce .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Do., an entire half sheet of 120 in mint state, including the wide spaced, dropped "d," thick "l," and other varieties .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., a somewhat similar lot, being the lower half of sheet .. .. .. | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., second printing, an unused half sheet of 120 showing types .. .. .. | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., the lower half of sheet, mint .. .. | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| 1892, 2½ on 3d., ultramarine, an unused half sheet of 120 .. .. .. .. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1888, 2d. on 3d., ultramarine, error, surcharge inverted, very rare .. .. | 6 | 15 | 0 |

THE

# Philatelic Record.

JUNE, 1905.

## Editorial Note.

NOW that the announcement of the forthcoming Exhibition in London has got into all the philatelic magazines, general interest is being aroused and wherever philatelists are gathered together it is becoming a topic for discussion. Collectors, however, cannot determine upon anything very definite, as to whether they will exhibit or what they will show, until the Prospectus is issued, and this we do not expect to see until the end of next month. In the meantime we would point out that the chance of any particular country when pitted against others very much depends upon the manner in which Exhibits are judged, or rather upon the basis upon which the judges proceed to do their work. The essentials of an exhibit may, when confined to five heads, be said to be—(1) Completeness, (2) Rarity, (3) Condition, (4) Philatelic Knowledge, (5) Style of Mounting. What we desire to emphasize is how very much depends upon the percentages allotted to these several heads in arriving at an approximate idea of the chances of any selected country out of a particular group.

**How much per cent?**

What should the percentage be? We venture to propound this for solution to the Editors of those Magazines who make a feature of competitions for their subscribers.

It is obvious that too high a percentage must not be given to Rarity, in that Completeness is all-important and to some extent there is an overlapping, which especially applies when the same country is shown by different exhibitors. We expect many of our readers would place Philatelic Knowledge next in importance to Completeness; but here again exception might be taken in that Philatelic Knowledge may be displayed in an exhibit to which its owner may be a total stranger.

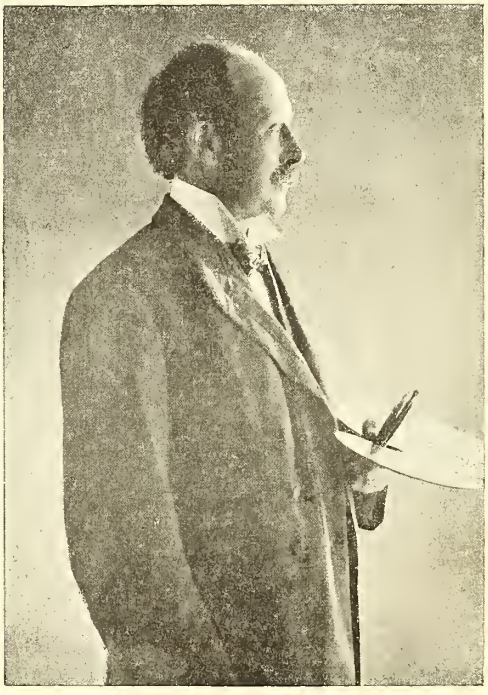
Condition! Yes; whatever may be our misgivings as to Philatelic Knowledge cannot apply to Condition, although they do crop up again when approaching essential number 5.

The instances where collectors have their stamps mounted by some professional instead of doing it themselves is the exception rather than the rule, and in Exhibitions of postage stamps, as in everything else, it is entirely impossible to frame regulations which can in every instance meet the exigencies of the case.

# The Earliest English Stamp Catalogue.

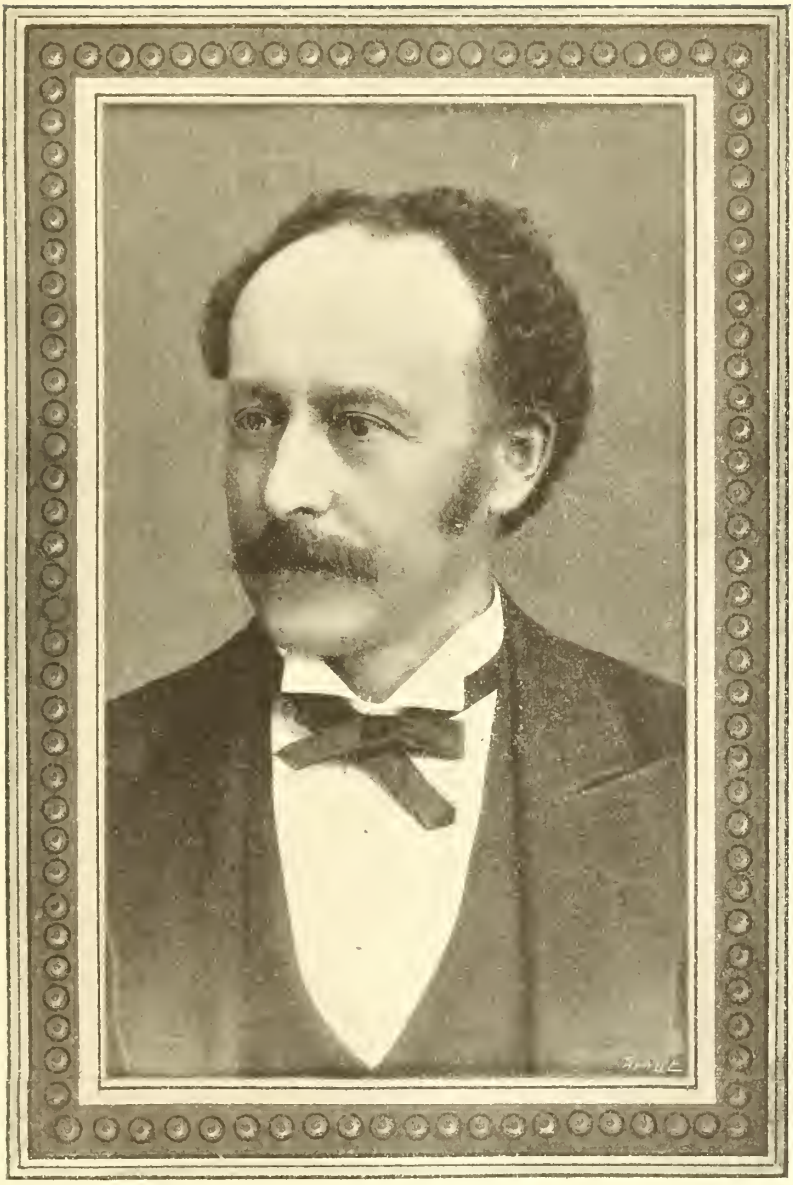
By B. T. K. Smith.

IN 1894 the *Philatelic Record* was able to give a photograph and biography of Mr. Mount Brown, who was then described as the writer of the "first English Catalogue"; but this honour really belongs to the gentleman whose portrait is given herewith—Mr. Frederick W. Booty—for the first edition of his catalogue entitled



*Aids to Stamp Collectors*, published in April, 1862, preceded Mount Brown's catalogue, which did not appear until the following month.

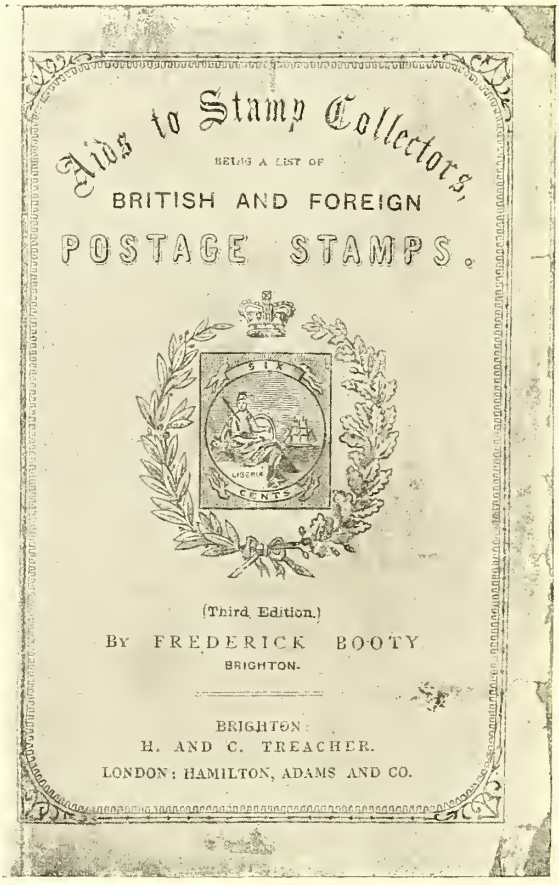
Mr. Booty, who, I am glad to say, is still alive, was the son of a Brighton artist, and it was at Brighton that he wrote his catalogues; but for many years he has been resident in Yorkshire, where he is well known as an accomplished painter in water-colours and also as a successful teacher of art. Last year Mr. Booty was kind enough to give me some interesting particulars of his connection with philately in its birth-year. Before reproducing his letter, however, I will give a description of his catalogues, namely, the *Aids*, which was the first English catalogue to appear in book form, and of the *Stamp Collector's Guide*, which was the earliest *illustrated* catalogue published in book form.



Mr. Frederick W. Booty.

The illustration shows the title-page of the third edition of the *Aids*. The book, which measures 4 × 6½ inches, has a cover of pink-surfaced paper, in the centre of which is an engraving of the 6 cents Liberian stamp, surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel, and surmounted by a crown.

I have not seen the preceding editions, but Mr. Bacon kindly tells me that they are also in coloured paper wrappers. Mr. Booty's name does not appear in either the first or second editions, in which "By a Stamp Collector" takes the place of "By Fred. Booty, Brighton."


Aids to Stamp Collectors,
BEING A LIST OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
POSTAGE STAMPS.
SIX
LIBERIA
CENTS
(Third Edition.)
BY FREDERICK BOOTY
BRIGHTON.
BRIGHTON:
H. AND C. TREACHER.
LONDON: HAMILTON, ADAMS AND CO.

The first edition contains thirty-two pages and two pages of "addenda." The next edition does not bear the words "second edition," and is distinguished from the first only by having "additions" (six pages) and "errata" (two pages). All three editions appeared in 1862.

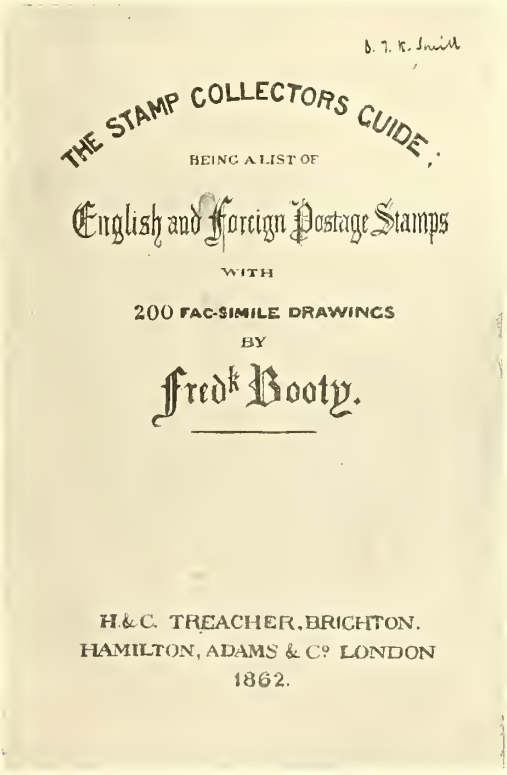
The Introduction to the *Aids* (3rd ed.), after giving some historical postal information, goes on to refer to the "present fashion of collecting stamps":—

"When arranged tastefully in a book, the stamps of each nation on a separate page, each stamp carefully cleaned and mounted on tinted paper, and then fixed *with strong gum* to the page—or, if preferred, the

tinted ground may be dispensed with, and one or two lines in colour ruled around them—the whole page may be surrounded with an illuminated border, and the flags and arms in the middle, and when completed will be a handsome appendage to the drawing-room table.

". . . Collectors will find in a great many instances there is such a slight difference in stamps, some a shade lighter in colour than others, some engraved, some lithographed, some with merely numbers different, some with dates, some without, but so nearly alike that many pass them, thinking they are duplicates, as in the case of the blue English twopenny, the one having a date and the other none, and varying slightly in colour."

I wondered what this mysterious dated "twopenny" stamp was,


B. T. K. Smith

THE STAMP COLLECTORS GUIDE,

BEING A LIST OF

English and Foreign Postage Stamps

WITH

200 FAC-SIMILE DRAWINGS

BY

Fredk Booty.

H. & C. TREACHER, BRIGHTON.
HAMILTON, ADAMS & Cº LONDON
1862.

but I find that Mr. Booty evidently had in his mind the twopenny *envelope*, with and without the date-plugs. In conclusion he adds:

"Collectors should be very careful in exchanging or buying stamps, for there are a great number not stamps at all, being ornaments round music (as in the case of the 'Timbre Poste Galop'), etc., etc. . . . A great number of stamps never come through the post into this country, and therefore become difficult to get; take for example, Russia, Malta, etc., etc."

The illustrated *Stamp Collector's Guide* appeared in August of the same year (1862), and illustrations of the title and a specimen page

accompany this article. The book, which measures $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is lithographed throughout. The cover, of green-surfaced paper, is also lithographed, and has a facsimile representation of the Mulready vignette (with title, etc., inserted) placed sideways, with the Royal arms at the top of the page, and at the foot the words "Published by H. & C. Treacher, Brighton, 1862." The price of the publication is not shown, but the "English Catalogue" gives it as three shillings.

The work is found in two minor varieties. In one (as in my own copy) the Introduction is lithographed on one side of the paper only, but in another copy which I have examined it is printed on both sides. In all copies, however, the catalogue itself is on one side only (forty-four leaves, "Argentina" to "Wurtemburg.")

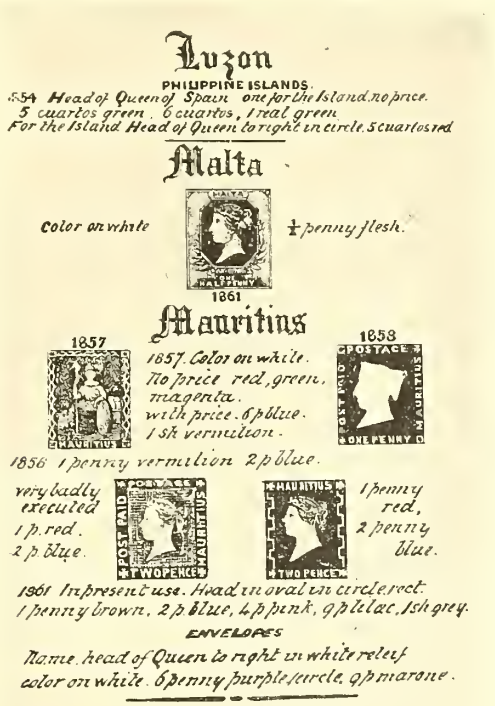
The Introduction is not devoid of quaintness, as the following extract will show :—

"It is curious to see how much public opinion has been modified lately, upon the subject of stamp collecting. Some two or three years ago, when collectors were to be numbered by units (they are now numbered by hundreds) they were looked upon as hopelessly but harmlessly insane on the subject, and their friends and acquaintances were willing to gratify their mania, for after all they only asked for 'old postage stamps' of no possible use to any one excepting themselves. If those same sneerers could now see the really beautiful books, which the more tasteful, fortunate, and persevering collectors possess, they would be obliged to acknowledge that there is a latent beauty, even in a 'disfigured postage stamp.' The books themselves in their gay albumlike bindings which are now to be obtained of almost every stationer, are no unpleasing objects, but when ornamented on the left-hand page, as I have seen them, with gay illuminated borders which surround the arms, flags, crown and cockade of the respective countries with the appropriate stamps on the right side (which is surrounded with a light illuminated border, to harmonize in colour with the arms and flags opposite, each stamp being mounted on coloured paper, and all arranged symmetrically, such a book must I think be acknowledged by every one, as worthy to take its place among other collections. But while I am pleading thus for the stamp book from an æsthetic standpoint I must not forget that the collection has also its utilitarian side. . . ."

Here the writer goes on to quote from "the witty and learned author of *Horae Subsecivæ*," and refers to the educational value of stamp collecting, "geography," and so on. He proceeds :

"If it be true as Phrenologists tell us that the bump of Acquisitiveness exists in every head more or less largely developed, . . . well would it be for the world in general if this bump Acquisitiveness had never demanded anything more costly or less harmless to satisfy it than 'Defaced Postage Stamps.' It is to supply a want, I believe widely felt among collectors, that this 'Fac-Simile book' has been prepared. Several more or less correct have been published containing verbal descriptions of stamps, which are in many cases inadequate. . . . Among the various works that have been published some contain many errors which tend only to mislead collectors and cause them to come to a most unsatisfactory conclusion, namely : that their collections are incomplete and in addition thereto, making them waste that which few

like to squander, time and money. Many stamps are enumerated which (after the great care and attention I have given to the subject and the authorities I have studied) I can safely vow never existed at all, for instance: many vary only in colour slightly, for which I have come to the conclusion that some have been much exposed to light and thereby become faded, others have had acids applied to them, and others have been boiled in water and soda, such as the 9kr. pink Baden, which turns white, and many others the same, merely for the purpose of sale and exchanging specimen stamps, I do not consider ought to be placed among others in a collection as they are not acknowledged as




legitimate postage stamps and collectors should exercise the greatest caution in buying or exchanging. That the present work is free from mistakes the compiler hardly dares to hope, but he trusts the 'kind and indulgent public' will believe that he has spared no pains. Should any collectors detect any omissions, the compiler will feel much obliged if they will communicate with him, that in the event of a second edition being called for they may be rectified.

"21 Grenville Place, "FREDK. BOOTY.
"August, 1862."

And now, in conclusion, I will let Mr. Booty speak for himself, in the letter mentioned above.

"October 28th, 1904.

"DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in answering your letter, and perhaps a few particulars about my associations with stamp collecting may interest you. About the year 1861 my father and I commenced collecting jointly. Seeing others making collections, we thought we would do the same. Soon after commencing we got a great help. It was in this way. A friend coming for the week-end, seeing us interested in the matter, promised us some stamps and the following week fulfilled his promise by bringing a bag about the size of a pillow-case. Oh, had I that bag of stamps now! It would be a small fortune. They were tied up in packets of hundreds and thousands mostly. I should say there were about half a million and of all kinds. We did not realise the value of them and were very lavish and liberal in exchanges.

"I then thought that a Catalogue would be useful, and published the "Guide" with the green Mulready cover.* *One* 12s. 6d. advertisement in the *Illustrated London News* (about the only paper allowed in schools in those days) cleared me out of the first edition. I then published the other, doing the lithographic drawing myself, and all were copied from our own stamps. I am sorry I do not possess a copy of either of the publications. Certainly I do not know of any catalogue being in existence at that date. Our collection was really a work of art, for each stamp was carefully mounted and placed in an illuminated album with the arms and flags of the different countries. When I see the catalogues published of a later date I am somewhat amused at my boyish effort, for I was only a boy at the time. I think it was about 1864 that I left home and gave up my share of the collection to my father. Since then I have done nothing in the matter.

"I am sorry to say that after my father's death the collection was sold without my knowledge and I am afraid at only a tithe of its value.

"It is so long since, that I am afraid I cannot give an idea of what stamps there were in the lucky bag, but I do know there were hundreds and thousands of the greatest value. The 'Mulready' envelopes were as plentiful as to enable me to supply all my friends and sell a lot to Stafford Smith, the only name I remember of those you mention.

"The best collection at the time I speak of was that of a Brighton postman who delivered letters at our house.

"I have often wondered who collected the bag of stamps I have named, and for what purpose. It must have been the work of many years. There were stamps from every part of the world where there was a postal system.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours truly,

"To B. T. K. SMITH, Esq." "F. W. BOOTY.

* This is a slip of memory on Mr. Booty's part. He is here referring to the printed "Aids to Stamp Collectors." The "Guide" was the lithographed work, with the green Mulready cover, which appeared, as he says, later.

# Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 102).

## The Design adopted.

It measures 19½ × 22mm. The shield of Savoy, surrounded by the collar of the SS. Annunziata, surmounted with the Royal crown, and enclosed between a branch of oak and one of laurel, is contained in a rectangle, having on the left "PROVINCIE," on the right "MODONESI," at the top "FRANCO BOLLO," in capital letters. Just as for the Ducal stamps, a space was left at the bottom between two small ornamental corners for the insertion of the capital type indicating the value; these were held fast by a lower line, which completed the rectangle (Plate III, No. 4).

It may be noticed that Setti reproduced the antiquated orthography of the word "Modonese" (although at that time it had been almost all abandoned), which we find in a letter of the Minister of Finance dated 31st August.

I do not know whether Setti submitted more than one design or whether the one adopted was kept. I know of no die proof or essays of this pattern.

The Ministry of Public Works of the Modenese Provinces had determined that the new series should be constituted of the same values as those in use in the Sardinian States, and that therefore instead of 15 centimes stamps, first proposed by the Post Office, 10 centimes stamps should be made. The Director of the Finance Ministry, in fact, ordered the Economo General of the same Ministry to have them made of this value; but the Economo, instead of following this order, had them printed 15 centimes instead, a value which was no longer in accord with the postal tariff. Thus the 15 centimes stamps were very little used.

## The Typographical Composition, Printing, and Printers' Errors.

What I have said about the Ducal stamps applies likewise to this series.

From Setti's invoice we see that he made 256 stereos. Each sheet contained 120 stamps, so that two distinct sets were formed, of which one set was used for printing some values and the other for the other values, by simply changing the figures.

The 120 stamps are arranged in four panes of thirty, each of which measures 107 × 142mm., and consists of six horizontal rows of five stamps. Between the panes vertically there is a distance of 11mm., and horizontally 9½mm; each pane is surrounded by a thin line. Each sheet, including the margins, measures 240 × 237mm.

The imperfections in the construction of the clichés, which I have mentioned as appearing in the Ducal stamps, are also met with here.

The printing was done in the works of Carlo Vincenzi, who supplied the paper and did the gumming. The first supply, ready on the 12th October, comprised 400 sheets, viz., 48,000 stamps of each value. The second supply was delivered at the beginning of November and comprised a further 600 sheets of each value, with the addition of a new printing of 1,000 sheets of 20 centimes. Thus the whole issues consisted of 6,000 sheets, *i.e.*, 1,000 sheets or 120,000 stamps of each value, except those of 20 centimes, of which 2,000 sheets were printed, or 240,000 stamps.

The two printings of the 20 centimes are different in colour as well as in composition. In the other values the errors depend more or less on the accuracy of the printing, and if there are notable differences in colour they arise from the imperfect preparation or mixing of the inks.

Two sets, each of 120 stereos were composed. One of these served for printing 5, 20 (first printing), and 80 centime stamps; the other for printing 15, 20 (second printing), and 40 centime stamps.

The printing is done in colours on white machine-made paper:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | centimes | green, emerald-green, and bright green. |
| 15 | ,, | brown, dark brown, greyish brown, grey. |
| 20 | ,, | dark violet, deep violet, greyish violet (*first printing*). |
| 20 | ,, | lilac, light lilac, rose-lilac (*second printing*). |
| 40 | ,, | carmine, bright carmine, rose-carmine, rose. |
| 80 | ,, | orange, dark orange, yellow-orange. |

The 5, 20 (first printing), and the 80 centimes stamps do not show any errors in the composition of the bottom inscription except the latter, in which at Position 25 (No. 5 of the fourth row of the top left-hand group) there is no stop after the figure, and that at Position 22 the letter N is inverted.

In the 15 centimes we notice the absence of the stop after the figure at Position 68 (third of the second row of the top right-hand group).

In the 40 centimes the same omission occurs at the same place. Of this stamp I only know the following error:—

gCENT. 40. (figure 5 upside down instead of a space),

which must have been immediately corrected; I do not know what place it occupied in the sheet.

With regard to the external thin lines of each group, the vertical lines are in one piece, whilst the horizontal were in five pieces, 19mm. each, *i.e.*, almost the width of the stamp. The second printing of the 20 centimes in each pane has both the vertical and horizontal lines in one piece or, to be more exact, the horizontal lines, if they are not all in one piece, consists of two (as it appeared to me through noticing certain small discontinuities), never however of five, as in the other values and the first printing of the 20 centimes. This slight modification helped to keep the type in better order, and as far as regards the printing the sheets on the whole came out more accurately.

There are, however, some errors :

| | |
|---|---|
| Position 33 ... ... ... | ECNT. 20. |
| Position 60 ... ... ... | CENT. 20. (N upside down). |
| Positions 68, 72, 87, 94, 95, 104 | CENT. 20 (absence of stop after the figures). |

In every value the indistinct and blurred impression has created apparent errors in the bottom inscription, mentioned by several authors and especially by Moens, as 14 for 15, CENI., CONT., CEST., CREY (!) instead of CENT. The superabundance of ink has spoilt the shape of the letters ; but it must be admitted that to be able to read, for example, CREY. where CENT. has been written, although confusedly, considerable will power must be exercised, worthy indeed of a better object.

The errors 5 for 15, 2 for 20, 8 or 0 for 80 are certainly due to insufficient pressure or to the unevenness of the type surface ; whilst the alleged error 20 with the figure 2 much larger arises from extra pressure on that figure, which had stuck a little higher than the level of the block and became therefore too much marked. Likewise, I do not take into consideration stamps which show a stop before CENT., which is only a small mark, due to inaccurate printing.

### Abolition of this Series.

A decree signed by Farini, dated 12th January, 1860, determined that the adoption of the Sardinian stamps in the Emilian provinces should commence on the 1st February ; from that day the administration of the stamps, which had belonged to the Finance Department, as it did in the Ducal times, passed to the Ministry of Public Works, under which the Post and Telegraphs had been since the commencement of the year. The validity of the special stamps for the Modenese provinces ceased at the end of February. During February both series were in use and I have seen stamps of both series applied to the same letter, although it did not very often occur. This happened likewise in the Parma provinces, Tuscany, and elsewhere.

I have before me a letter of the 10th March from Guastalla on which is a 20 centime stamp, considered as obsolete ; it has the words "fuori d'uso" (out of use) written in pen on the address side. However, some offices (Oltrappennine only?) even passed the Modenese stamps in March. I have seen a letter from Castelnuovo di Garfagnana, dated 13th of the same month, franked with one 5 and one 15 centime stamps, and another dated 15th, from Carrara, with four Modenese stamps of 5 centimes each, which were not overcharged.

### The Remainders.

On the 10th January, 1860, the Chief Keeper of Stamped Paper sent to the Intendant of Finance at Modena "the books concerning the new stamps which had been used from the 14th October to the 31st December, 1859," but these books have never been found, and have probably been destroyed with other paper parcels deemed of no interest!

I am therefore not in a position to give a list of the quantities of stamps of the Province of Modena sold, as I did for the Ducal series,

nor can I calculate the remainders. These, which were certainly considerable, passed into the hands of the General Post Office at Turin, whence they were mostly sent abroad.

### No Reprints.

The stamps of this series were not even reprinted.

I have never been able to ascertain what became of the original die. The stereos were sold as scrap to the Amoretti Foundry at Bologna, which melted them. In the official archives of Modena one still remains, originating from the Intendant of Finance of this city; it shews traces of a fall, and in 1890 there was taken from it some hand impressions on blue or white paper. A reprint which might be attempted with that type would be easily recognised. (See Plate III, No. 5).

Turning over the sample book of Vincenzi's printing works, printed in 1871 (to which the printing company of the Italian edition of the present work has succeeded), under Nos. 506 to 509 I found printed four small Savoy coats-of-arms, which, on account of their design, attracted my attention; on examining them carefully I was certain that they were formerly part of the stereos of the Modenese stamps, from which had been removed not only the rectangle with the lettering but also some leaves of the laurel and oak branches surrounding the shield, but this, however, has not been done equally to each stereo. Whoever looks at them minutely will see at the bottom on each side, between the first and second group of leaves, the remainders of a small branch which spreads out at the bottom and which was removed, no doubt for reasons of symmetry.

It is curious to note that whilst it has often happened that stamps have been printed by only using material taken from compositors' boxes, in this case—which I cannot compare with any other—it has happened instead that a printer has profited by the coat-of-arms removed from stamps in order to make use of them in printing.

### The Postmarks and Cancellations.

Many of the cancellation stamps of the post offices which served for obliterating the stamps of the Duchy continued to be used for this issue. I have already stated that the two cancellation marks prepared in June, 1859, and having the arms of Savoy, remained in use in Reggio and Modena even after the appearance of the new series.

In order to indicate a payment in cash for the carriage of correspondence, the Reggio office during the latter portion of 1859 and the commencement of 1860 stamped some figures on the letters; I have only had the opportunity of seeing the figure "2" (15mm. high). Registered letters from that office during the same period were often stamped with a capital "R" (24mm. high) as well as "RACCOMANDATA" (registered). (See Plate VII, No. 11).

Some of the offices used the old cancellation stamps after 1860, even in 1861 and 1862. It is not at all difficult to meet with Sardo-Italian stamps with Estensi cancellations.

The Italian General Post Office several times ordered the restitution of the old cancelling stamps, but several offices only partly obeyed this

arrangement and then only recently. Some still use them on postal orders and on administration forms. The Reggiolo mark is still in the possession of that office, but the two encircling lines have been removed, a modification which was made in several others.

The mark composed of small diamonds (Plate VII, No. 2) remained for many years in the Modena office, and I have seen it applied occasionally to newspapers so late as during 1876-1877.

In November of 1859 and early in 1860 some new marks of a circular shape began to appear: that of Castelnuovo di Garfagnana (Plate IV, No. 6), of Mirandola (Plate V, No. 19), and of Reggio (Plate VI, No. 36). These would be more suitably placed in an illustration of the postmarks of the Kingdom of Italy, but I wished to have them reproduced here because they are found on stamps of the Modenese provinces.

### Forgeries of Postage Stamps and Cancellations.

I do not know of any dangerous forgery of the postage stamps. Those I have had the opportunity of seeing, almost all lithographed, are a long way off the originals both in design and very often in colour, and it is not worth while describing them. A comparison of the imitation with the stamp reproduced on Plate III, No. 4, will suffice to detect it.

One forger in the autumn of 1892 tried the imitation of these stamps by means of photo-lithography and obtained rather creditable results, which I think, however, would not have deceived an expert; fortunately he had no opportunity of completing his trick and never obtained (as far as I have been able to discover) any copies printed in colours. I only saw specimens in black on *handmade*, white, *ribbed*, rather thick paper.

But on the other hand the forgeries of the postmarks and cancellations are dangerous and only too frequently met with. When they began to appear (I could easily keep it quiet) I was a victim, but the lesson was very salutary, and the annoyance at having been taken in is compensated for by the pleasure of having prevented and of being able to prevent very many others from being deceived. Who the forgers are and whence they come from I have never been able to ascertain; some persons who sent me stamps with false cancellations for examination, either loose or on old letters or fragments of letters, informed me they received them from Trieste and from Padova and others had them sent from Leghorn and Genoa. From Modena itself came no slight number, but the author of them, through other disappointments, was obliged a little later to cease, let us hope for ever.

It seems to me it would be dangerous to minutely point out and note what particular differences there are between the imitations and the originals, etc., since it would induce dishonest speculators to greatly improve their productions. I will only say that the marks I saw imitated are those produced in Plates IV-VI, Nos. 14, 17, 19 (only with the date "23 Dec. 60"), 22 (or 23), 24, 32, 36 (this with the date "20th Feb. 60, 1ª Cª"), and Plate VII, Nos. 3, 7, and 8. The cancellation mark No. 4 was likewise imitated, but without the Savoy coat-of-arms. I have also seen stamps cancelled with a date stamp, circular

shape, of Pavullo (24mm. diameter), which I do not find to have existed at the end of 1859 nor at the beginning of 1860; others had the circular postmark of La Mirandola (29mm. diameter), of the pattern of No. 14, which is likewise a pure invention.

Except the 20 centime stamp, which is rather common in the used state, the other values are rare when used; very rare, almost unobtainable in fact, is the 80 centime, quoted at illusory prices in the catalogues. Collectors ought not to turn away from unused stamps which are shewn to them and which arise from remainders; nor should they purchase cancelled stamps for the safety of the authenticity of their cancellation marks. And that this may be very difficult to determine will be readily understood when one considers that each post office of the Ex-Duchy had a cancellation stamp of six parallel lines (Plate VII, No. 3), and a stamp "P.D." surrounded by two thin lines (Plate VII, Nos. 7 and 8). These stamps, executed by Riccó in 1852, shew differences between each other. I have had specially reproduced two sub-types of that stamp "P.D." in order to point out the differences in the shape of the letters and in the distance between each frame line, and I would have extended my zeal to the reproduction of all or of almost all the others. But can the most expert eye point out the differences between one sub-type and the other? Certainly, if the impressions are clear, but they are mostly met with confused and vague.

It often happens that on stamps detached from the letter, we only have a small part of the postmark; and can a specialist, be he ever so clever and provided with a large amount of material for comparison, give a safe judgment? The two marks which I have mentioned I have adopted for example, but judgment is very difficult sometimes when it is a question of others of which only one specimen exists. In examining postage stamps, one acquires after many years a kind of instinct "sui generis" which guides us in detecting forgeries; but at times the forger's products are so clever that he succeeds in making many victims.

I must mention that some presumptuous people, instead of confessing themselves incompetent to give a decision for which they have been asked, or rather than give it under reserve, prefer to give a judgment at random and very often declare false cancellations as certain originals, putting a guarantee seal on the back of the stamps thus cancelled. These examples, protected by this authentic declaration lightly given, get into collections and remain there until a tardy revelation brings home the deceit to the amateur. Perhaps more than one of my readers will recognise that this has happened to him also and will take an interest in these considerations.

*(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 Guiana.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us of the 48c. and 60c. with the new watermark.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

48c. grey and brown-lilac.
60c. green and carmine.

**India.** Gwalior. — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 6a. with the usual overprint.

*Adhesive.*

6a. bistre. Surcharged "Gwalior," etc., in black.

Jhind.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us that he has just received the 6 and 12a. and 1r. overprinted for this state.

*Adhesives.*

6a. bistre. Surcharged JHIND / STATE in black.
12a. brown on red. ,, ,, ,,
1r. carmine and red. ,, ,, ,,

Chamba.—The 3 pies grey surcharged for official use reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

*Adhesive*
*Official stamp.*

3 pies grey. Surcharged SERVICE / CHAMBA / STATE in black.

**Jamaica.**—The 3d. green, Queen's Head type, is to hand with multiple watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

3d. olive-green.

**Leeward Islands.**—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* sends them the 3d. on the new paper.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

3d. lilac and black.

**Penrhyn Island.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a new perforation variety recently discovered among his stock. It is the 1d. on Cowan paper, watermark single lined NZ and star, in a vertical pair, perforated 14 and 11 between.

**St. Christopher and Nevis.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise the advent of the 2½d. value with the new watermark.




*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2½d. ultramarine and grey-black.

**St. Vincent.**—The ½d. value follows the 1d. and 1s. with new watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

½d., lilac and green.

**Southern Nigeria.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt tells us that he has seen the 4d. and 2s. 6d. values on the new paper. The 10s. is now the only value with the watermark unchanged.




*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

4d., olive green and black.
2s. 6d., brown and black.

**Transvaal.**—Last month we referred to one value of the current set overprinted "C S A R," and we now see by *Ewen's Weekly* that three other values exist. As

the railway is a Government property we chronicle them as official stamps.

*Adhesives.*

*Official stamps for the Central South African Railways.*

Wmk. CA and Crown.

½d., green and black. Surcharged C S A R in black.
1d., rose and black. ,, ,, ,,
2d., violet and black. Surcharged C S A R in black.
3d., green and black. ,, ,, ,,
4d., brown and black. ,, ,, ,,

The 2½d. value, multiple watermark, has now appeared.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2½d., ultramarine and black.

## Foreign Countries.

**Abyssinia.**—*Ewen's Weekly* states that there appears to be some doubt as to the colours of the surcharges as listed some time back, but there are certainly four fresh varieties to add on the authority of Continental Exchanges.

*Adhesives.*

20 in black on 1g. blue.
80 ,, on 4g. claret.
40 in violet on 2g. brown.
5 on 16g. black.

**Belgium.** — In addition to the three values with the new portrait as below, which were mentioned last month, we have now a 10c. value.




*Adhesive.*

10c. pale pink.

**Chili.**—Some months back we chronicled the 20c. imperf. vertically; the 50c. brown has now been seen in like condition.

**Colombia.**—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the following good news, they write as follows:—

"Our agent in Colombia advises us that the Colombian Government has suppressed all the separate issues of stamps for the different departments and provinces, and that hereafter only one series of stamps will be in issue throughout the entire Republic; these moreover are sold on a gold basis, the same as the United States, consequently there will be no more issues for Antioquia, Bolivar, Bovaca, Cucuta, Cundinamarca, Santander, Tolima, etc."

**Danish West Indies.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a set of postage due stamps with values in new currency.

*Adhesives.*

*Unpaid letter stamps.*

5 bits red and grey.
20 ,, ,, ,,
30 ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,,

**Dominican Republic.**—The numbers of the provisionals chronicled in our May issue are as follows (*Ewen's Weekly*):—

2c. on 20c. .. .. .. 5,000.
5c. on 20c. .. .. .. 10,000.
10c. on 20c. .. .. .. 5,000.

*Ewen's Weekly* also chronicles a surcharge on the four official stamps of 1902, but we do not know whether this is a new overprint, as we listed what is apparently the same set in November, 1904.

**France.** Offices in China.—The 5c. of the type shewn below has been surcharged "Chine" and native characters, in black.




*Adhesive.*

5c. dark green, surcharged "Chine," etc.

Madagascar.—The 20c red and green of 1896 has been cut in half and surcharged "Afft. spécial faute de figurines." *Ewen's Weekly.*

**Liberia.**—We have been shown a used specimen of the 8c. black and brown of 1892 with the centre inverted, the 4c. and 5 dollars have only hitherto been known in this condition.

*Adhesives.*

8c. brown and black. Error, centre inverted.

**Paraguay.**—Two values of an official set are chronicled in various contemporaries. The stamps are of the 1904 design but with the word "Oficial" introduced under the lion's feet.

*Adhesives.*

*Official stamps.*

1c. green.
2c. orange.

**Portugal.**—Two colour changes to report here; the 50r. is now ultramarine, and the 75r. brown on yellow.

*Adhesives*

50r. ultramarine.
75r. brown on yellow.

**Russia.**—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the 3k. Patriotic Fund stamp, perforated 13½ instead of 12 × 12½.




*Adhesive.*

3k. brown and red. Perf. 13½.

**Spain.**—The 15c. of the current type has been changed in colour, now appearing in violet-blue.




*Adhesive.*

15c. violet-blue.

**Uruguay.**—The recent surcharge is reported by a correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* as existing inverted.

*Adhesive.*

1c. in red on 10c. dark blue. Inverted surcharge.

# Notes and News.

### Tuscany.

A dozen 3 lire of Tuscany in a shop window! One involuntarily thinks of calling out: "What offers?" Yet, according to the *Annonce Timbrologique*, a dozen in first-rate condition were exhibited in the window of a Paris stamp dealer. It took an Italian dealer about fifteen years to get them together and the Paris dealer about three months to get rid of them. Amongst them were three unused and nine used specimens. The number issued originally is said to have been 500.

### London International Exhibition, 1906.

A circular letter has been written by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, the Hon. Sec. of the Provisional Committee, from which we extract the following paragraph:—

"It is now proposed to enlarge and form a General Committee, by the addition of the names of the President and Secretary of the principal provincial philatelic societies, and other well-known collectors and dealers, and I have been directed to enquire whether you will be willing to allow your name to be added. Although your co-operation will be most welcome, it is understood that your acceptance of this invitation does not necessarily involve active assistance on your part."

A meeting of the General Committee will be held at an early date for the purpose of discussing the arrangements in detail.

### A New Expert Committee.

An interesting announcement comes from the new Expert Committee of the Junior Philatelic Society, of which Mr. J. W. Jones is Chairman, Mr. H. Lee, 3, Arbuthnot Road, New Cross, S.E., is Secretary, and the other members are Messrs. Charles Nissen, Bertram W. H. Poole, R. S. Farden, and C. J. Patman, comprising a committee whose verdicts will be of the utmost importance and value.

These gentlemen will meet on the first Wednesday in every month to examine stamps and pass their opinions as to the genuineness or otherwise of specimens submitted. Stamps must be forwarded to Mr. H. Lee, the Secretary to the Committee, before the 25th of the previous month, and the Committee will examine twelve stamps annually for each member free of charge. Over and above the twelve stamps the charge will be—

On stamps catalogued up to 10s.—6d. per dozen or less.

On stamps catalogued over 10s.—5 % of current catalogue quotation.

Special charges will be made for examining stamps catalogued over £10 at the discretion of the Committee.

The expert Committee will also undertake the valuation of stamps and collections at 5% of amount of value, with a minimum charge of 2s. 6d.

### Russia.

The 3 kopeck value of the Russian charity stamps exists, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12 × $12\frac{1}{2}$, and $13\frac{3}{4}$ × $13\frac{1}{4}$, the second perforation being the common one.

### 1904 Issues.

M. René Adam has published his annual statistics of stamps issued during last year, and without counting varieties and Australian official stamps arrives at a total of 766, made up as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Portugal and Colonies .. | .. | 102 stamps. |
| France and Colonies .. | .. | 126 ,, |
| Great Britain and Colonies | .. | 185 ,, |
| Colombia and Panama.. | .. | 108 ,, |
| Other Countries .. | .. | 245 ,, |

Of this number Europe is only responsible for 47 stamps.

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, May 19th, the President (Mr. W D. Beckton) being in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary in his Annual Report stated that the total membership is now 82, consisting of 4 Honorary, 54 Active, and 24 Corresponding Members. Fourteen Ordinary and thirteen List Meetings were held, all of more than average merit. Of the Ordinary Meetings two were occupied by Displays, to which several members contributed; on six, papers were read, those of Mr. Heywood, on Postmarks, and Mr. G. L Campbell, jun , on the triangular surcharges of Peru, being particularly noticeable; and on the remaining six, Displays were given, one of the Derrick Collection of Victoria by Mr. Terry, and one of Malta by Mr. North, being perhaps the most attractive. The distinctive feature of the Session was without doubt the unqualified success of the List Meetings, due in no small degree to the interesting and exhaustive manner in which Messrs. Chance and Gee dealt with the Stamps of Great Britain on the first six evenings. The Picnic to Clitheroe and the Annual Dinner were both well attended, the latter being pronounced the most successful in the history of the Society. The appointment of Mr. Beckton as a member of the Committee of the London Exhibition of 1906 was duly recorded. Thanks were due to the publishers of the *Monthly Journal*, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, *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 for gifts of various volumes.

The report of the Hon. Treasurer showed a good balance in hand, and that of the Comptroller a satisfactory percentage of sales.

The Hon. Librarian announced many additions to the Library, and that the circulation of books had been double that of the previous Session.

The President, in moving the adoption of the four Reports, strongly urged that next Session some particular country should be studied on several consecutive List evenings, introduced on each occasion by appointed members. He also asked for exhibits for the London Exhibition of 1906. This was seconded by Mr. Abbott and carried unanimously.

The following were appointed officers for the ensuing Session :—

*President :* W. Dorning Beckton.
*Vice-Presidents :* J. H. Abbott, W. Grunewald.
*Hon. Treasurer :* C. H. Coote.
*Hon. Secretary :* G. F. H. Gibson.
*Hon. Asst. Secretary & Comptroller :* J. S. Gee.
*Hon. Librarian :* G. L. Campbell, jun.
*Committee :* G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn, R. B. Martin.
*Exchange Packet Committee :* R. Albrecht, I. J. Bernstein.

Summer meetings were arranged for June 30th, July 28th, and August 25th, and the Picnic to Monsal Dale, Haddon Hall and Matlock for May 27th.

A grant of £7 10s. 0d. was made to the Library Fund, and later in the evening Mr. Beckton announced that Monsieur Raffalovich, who had attended the meeting as a visitor, had announced his intention to present his philatelic library to the Society, a valuable gift for which he was heartily thanked.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

List of Members.

J. H. Abbott.
R. Albrecht.
T. Anyon (*c*).
F. W. Ayre.
E. D. Bacon.
F. H. Bazley.
F. J. Beazley.
W. D. Beckton.
A. H. A. Bennett.
H. Bennett (*c*).
I. J. Bernstein.
C. N. Biggs.
W. G. Bowden (*c*).
J. Brooks.
W. Brown.
H. C. Burder (*c*).
A. Buxton.
G. L. Campbell, jun.
M. P. Castle.
R. F. Chance.
J. Cooper.
C. H. Coote.
Dr. Corns.
A. H. Dearn.
G. B. Duerst.
J. Duiven (*c*).
J. W. Etherington (*c*).
Major Evans.
E. Fildes.
J. S. Gee.
G. F. H. Gibson.
O. Gillett.
Dr. Grosvenor (*c*).
W. Grunewald.
R. F. V. Harrison.
S. S. Harvey (*c*).
L. L. R. Hausburg.
H. W. Hawkins (*c*).
N. Heywood.
A. H. Holmes.
Rev. E. W. R. Hutchinson.
J. Ingleby.
E. H. Jackson (*c*).
Dr. Jago.
B. Jay (*c*).
W. B. Kirkpatrick (*c*).
H. J. Lee.
A. D. Leigh.
E. Levy.
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. Quarkowsky (*c*).
V. Roberts.
W. Scott (*c*).
H. J. Shelton (*c*).
J. W. Simpson.
W. K. Skipwith.
J. H. Stagg.
A. Steinthal.
J. H. Taylor.
W. W. Terry.
J. H. Thackrah (*c*).
H. J. Turner.
Rev. L. F. Ward.
J. Watts, jun. (*c*).
J. Westhorp (*c*).
Wilcox Smith (*c*).
R. H. Winsloe (*c*).
H. A. Wood.
J. Woodroffe.
S. Wrigley.
J. R. Young.

### "P.P." and "P.D."

A subscriber having challenged the statement made by Dr. Emilio Diena in the "Stamps of Modena" to the effect that "P.D" meant postage paid, we have drawn the Doctor's attention to the paragraph in question (see page 98) and quoted our subscriber's version, which can be sufficiently gathered by giving Dr. Diena's reply :—

"As to the 'P.D.' mark of Modena, I am quite sure that it was struck on prepaid letters, a fact I can prove by hundreds of original letters. In order to convince your subscriber I quote the following from a circular of the Administration of Posts of the Sardinian States, dated August 22nd, 1839:

"Soit les lettres et paquets, soit les "journaux et imprimés affranchés jusqu'à "destination des Etats de Modine dev- "ront être frappés du timbre 'P. D.' "Les bureaux qui n'en sont point fournis, "indiqueront à la main sur la partie "supérieure de l'adresse de chaque objet "affranchi '*Affrancato fino al destino.*'

"Les correspondances et les imprimés "qu'en affranchira dans les Etats de "Modine jusqu'à destination des Etats "du Roi devant aussi être contresignés "du 'P. D.', les Bureaux auront soit de "respecter ce timbre des Postes Ducales."

"He is quite right in stating that 'P.P.' signifies 'Post payé' *(posto payato)*, but the mark 'P D.' means that postage has been *entirely* paid by the sender on letters for abroad."

### Luxemburg.

The Official Stamps of Luxemburg with thin "S. P." surcharges of 1881 (S. G. 369-391) are also known with heavy "S.P.", but hitherto have always been considered as official reprints. According to the *Union des Timbrophiles*, the heavy surcharge was official, although made in error, and the stamps thus surcharged were put into circulation. They were used in the usual manner for the franking of official correspondence, and no decree or notice forbidding their use exists.

* * *

Messrs. Senf have lately advertised a new discovery, namely a 20 centimes dark brown, 1893 issue of Luxemburg, instead of orange. Readers of our paper will remember that this stamp was chronicled in W. Schock's article, *Philatelic Record*, 1902, Vol. 24, page 101, amongst the essays. The stamp in question is perforated and gummed, but was never issued by the administration. Whether it was printed in the dark brown shade in error or as a trial (only a small quantity was made) is unknown. Evidently the shade did not please or was thought to be too easily confounded with the 50 centimes pale brown.

The stamp might, perhaps, be classed amongst those "intended to be issued," but never amongst the errors. That one or two have been used for the franking of letters is no proof, as the stamps are perfect in every respect and would easily pass the eye of any official, unless he happened to be a specialist in the stamps of Luxemburg.

### The Reduction of Postage in France.

Below we give the text of the law relative to the reduction of the letter tax introduced by the Government. It will be seen that there is no mention of postcards in this proposal, therefore if there be no amendment, they will cost the same price as single letters.

Art. 1 —For the interior service and for the French Colonies the tax for franked letters is fixed at 10 centimes for 15 grammes or fraction thereof.

Insufficiently franked letters will be charged double the deficiency of the postage.

In the interior service the postage on printed matter under wrapper, otherwise than newspapers and periodicals, is fixed as follows:—3 centimes up to 15 grammes inclusive for each parcel bearing a separate address, and 4 centimes from 15—20 grammes inclusive.

The postage for the above-mentioned printed matter, when weighing more than 20 grammes, when enclosed in open envelopes or in letter form not sealed, is fixed at 5 centimes for each 50 grammes up to 3 kilos, the maximum weight.

In any case the postage on illustrated postcards cannot be less than 5 centimes. The postage on election circulars and voting papers remains as fixed at 1 centime for 25 grammes, whether sent under wrapper, envelope, or on postcard.

Art. 2 —The date on which this law comes into force will be fixed by a decree.

All the dispositions of former postal laws, which are not contrary to the present one, remain in force.

### Oh! what a fall was there!

Our Brussels correspondent sends us the following extract from the programme of a local place of entertainment :—

GRANDE REPRÉSENTATION DE GALA
Premier début devant le public
LA PRINCESSE YVONNE DE MAYRENA
(fille de feu Marie 1er, roi des Sedangs)
Présentant ses *3 Eléphants Indiens* dressés en liberté

It is a long step from royalty to trained elephants. The general public remembers little or nothing of His Majesty of Sedang, but many collectors are not so fortunate. The number of those who were deceived by this most successful philatelic swindler, whose issue of stamps (?) was chronicled in all journals, and even, we believe, found its way into some catalogues, will probably never be known.

### Franks.

Mr. C. E. Howard has kindly sent us some envelopes; four of them illustrate the franking stamps employed at Hong-Kong in 1842, 1846, 1858, 1859, and at Canton in 1853, and another is postmarked "Shanghai P.O. Paid 1860." The seventh envelope our correspondent informs us is unique; it is "The Persian Field Force Envelope of 1857."

The envelopes are certainly of some interest as curiosities but we cannot agree with the suggestion that because the red circular postmarks (*e.g.* Paid at Hong-Kong, 1846) served a similar purpose to that which postage stamps do to-day, therefore a special value attaches to them on that account. Similar franks are still used in this country on circulars, etc., when delivered in bulk at any general post office, but the collection of such different post office franks falls somewhat outside the pale of philately.

### Anjouan.

"To be classed and catalogued amongst real varieties we," says the *Journal des Philatelistes*, "certainly do not know of a single stamp which can rival the one we are now going to present to our readers. We have before us a strip of four stamps of 50 centimes, 1900 issue, bistre on bluish, the usual French Colonial type. The three stamps on the left-hand side of the strip have the inscription 'Sultanat d'Anjouan' in the label, whereas the fourth stamp, the one on the right-hand side, has the inscription 'Saint Pierre-et-Miquelon.' This is certainly the greatest rarity we know. Paper, perforation, gum, colour, everything is absolutely identical.

"How can this have come about at the printing works? Any manipulation is absolutely impossible. We have received the strip from Dr. Voisin, the well-known philatelist, and he told us he had received it from the International Postal Bureau at Berne.

"These stamps are printed in two operations, first the design and secondly the inscription. It is therefore imperative that a cliché of St. Pierre-Miquelon exists on the plate of the Anjouan stamps. This error must have been noticed and corrected very early during manufacture, as only this one strip, coming from official sources and therefore indisputable, is known up to now. Whether any more are found or not, this one strip exists and can be seen by anyone."

The strip is certainly interesting, but does not seem to warrant the ecstasies of our contemporary. A very similar error occurred in the great rivals of French Colonies, to wit, in Portuguese Colonies, when a cliché of Mozambique got into the plate of the 40 reis of Cape Verd, so that the error is by no means so extraordinary as our contemporary would have its readers to believe.

### Australian Watermark.

The first step towards uniformity in the stamps of the various States of the Australian Commonwealth has been taken. In future all are to bear the same watermark consisting of the letter A surmounted by a crown.

### Reviews.

We find we have got a little behind with this section, as three books have lain on our table for nearly three months awaiting their turn. The most important of these is, "A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama," by J. N. Luff. Concerning the stamps themselves we must confess our ignorance is great indeed, whether our knowledge is less than our sympathy is, however, rather a doubtful point. Of the manner in which the author has done his work, nothing but praise could be written, our only wish on perusing the book was that Mr. Luff had happened to have selected a country more worthy of his great abilities. Touching upon the numerous provisionals the preface says, "A revolution without provisional postage stamps would be Hamlet with the Danish prince omitted." Hamlet was a very remarkable character but the provisionals of Panama put him entirely in the shade in this respect. We once believed that Orange River Colony took the palm with the V.R.I. surcharges, but they are child's play when compared to Panama. No less than fifty-five pages are devoted to listing the surcharges issued between November, 1903, and February, 1904.[1]

The next book which calls for notice appeals strongly to the beginner. It is entitled, "The Tapling Collection of Stamps at the British Museum," and is a descriptive guide and index of the National Collection by Fred J. Melville, the President of the Junior Philatelic Society. The index is intended to enable the visitor to readily turn up any desired stamp and notes are added to assist less advanced collectors in finding out the most interesting and valuable specimens. The book consists of some fifty pages and is well illustrated with photos of some of the gems the collection contains.[2]

The last is another of the useful series of small books written by Mr. Melville and deals with the Postage Stamps of Hayti. Although written specially for the use of beginners, nevertheless Mr. Melville continues to incorporate in each of his essays much that is of interest to those who happen to be more advanced, and bearing in mind the small price at which his books are published, they certainly ought to command an extensive sale.[3]

[1] Published by The Scott Stamp and Coin Company. Price 25 cents.

[2] Published by Lawn & Barlow, 90, Regent Street. Price 1s.

[3] Published by Nissen & Co., 77, High Holborn. Price 1s.

### Zahlmarken.

The unused remainders of the Prussian Zahlmarken of 1903 have been sold to a syndicate of German dealers, who have agreed not to sell below a certain price.

### Italy.

An esteemed correspondent in Italy writes us that the reduction of inland letter rates in that country is again proposed in Parliament. The proposal is to reduce it from 20c. to 15c. (15 grammes) so new denominations of stamps and letter cards are expected. It is generally believed that the reduction will be adopted, but the raising of the postage on illustrated post-cards from 2c. to 5c. is meeting with strong opposition.

### A Proposed Philatelic Exhibition in India.

"At the last meeting of the Philatelic Society of India the hope was expressed that a display of stamps by collectors in India might be arranged during the coming visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Such exhibitions take a deal of time to get up, and it is not by any means too early to take the matter in hand as there is so much to consider and decide. There must be a great number of good collections in this country, and a really fine show ought to be got together without any very great difficulty. Distances are great, and the exhibition would have to be held either in Calcutta or Bombay, and in either case the Madras members would have a nice little journey before them, but one which would be well worth. It is quite time for another stamp exhibition in India, and the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the President of the London Philatelic Society, would be a most favourable opportunity."—*P. J. of I.*

### Our Russian Letter.

Since writing to you last month, I have gone off on a tour round the world, and propose to send you a few lines from each country I visit, so "here goes" for a note on Russia where I have just arrived. I believe in the old adage, "When in Rome do as the Romans do," hence I am to all intent a Russian, my ideas and interests are Russian, as you will see; and I have even Russified my name.

When I arrived, there was a boom across one of the rivers, and another in war stamps. I was horrified at the latter, which are in four values and are very long and hideous. The 3 kop. shows Admiral Nockhimoff in a convenient position for so doing. The 5 kop. shows a man standing up and abusing an inoffensive "party" in a chair. These are Minin and Pasharski, you may please yourself as to which is which. The 7 kop is quite ridiculous, it has a statue of Peter the Great in the attitude of pulling a horse's ear. The last of the series shows a lot of buildings which may be Imrè Kiralfy's new creation, but I have been told that it is the Kremlin, if so I'm not going to Moscow. I was so annoyed with these things that I wrote off to the P.M G. at once as follows:—

"Alas! my beloved country, why do you waste a golden opportunity of replenishing your treasury, depleted by a holy war against barbarian enemies, and their secret ally Perfidious Albion?—Why do you issue four paltry stamps to help the mere widow and the orphan—when grand dukes are in want of money. Why not produce a good long set depicting all the successes of the present war, which would provide you with the money which the Credit Lyonnaise in it meanness refused to advance.

"Here is my suggestion for designs, which, if scattered broadcast throughout the country, especially in that ungrateful Finland and that wicked Poland, would show that we are the only great Power in the world, and will prove to our enemies that although we have had some few reverses at the hands of the treacherous barbarian, we have had many more successes.

"The 1 kopeck should depict the great naval victory of the Dogger Bank which will live for ever in the history of the world, when our beloved Admiral fought against the united navies of our open barbarian enemies, and our secret cowardly ones, who attacked us under cover of the darkness. This glorious action resulted in only three vessels of all our fleet being sufficiently damaged to necessitate docking.

"The 2 kopeck would bear a portrait of our hero the Grand Duke Boris accompanied by his entourage[1] *en route* for the seat of war.

"The 3 kopeck might illustrate the other famous naval encounter, when the Vladivostock cruiser squadron, quite unsupported, withstood for hours the fierce onslaught of the Japanese transport *Sadi Maru* and finally sunk her to the everlasting glory of our Empire.

"The 4 kopeck stamp should depict an enlarged photo of *the* gun captured from the Japanese.

"The 5 kopeck would show the Sevastopol which never "struck" to[2] any enemy.

"The 7 kopeck might show the dangers of the Baltic Fleet—the Fleet would appear in the centre of a frame of trawlers, and such-like dangerous and piratical craft.

"On the 10 kopeck might be shown a copy of the cheque for £65,000 claimed, in the moment of our need, by that unscrupulous enemy England, who never dares to interfere with us at other times.

"The great land victory would be represented on the 14 kopeck—when ferocious and blood-thirsty women and children were conquered by our regular troops through the superior steadiness and armament of the latter—who, undismayed, shot them down

[1] "Entourage" is a very good word under the circumstances—Ed., *P.J.I.*

[2] Are you sure the preposition is "to," and should "struck" be in parenthesis.—Ed., *P.J.I.*

again and again until at last order was restored. I think, in this case, the graves of the dead might be worked into the design to show that it was a really great victory, and to prove how our officers and men will fight when face to face with an enemy.

"The 20 kopeck would commemorate another great success, when the invincible 9th Army Corps, after an encounter lasting for twenty-three hours, covered itself with glory and captured and hanged a Japanese spy.

"The 50 kopeck would command an enormous sale, for on it would be a brilliant capture of a British battleship which had been cleverly disguised as a P. & O. boat, as the English were afraid to have a man-of-war about when our ships were near (hundreds of secret agents were on board, disguised as passengers).

"The 75 kopeck could show the sinking of another disguised British warship, the *Knight Commander*, which was on the point of joining the Japanese Navy.

"Then the 1 rouble (of large size) could bear the picture of our brave Admiral terrifying the British Admiral by signalling him to keep his distance or he would fire.[1]

"The 3½ roubles would illustrate the castle of Schlüsselburg, as a warning.

"The 7 roubles could show a fine portrait of the man who rules the world, the great 'Peace Convention,' White Tsar."

'A high postal official called in reply and said the Government approved of the designs, and said with great tact that until I had pointed them out, his Government really did not know of so many fine achievements, but as I had made no provision for *marginal varieties* that I was suspected of belonging to a dangerous secret society called the S S.S.S. and that he advised me to live elsewhere. Visions of that 3½ roubles stamp hovered before my eyes, and I came to the conclusion that for me Petersburg was not a healthy locality.—TANCREDOFF CLEARING-OUTASQUICKASICANSKI. *P. J. of I.*

### The Royal Wedding.

The *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* is responsible for the announcement that Prince Gustavus Adophus of Sweden, who married Princess Margaret of Connaught this month, is an ardent philatelist and Vice-President of the Sweden Philatelic Society.

### Jubilee Stamps.

Sweden this year celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps, and to celebrate the event the Swedish Philatelic Society is preparing a work on the stamps of Sweden. Two hundred copies only will be published, and they will contain a complete set of the 1885 reprints of the first issue.

### The Sale of the Month.

Messrs. Glendining & Co. at their Galleries on May 17th, 18th, and 19th, sold a fine selection of stamps principally British, North American, and West Indians, the property of the well-known collector, Mr. A. A. Bartlett. The sale comprised 899 lots, from which we quote the following:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Straits Settlement: 1883, 8c. in blue on 12c. purple brown, with large red 8, unused | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| Egypt: 1866, 5 piastres rose, with overprint of 10 piastres, unused | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 1872-5, 10 paras grey lilac, a tête bêche pair, unused | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Do., 2½ piastres purple, a mint pair tête bêche | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Transvaal: 1877, 1s. green, red surcharge, unused | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| 1879, 3d. mauve on green, wide roulette | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| 1877, 1d. red on blue, error "Transvral," very slightly thinned | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| British Columbia: 1865, 5c. rose, imperf., unused | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., a fine used copy | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 1867, perf 12½, 50c. violet, unused | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., perf. 12½, 1 dollar, unused | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., perf. 14, 10c. lake, mint, but perfs. slightly cut | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Canada: 1851, 6d. on laid paper, unused | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| Do, 6d. on laid paper, two fine shades | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1852-7, ½d rose, fine block of six on original | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 3d., unused block of five | 4 | 19 | 0 |
| Do., 6d. greenish black, mint, but slightly stained by the gum | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 6d. purple and greenish black, unusually fine copies on originals | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Do., 6d., two fine shades | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., 6d. dull purple on thick paper, unused | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., diagonal half of 6d. purple, used as a 3d., on original | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., 7½d. green | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 10d. blue, superb block of four | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 10d. superb pair on original | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., 10d., fine pair | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Do., another fine pair on original | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Do., 10d., superb | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., 10d. blue, very fine | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do., 10d. blue, fine | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 6d., perf. 12, unusually fine | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 1868, 1.c, 2c. and 3c., all wmkd. letters, fine | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| New Brunswick: The 5c. Connell stamp, unused | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Newfoundland: 1860, 1s. orange vermilion | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia: 1851, 3d., two singles, and a diagonal half of a 3d., used together on original as 7½d. | 2 | 17 | 6 |
| Do., 3d., a single, and another, with diagonal half of a 3d., se tenant, used together as 7½d, on original | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Do., diagonal half of 6d. yellow green, used as a 3d., on original | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 1854, 6d. deep green, a fine unused copy, slightly stained by the gum | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., 6d. deep green, superb pair, on portion of original | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., 6d. deep green, an unusually fine copy | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., deep green, se tenant, with diagonal half of next stamp, used together as a 9d., on original | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., diagonal half of 6.d deep green, used as a 3d., on original | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Do., a similar lot | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Do., a similar lot | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Do., 1s. violet, very fine unused copy | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 1s. violet and a 6d. deep green, superb copies | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 1s. violet, pale shade | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., diagonal half of 1s. and a similar half of a 3d., used together as 7½d., on original | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| 1860-3, 2 cents (two singles) and a diagonal half of a 2c., used together, on original, as 5 cents | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., diagonal half of 10c. vermilion, used as a 5c., on original | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Do., a similar lot, cut from top left side to bottom right, the right-hand half of stamp | 1 | 3 | 0 |

[1] You might have added the British Admiral's reply.—ED., *P.J.I.*

THE

# Philatelic Record.

JULY, 1905.

## Editorial Notes.

THE partition of Norway and Sweden, which has been threatened for many years, has at last been accomplished. The two countries have never worked harmoniously together for any long period. They were forced into partnership so long ago as 1814, when Norway was unceremoniously handed over to Sweden. The Norwegians had not been consulted, and they naturally resented and opposed the arrangement. They had formed a more or less unsatisfactory portion of the kingdom of Denmark, and the Danish king passed them on to Sweden. A partnership, more or less unworkable, was eventually arranged, and now it has been ended.

**Norway and Sweden.**

Philatelically the two countries have given us but little evidence of their partnership. On the stamps of Sweden there is no trace of it, and only on two issues of Norway is it in evidence. The 1856-7 series bore the portrait of King Oscar I., and three high values, issued in 1878, the portrait of King Oscar II. Apart from these solitary instances the two countries have kept their stamps free of all indication of any relation to the sister kingdom. And the question now arises as to what philatelic changes the dissolution of the partnership may bring in its train. The withdrawal of the current high values with the portrait of King Oscar II., the immediate supply of provisionals, and the prompt order for permanent high value stamps may probably be taken as the final word.

Such an historic upheaval as that which has just taken place between Norway and Sweden tends to concentrate the attention of philatelists on the actors in the drama. It popularises, for the time at all events, the postal issues of the countries concerned, and any postal issue that marks the historic change becomes at once an object of special attraction to the stamp collector.

An exhaustive history of the stamps of Norway from the pen of Mr. Arthur H. Harrison, in collaboration with Mr. Henry Buckly, will be found in the *Philatelic Record*, Vols. XIX and XX, and until the publication of those articles few collectors ever dreamt of the wide field which the postal issues of Norway opened up to the specialist.

**Australian Commonwealth Stamps.**

Our friend and fellow philatelist, Mr. Basset Hull, has been having a quiet talk with the Postmaster General of the Commonwealth, as to what the new Australian postage stamps should be like. He formed one of a deputation from the Sydney Philatelic Club for the purpose of influencing the authorities in the production of an early and creditable series of Commonwealth stamps. And he talked round the Postmaster General in quite a fatherly manner. He put him up to a few wrinkles as to the way in which a well-designed and engraved series of postage stamps may be used for advertising the attractions of the States of the Commonwealth. And he was able to give him some useful figures as to the cost of the production of fine picture stamps.

It is a novel departure for a Philatelic Society to assume the rôle of advisers to Postal Authorities, and though it is open to question whether it is wise for philatelists to interfere in such cases, there can be no doubt that they can render much valuable assistance in the collating of material relating to designs. Nevertheless, many philatelists will probably feel that it is better to maintain their claim that Postal Authorities should be left to produce stamps to meet genuine postal needs, free from all suspicion of pandering to the speculative element in stamp collecting; that, in fact, philatelists are better left to play their more legitimate parts of critics and keen-eyed detectors of forgeries.

However, if Mr. Basset Hull and his fellow philatelists can persuade our Australian friends to exchange the vile abortions of the past for creditable postal productions in the future, they may be pardoned for stepping outside what some may regard as the proper rôle of the stamp collector.

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**London Philatelic Society.**

The London Philatelic Society is to be congratulated upon the marked improvement in the financial position which is disclosed in its last annual report. For many years it has been straitened for money. It courageously faced a big expenditure of an experimental character when some fourteen years ago it started the *London Philatelist* on gorgeously expensive lines, and Club rooms at a rental of £160 per annum. In all those years its finances have been more or less of an anxiety to the Council.

Now, the Journal is no longer a serious expense, the costly rooms have been given up, and even better accommodation secured for the meetings at an immense reduction of outlay. As the result of these economies, Mr. Tilleard has, in his latest report, been able to announce that the Society is now free from debt with a cash balance at its bankers of £54, and outstanding subscriptions amounting to another £79 making practically a total of £133 on the right side of the account.

# A Stray Note on Greece.

By W. Dorning Beckton.




A FEW months ago a minor variety of the 5 lepta of the first type of head was brought to my notice by Mr. James Malings. The variety which is illustrated above consists in the peculiar formation of the Greek pattern on the right where it joins the circle containing the head of Hermes. The circle is broken for a space of 2mm. at the point indicated, and the broken end of this circular line at the top turns up and joins the end of the Greek pattern, thus forming a kind of inverted pothook. The variety occurs once in the sheet and is the ninth stamp in the thirteenth row.

Mr. Malings sent me several used specimens of printing C showing the variety, but I have since ascertained that it exists on the Paris prints and also on the stamps of the 1879-81 issue.

The discovery was especially interesting to myself, as being another example to confirm the view expressed in my papers on Greece (see *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XIX) that the same plates were used for the Paris prints and for all the subsequent issues bearing the same type of head.

I do not know that we are deeply concerned as to how the variety came about ; some accident must have occurred to that particular cliché when the plate was made and being of a somewhat microscopical character passed unnoticed.

# Notable Philatelists.

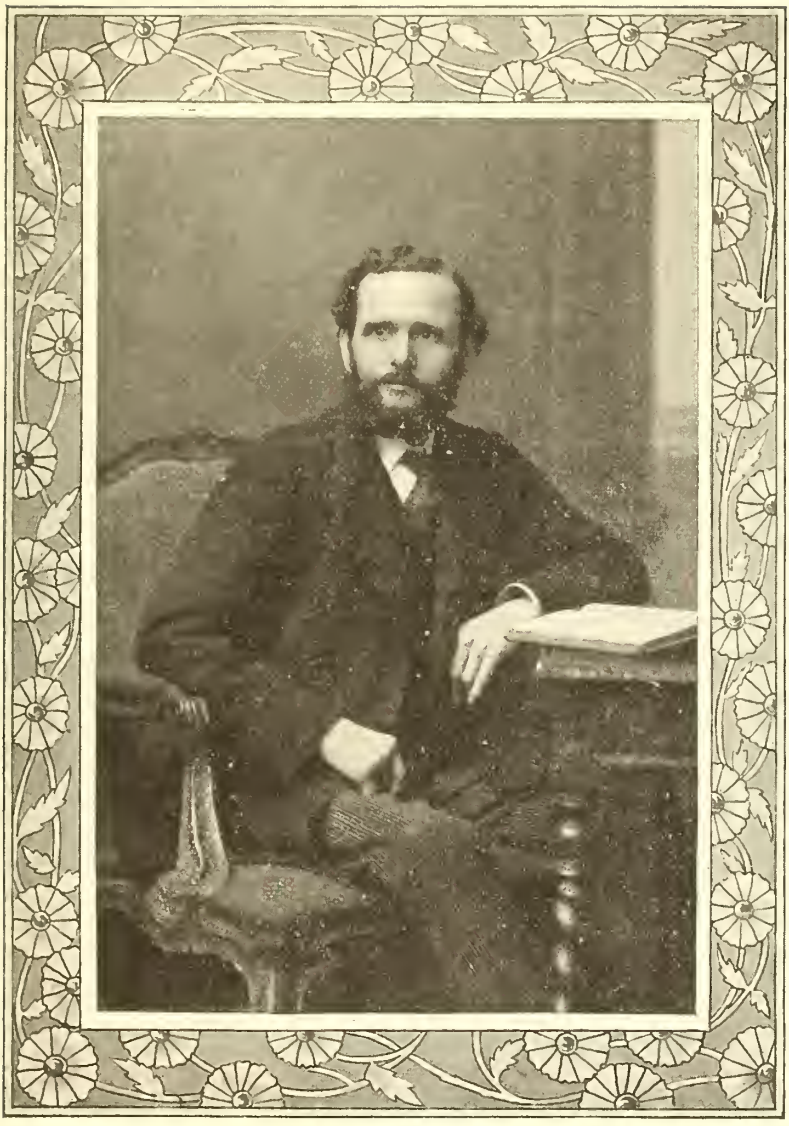
## B. W. Warhurst.

BORN in Manchester about sixty years ago, the subject of our sketch seems to be by nature a collector, early letters, coins, books and curios of all kinds being amongst his various belongings. His thoughts were turned to philately in 1862, by the gift from an American visitor to the Exhibition of that year, of a few stamps, including the black on white Philadelphia, and other carrier stamps. Later, having decided to form a collection, he devoted himself altogether, as the custom was at that time, to used specimens, but about 1880, finding it increasingly difficult year by year to follow out this practice, he began to take unused pairs and blocks. Ten years later he had some 15,000 varieties, almost all of which he still holds, but the increase in unnecessary issues even by this time, decided him to give up adhesives in favour of Entires.

"My opportunities," Mr. Warhurst says, "have been few for the comparative study of the stamps, or series of stamps of any country, though in a casual sort of way I have found and noted a few varieties not previously reported so far as I know. Provisional Surcharges attracted me most, and I was about the first to find the "Transvral" error of 1877-8, securing gradually six blocks from the dealers, four of which were sold during 1878 at the modest price of half-a-crown, one pair ultimately finding its way into Mr. Tapling's collection. Mr. Ysasi also offered five shillings for another pair, which have since sold for £120. So with the Straits Native States, though I had not secured the earliest issues the varieties of over-print caused me to get sheet after sheet of Perak and other common ones of 1886-90 from the dealers to hunt for varieties of setting.

"I may also be said to be the discoverer of the first Bermuda Postmaster's Stamp of 1849 (see *Monthly Journal*, July to November, 1898). The article on the 1879 issue of Salvador (in *P.J.G.B*, 1903). was the first known description of five full sheets of 25, one each of different arrangements of three types and five printings, then in my possession."

He is one of the foremost authorities on Entires, and always ready to act as their apostle and enthusiastic champion. His collection is amongst the finest in England, having been largely increased in 1895 by the purchase of about 3,000 varieties which formed half of the stock of Messrs. T. Buhl & Co., and it now consists of nearly 18,000 specimens. At the I.P.U. Exhibition at Effingham House, Mr. Warhurst was awarded the first place in the Entires Class for his cards of the Orange Free State. The album which he produced five years ago is probably the best attempt made to remove the difficulty which undoubtedly exists in the display of Entires, and which to no small extent, prevents them from attracting the attention they deserve.



B. W. Warhurst.

He has also made a brave effort towards the settlement of another thorny question, that of Colours, and their names in reference to stamps. His Colour Dictionary, based upon a chart which secured a Special Medal offered by Messrs. Winch Brothers at the Manchester Exhibition of 1899, as well as one given by the Committee, is regarded as the standard work on the subject. It is doubtful, however, whether, in the face of so many different opinions, any hard and fast lines can be drawn which will meet with universal acceptance.

Suffering from a severe physical affliction which, although it confines him entirely to the house, leaves quite untouched his mental vigour and his cheerful and energetic disposition, Mr. Warhurst is probably only known to a small circle of friends. As a writer, however, his name will probably be familiar to everyone. He was the Editor of *Stamps* from 1900 until its unfortunate cessation, owing to want of advertising support, in 1902; was for some time on the staff of the *P. J. G. B.*; is a regular monthly contributor to the *Stamp Collector*; whilst his name may often be found in the columns of this and other Journals. He is also, we believe, one of the "philatelists" whom Messrs. Stanley Gibbons announce as assisting in the arrangement of their principal stock books.

Mr. Warhurst's pen is ever active in the cause of philatelic progress, and especially in advocating greater interest for his beloved Entires. Partly in this connection and partly because of the novel suggestion contained in them, we again quote his own words. "I acknowledge but two main divisions of Philately, *i.e*, Fiscals and Postals. The latter being chief, must for consistency include envelopes and post cards, as being purely postal letter stamps, not to be considered as a separate or side branch as Unpaids, Officials, Registration Stamps, etc., may be. The low value stamps of France, Spain, etc., not being used for letters or written communications, the sole object of a Government monoply called The Post, but only for printed matter, ought to be relegated to a sub-division, as is now done for some countries in catalogues. These, with Locals, Officials and Telegraphs, might almost equal the main letter stamp division, and so reduce the difficulty of the general collecting of letter stamps. It may be convenient to keep Entires in separate books or boxes from the adhesives, but as cut squares, the stamps as such, are equal with adhesives for a complete collection."

# Roumania, 1885-1889.

## Secret Marks and Flaws.

By A. Reinheimer.

*From "The Philatelist."*

WHEN preparing postage stamps, banknotes, or other monetary documents, designers and engravers are always careful to invent some means by which they may in advance protect their work against imitations by a secret mark and one not easily seen.

In most cases they have not been able to find anything better than one or more microscopical dots in the designs, these dots being more or less hidden. This system has the advantage, that, even if the dots are noticed by the forger, they may be taken by him as originating from the printing plate not being properly cleaned. Their omission would, however, in certain cases lead to the discovery of a forgery.

Most of these secret marks which are known to us exist on early issues and consist as a matter of fact of microscopical dots. I may mention Bremen, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Saxony (3pf.), Bergedorf, &c.

The Roumanian issues of 1885-89 also show such dots, which can be seen on all stamps, even if they are badly printed. Besides these dots, a few other marks exist. As the stamps of this issue are very cheap, it will be easy for my readers to convince themselves from their stamps that my statements, which I illustrate, are correct.

In the illustrations I have, of course, enlarged the dots, to show more clearly the places where these secret marks are to be found. Sometimes, and more especially in stamps printed in a very pale colour, they are only to be discovered with a good glass, but they are there. It is very exceptional that these dots cannot be seen in well-printed specimens, principally in dark colours, such as black, blue, and brown.

Fig. 1.—Value 1½ bani. There are two dots in the left-hand shield.

Figs. 2 and 3.—Value 3 bani, violet and olive. Both show a dot in each of the two shields; the one in the right-hand shield (Fig. 3) is much more easily seen than the one in the left-hand shield.

Figs. 4 and 5.—Value 5 bani. Here also will be found a dot in each shield.

Figs. 6, 7, and 8.—Value 10 bani. The dot to the right of the shield in the right-hand lower corner is rarely very pronounced, but Fig. 7 shows a remarkable sign, which can scarcely be taken as a secret mark; it is much more likely that we have here a fault in the drawing or in the original matrix. Fig. 8 shows a break (a fine white line) in the left-hand upper corner, over the A of POSTA. It is not always easily seen, especially in specimens which are heavily printed, but that there was intention in its being placed there is certain.

Figs. 9 and 10.—Value 15 bani. Fig. 9 shows a dot and a line in the left-hand shield, and Fig. 10 two dots to the right of A of POSTA

in the upper left-hand corner. These two dots are not always visible, often only one can be seen.

Fig. 11.—Value 25 bani has a very plain dot in the left-hand shield, also (Fig. 12) on the 50 bani value.

These secret marks are to be found on all issues of 1885-1889, *i.e.*, they exist on tinted as well as on white paper, with and without water-mark, as it is called. I do not believe that there can be any doubt as to the purpose of these small signs. The fact that all the values without exception show such dots at nearly the same places proves conclusively that they were intended for secret marks. The essays of these issues show the identical dots or secret marks. It is not at all impossible that other signs or dots exist, and it would be a good thing for the specialist to examine his stamps in this respect.

Another more remarkable phenomenon appearing on the same stamps has for some time attracted my attention, but so far I have not come to any conclusive or satisfactory results.

Specimens are found in the 5 and 25 bani values which show in the figures of the value white dots or spots which are very conspicuous.



Fig.1



Fig.2



Fig.3



Fig.4



Fig.5



Fig.6

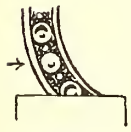


Fig.7.



Fig.8



Fig 9



Fig.10



Fig.11



Fig.12


Fig.13

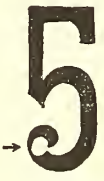


Fig.14


Fig.15


Fig.16

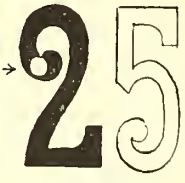


Fig.17

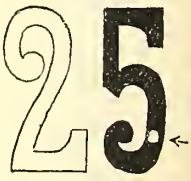


Fig.18

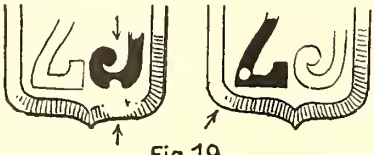


Fig.19



Fig.20

Immediately one thinks of flaws in the plate, otherwise how can such spots be explained? They cannot be secret marks, because the dots are much too large; and yet the supposition that they served a certain purpose, that they were put in according to a certain system, has a right to be considered.

Figs. 13—20 show these really interesting flaws, whether intentional or accidental. They are all illustrated from specimens in my collection, and I possess them in several copies.

Figs. 13 and 14 appear on the 5 bani value, but not on the same stamp; sometimes Fig. 13, sometimes Fig. 14, both in the left-hand shield.

Fig. 15 also appears on the 5 bani value and shows the left-hand shield broken at the left corner.

Fig. 16 shows also a break, but on the 10 bani value and then near the left-hand top corner.

Figs. 17 and 18 have again the large white dots and are to be found on the 25 bani value, again not on the same stamp. Fig. 17 on the 2 and Fig. 18 on the 5, but both in the left-hand shield. In addition I have noticed that the stamps showing Fig. 17 have a fine white line, which reaches from the surrounding line on the left-hand side to the outer line of the circle.

Fig. 19 shows another interesting flaw, namely, a large white dot in both shields on one and the same stamp of the 25 bani value. One of these dots is on the 5 in the left-hand and the other is on the 2 in the right-hand shield. Underneath the 5 there is also a break in the shield.

Fig. 20 shows another flaw (break). This also exists on the 25 bani value. In the left-hand shield there is a good piece of the lower part of the 2 missing. Moreover, specimens showing this remarkable flaw have on the left-hand side between the surrounding line and the circle, two small white lines.

Of all the above-described varieties I have several identical specimens; besides, I possess a number of varieties caused by bad printing, or which I consider to be caused by bad printing, having only single specimens to judge by. I should, however, thank my readers to bring to my notice any they may discover.

It will naturally be asked whether there is any connection between Figs. 13, 14, 17, 18, and 19, or whether their existence is owing to a certain intention. To the first question I answer "Yes," the second must remain open, until a sufficient explanation has been found. It is hardly likely that such large white spots were intended for secret marks, as they are much too striking. On the other hand it appears to me nearly as improbable, if not impossible, that they can be accidents, because we have to do with pretty regular round spots, which only appear irregular in badly printed specimens. Can it be a mark of control for the various issues? This might be an explanation of the puzzle, which is further complicated by the following. There are to be found specimens of the 5 and 25 bani values, in which thick coloured dots are to be seen on the right and left of the figures instead of the white dots on the figures. (Of course these have nothing to do with the above-described microscopical dots, which appear regularly on all specimens.) I have a few of the 5 and 25 bani values, in which

these coloured dots are very similar in size to the white dots. As I stated before, I am very much interested to know the cause and the connection of these various differences, because there must be some reason for them.

In conclusion, and at the same time confirming my hypothesis, I may mention note ii page 792 in Kohl's catalogue, regarding the issue of 1899. The white and coloured spots there mentioned for the 1893—1899 issues, which are found near and on the figures of value in a similar manner as in the 1885—1889 issues, must undoubtedly arise from the same cause. But which?—that is the question. D.

# Modena.

**By Dr. Emilio Diena.**

(Continued from Page 122).

## Stamps for Foreign Newspapers.

Historical.

Just as the system of franking postal correspondence by means of postage stamps was introduced into the Estense States through a Convention between Austria and the Dukes of Modena and Parma, so through a Treaty of the Customs League between these States special marks or stamps were adopted to represent a tax on foreign political newspapers entering the Duchies.

The same Treaty set a tax on playing cards, advertisements, calendars, and almanacs, for which various hand stamps were introduced. But I do not intend to go into this branch of the subject in order not to greatly enlarge my sphere of research. These stamps or marks should be studied by those who take up the examination of the official stamps for law papers ("carta bollata") and for commercial purposes, etc., the origin of which is relatively a long way back. I will therefore limit myself to expressing the hope that someone will shortly give us a work on this vast subject, which is no less interesting than our own.

It is almost superfluous to say that the tax on periodicals coming from abroad had an essentially political character. It was, in fact, a means of the Government to render less frequent the reading of liberal papers from abroad which defended and diffused more or less openly the idea of unity. We meet with a proof of the political nature of this tax in the fact that some journals favoured by the Estense Court were freed from it during certain periods—only, however, after the Treaty with Austria and the Duchy of Parma had expired. Thus *La Bilancia* of Milan, *La Sferza* of Venice, *Il Cattolico* and *L'Armonia* of Turin could enter the Duchy for the whole of 1858 without the receivers

having to pay any tax (see *Messaggere di Modena*, No. 1,624, of the 25th November, 1857). Such a privilege was also granted to the *Union* of Paris, "which defends the principles of order and legitimacy," and shortly after to the *Campanile* of Turin (see *Messaggere di Modena*, No. 1,729, of the 11th August, 1858). But the Ducal decree of the 14th November, 1857, stated:—"In view of the object for which it is granted, this exemption may be removed even within the year if the said papers, or others to which it may subsequently be granted, should deviate from, or become indifferent to, their professed principles, or in the case of total change of opinions or of hostility to the Government, they may be, as has been done with other newspapers, entirely forbidden." And after the threat follows the penalty. Thus a decree of the 13th March, 1858, order that from the *Sferza*,—"seeing that it has gradually changed its political colour chiefly through one of its contributors, the exemption should be removed at the expiration of the current subscriptions." (See *Messaggere di Modena*, No. 1,670, of the 22nd March, 1858).

Although the stamps or marks on newspapers represented a purely fiscal tax and have no right to a place in postage stamp collections, their use had such a close connection with the post office, that the present work would undoubtedly be incomplete if I abstained from going into this part of the subject. Let us, in fact, notice that for six years the design adopted for the postage stamps was used for the adhesive newspaper marks, moreover the impression or the application of the marks on the newspapers was assigned to the Post, which collected the amount from the addressees on account of the Treasury, together with the subscription to the paper, and finally the cancellation marks were the same as we see impressed on the postage stamps. The greater proportion of postage stamp collectors take also this special class of stamps, and it will, therefore, be useful to study them, especially as up to the present several doubts have been raised, which the reader may here find cleared up.

The Minister of Finance on the 12th of February, 1848, announced the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty at Vienna on the 23rd January the same year, between the Austrian and Modena Governments; it was then arranged that a Commission should be nominated for mutual arrangements. In this Treaty the Duchy of Parma was also included; the delegates of the three Governments met on the 3rd of July, 1849, at Milan, to form the basis of a Customs League, favoured by De Brück, the Austrian Minister of Commerce, on the model of the German "Zollverein." The Treaty was ratified on the 25th August, 1849, by the Estense Government, and on the 25th September, 1852, the Minister of Foreign Affairs published the text of the Treaty concluded at Vienna on the 9th August that year, from which I give some extracts:—

"Art. 1. A Customs League has been established between the Empire of Austria and the States of Modena and Parma, which comprises the territories of the two Duchies and the Austrian Customs Territory.

"This League will be in more intimate relations with the Customs Administration of the two Duchies and the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

"Art. 10. The Duchies of Modena and Parma adopt the following Austrian Laws:—

"(*c*) The Sovereign Patent, 6th September, 1850, on the Stamp of Playing Cards, Calendars, Newspapers and Advertisements, etc.

"With the entering into force in the Duchies of the above laws and regulations and the modifications agreed upon, all the Ducal arrangements contrary to same are now withdrawn, except that the Ducal Finance Intendants as far as regards the application and the observance of the laws and above-mentioned regulations, will follow the instructions and regulations concerning the institution, procedure and powers of the Finance Intendants of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

"With regard then to the execution of the Sovereign Patent, 6th September, 1850, it is arranged that playing cards, calendars, newspapers and advertisements for which a tax has been paid in one of the contracting States, cannot be used or sold in the other two States without first paying the entire tax in favour of the Treasury of the State into which they are entering.

"Art. 29. The present Treaty is stipulated for the period of four years and nine months, commencing from 1st February, 1853, and therefore will be valid until the end of October, 1857. In case there is no notice from any of the three States before the 1st November, 1856, it will be extended for four years, viz., until the end of October, 1861, and thus it will be confirmed in the future each time for four years, if at the commencement of the last year of the period there is no objection from any of the contracting States."

On the 19th January, 1853, the Minister of Finance announced that the Customs League would commence on the 1st February, 1853, as originally fixed. (See *Collezione Generale delle Leggi, &c.*, Vol. xxxii, p. 7).

I now refer to some portions of the "*Sovereign Patent of the 6th September, 1850, on the Provisional Law regarding the tax on playing cards, almanacs, foreign newspapers and advertisements*," because, as will be seen, the arrangements adopted in the Duchy are based upon it. I also give some Instructions issued by the Austrian Government for the execution of this Law.

"III. Tax on Foreign Newspapers.

"Art. 20. The tax on political newspapers published outside the Austrian Empire amounts to two carantani (10 centimes in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom) per copy. The stamp is applied to the first page of the paper.

"Art. 21. The tax on foreign papers sent through the Imperial post is paid in conjunction with the carriage. As regards papers entering the State in any other manner, proceed as per paragraph 4.

"Art. 22. With regard to newspapers published in the States forming a Postal League with Austria, the arrangements stipulated in the Treaty referring to the delivery of newspapers will be maintained."

*Instructions for collecting the Tax imposed by the provisional Law of the 6th September, 1850, of the Imperial Austrian Government on Playing Cards, Almanacs, Foreign Papers and Advertisements.*

"Art. The Stamp Office attached to each Intendency of Finance is charged with the application of the stamps to playing cards, almanacs, foreign papers and advertisements, and with the collection of the tax.

"Art. 8. *Foreign Papers.* As by Article 30 of the Postal Convention, the post offices being chiefly charged with the carrying and delivery of political papers, they must have every foreign newspaper which has arrived, stamped each day at the adjoining stamp office.

"Art. 9. The Tax on political papers from abroad is 10 Austrian centimes, or 9 Italian centimes per copy. The stamp is placed on the first page of the paper.

"Art. 10. The payment of the Stamp Tax on papers arriving for the Association by arrangement with the Post Office, must be made by the Association to the Post Office at the time when the order is given (Art. 16 and 17 of the Post Office Regulations for letters), and the payment of the tax on newspapers under cover must be made to the Post Office in conjunction with the carriage.

"Art. 11. The Post Office must then take the newspapers which have come to hand every day to the Stamp Office, describing them in a special book and stating the number. The Chief of the Stamp Office, or his clerk, after having calculated the total number of stamps to be applied to the papers, will sign a receipt for them by putting his own signature in the book which is to be returned to the Post Office. The Stamp Official, after having stamped each paper, will return them to the Post Office with another book in which he will state the number of stamps applied and the amount of same. This second book must be signed by the Post Master, acknowledging thus the amount to the credit of the Stamp Office. At the end of every month the Post Office, according to the above-mentioned books, will pay the Stamp Office the total amount of the newspaper stamps applied during the month."

CIRCULAR *of the Imperial Lombardo-Venetian Lieutenancy, dated 2nd July, 1851, No. 4029-708, dealing with the practical method of collecting the foreign newspaper Stamp Tax.*

"In order to remove some doubts on the practical method of collecting the tax on foreign political papers the Imperial Postal Administration issues the following:—

"1. Foreign newspapers, subject to the stamp tax, which have arrived at an Imperial Post Office from Lombardo-Venetian Territory must be daily handed by the Postmaster to the local Stamp Office for stamping.

"2. Regarding the time for payment and the subscriptions two classes of foreign papers are to be distinguished:—

"(*a*) Those which are ordered from abroad through the Imperial 'Spedizione-Gazette' (newspaper delivery).

"(*b*) Those which are ordered direct by subscribers from the foreign publishers, arriving, therefore, under cover through the Post Office.

"3. For the papers of the first class the stamp tax will continue to be paid as hitherto by the 'Spedizione-Gazette' to the Stamp Office at Milan, at the end of every month, according to the present arrangements in the stamp office; in the other Provinces of Lombardy the tax will be paid daily at the time of stamping.

"4. For the papers of the second class the tax will be paid to all the stamp offices, including Milan, from day to day at the time of stamping.

"5. It often occurs that some papers of the second class (arriving from abroad under cover) remain in the post office either because they are not claimed by the addressee or because the address is incorrect. In such cases, as the paper is not used it is only right that the tax paid beforehand should be returned to the 'Spedizione-Gazette.' This should be done in the following manner:—

"(*a*) The 'Spedizione-Gazette' at the end of every month shall send all papers from abroad under cover and not delivered to the addressee, to the Stamp Office, together with a specification signed by an official of the 'Spedizione-Gazette' and officially sealed.

"(*b*) The Stamp Office, together with the Commission charged with the custody of the keys of the safe, shall examine the papers returned and cancel the stamps impressed on them.

"(*c*) The amount of these stamps shall be made up by stamping gratis an equal number of papers which come in afterwards for stamping.

"(*d*) The papers with the cancelled stamps shall be returned to the 'Spedizione-Gazette.'

"(*e*) A note will be made at the meeting of the Commission of these cancelled stamps for the opening and closing of the machines.

"(6). The cancellation of the stamps and the crediting of the corresponding amounts shall be extended to foreign papers which may be lying undelivered in the post offices previous to this date."

The Ministry of Finance, as the date for the commencement of the Treaty approached, advised the General Post Office of the duties which were about to be laid upon it. This gave place to some observations of a purely administrative character which I have deemed it useful to produce, together with the Minister's reply:—

"Modena, 11th June, 1852.

"Ministry of Finance.

"To the Post Master General, Modena.

"Since the work regarding the newspaper Associations has been confided, although only temporarily, to Mr. Mari, as I informed you in my letter of to-day No. 5762, I think it convenient, as you suggest in

your letter No. 1105, of to-day, that the administration of the same should remain centered at this General Directorate, which will collect the newspapers to which subscriptions have been received, in order to distribute them among the various offices for eventual delivery to the subscribers.

"You will therefore please to draw up as early as possible the requisite regulations, to be submitted to me for approval, and which, after being printed and sent by you to the various offices, must be posted up in each one of them for the guidance of any who wish to become subscribers to some paper or gazette.

"The Provincial Directorates are to receive the applications and obtain at the same time from the Cashier the amount of the subscription including postage, entering clearly the one and the other in the stamp book, the counterfoil of which is to be given to the subscriber.

"At the same time the Provincial Directorates will notify the General Directorate of the individuals who have become subscribers, the kind of papers they are subscribing to, the cost of the same including postage, indicating the respective receipts by date and number. Then the General Directorate on receipt of the lists and applications, and after the subscription and postage has been paid to the cashier, will instruct the foreign Post Offices concerned to deliver the requisite number of copies of each paper for which subscribers have applied. In a supplementary manner, and in place of the General Directorate, the Post Office at Massa the Oltreappenine Province, may request the delivery direct from Tuscany, through the Post Office, of the papers published there which have been applied for by subscribers. When payment is to be made to the different offices delivering the papers, in accordance with the subscribers obtained, the General Directorate must send a specified list to this Ministry, containing the above-mentioned information, and requesting the necessary cheque or money-order to be sent.

"I am sure that these instructions will be sufficient to ensure the regular practical working of the newspaper delivery, considering that the instructions comprised in the Regulations yet to be published will cover everything else, and I remain, &c.,

"CASLINI."

"Modena, 11th June, 1852.

"To the General Accountant of the Ministry.

"For the sake of regularity I am sending to the General Post Office the instructions as per the enclosed copy for your guidance.

"CASLINI."

"Modena, 13th June, 1852.

"General Directorate of the Estense Post.

"To the Minister of Finance, Modena.

"Referring to the Newspaper Associations, treated in your esteemed letter of the 11th inst., which on account of the new Conventions are to be carried on under a new plan of administration, I have to say

that after having informed the Accountant, Mr. Mari, of the confidence placed in him by the Government, and which I consider is worthily due to him, he willingly accepts the charge, even temporarily, as mentioned in your letter.

"As interpreter of the kind intentions of the Ministry I do not doubt, however, that the consent of the above gentleman in taking on this heavy work, which may be considered as quite strange to a Chief Inspector of Accounts, will procure for him some advantage which the matter, involving in itself no light work, appears to demand.

"To conform as far as possible with the system introduced into the Imperial Austrian Post, and in order to remove any doubt in the Account Department regarding this Newspaper Branch, and following the instructions in your letter of the 11th inst., it would be convenient if the taxes which will be levied by the Head Office at Modena as well as by the Provincial Offices, were represented by a monthly invoice, based on the accounts kept by Mr. Mari.

"This invoice would be presented to the General Directorate, together with the receipt foils, and the demand for payment due to the Foreign Offices made in due course, which would be fully justified.

"It should be noticed that the applications for subscriptions made to the Post Offices, are to be transmitted to Mr. Mari by this General Directorate, which, as is usual in the Foreign Offices, is to communicate with the other Foreign Newspaper Offices for settlement of the various requests, which are not solely limited to the inquiry for the first subscription, but to the succeeding frequent claims which may arise.

"Finally, I request you to supply thirty counterfoil receipt books for use in this new branch. The present books are of no use now as they were made at the expense of the previous Administration, and these I think it expedient to send to you.

"Your obedient Servant,

"GANDINI."

"Modena, 14th June, 1852.

"Ministry of Finance.

"To the Postmaster-General, Modena.

"The notice, the draft of which you sent me with your letter of yesterday and which I return herewith, must correspond also with the list of the newspapers and gazettes for which subscriptions are received, with all the other indications referring to them; this was the chief purpose of your inquiries, since it would hardly serve the purpose to reserve the list for successive publication whilst the applications for subscription to the Associations would be coming in, and which will commence on the 1st of July next. I have corrected the notice and added the list thereto, so you will please have them printed and distributed as early as possible and send 12 copies of them to this Ministry.

"I was quite persuaded that Mr. Mari, who hitherto had the particular charge of everything referring to the Newspaper Associations, would willingly continue to do the same, and I am also persuaded that he will discharge his duties, independently of your orders, with care and precision.

"You will, however, understand that the subscriptions to the newspapers are received by the General Directorate and not particularly by the person who has charge of the matter; that instituting a separate and almost independent office solely for the purpose of the newspaper would not be consistent with the system of a well-managed Administration, to which the proposal in your letter would tend; and that Mr. Mari may certainly take over this management, but only under you, to whom alone is reserved the correspondence with the foreign post offices.

"With regard to the account, this is the special duty of Mr. Mari, and therefore as the newspapers, whether for the amount of the subscriptions or for that of postage, form one of the heads of revenue of the Postal Administration, I see no reason nor motive why a newspaper account should be kept entirely separate and distinct.

"You will therefore arrange that the cashiers of each Postal Directorate, whose duty it is to collect the subscriptions and postage, shall certainly keep the respective accounts separate, but must add and include them in their usual monthly accounts.

"With regard to the counterfoil receipt books, you will please arrange with Mr. Fabbriani, with whom I have left instructions, so that they may be printed without delay in accordance with the form you will supply him, so that you may have the necessary supply.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"Caslini."

The Post Office of Modena communicated the instructions regarding the stamping of the foreign newspapers to the Post Offices of Massa and Reggio, in the following letter:—

"Modena, 31st January, 1853.

"General Directorate of the Estense Post.

"To the Post Office, Massa (and Reggio).

"By order of the Ministry of Finance, at the time of the commencement of the Customs League, foreign newspapers of every kind, whether from States in the League or any other State, must be subjected to an extra stamp, and also advertisements which are posted or put in circulation in the State and which are introduced by means of the post offices.

"The printed instructions herewith shew the method in which these papers are to be stamped, which operation must be done at the respective offices.

"The cash received under this head must be paid to the Stamp Office by the respective Directorates, as per No. 11 of the Instructions. For journals and advertisements sent to the branch offices a separate account must be kept in the offices where the distribution is made, and the amount to be repaid must be marked in the margin of the delivery sheets. At the end of each month these totals must be sent to the respective Directorates, but must not appear in fact, as it is a matter foreign to the usual postal business, and the Directorates pay the amounts together with what they have received to the Stamp Office.

"Finally, there is no exception of any kind to this tax, which is applied to all foreign printed papers; with regard, however, to the gazettes, only the number of the sheet is considered, and any enclosed appendix or supplement is included under the one stamp.

"Yours, &c.,

"GANDINI."

In fact, from the 1st of February, 1853, on political foreign papers there was impressed on the top margin of the front page, sometimes on the left, more often on the right, a stamp with two concentric circles, with a distance of 4mm. between them, the other one having a diameter of 25mm. Between the two circles at the top is "STATI ESTENSI" and at the bottom "CENT. 9."; in the middle of the stamp, in two lines, "GAZZETTE ESTERE." (See Plate III, No. 6).

The commencement of the Treaty raised some uncertainties about which the Postmaster-General wrote on the 5th of February to the Minister of Finance; the letter I do not think worth while publishing. The Minister replied as follows:—

"Modena, 7th February, 1853.

"Ministry of Finance.

"To the Post Master General of the Estense Post, Modena.

"In order to clear up the doubts you mention in your letter of the 5th inst., No. 342, I beg to inform you:—

"1. That as per par. 8 and 9 of the Instructions and Art. 3 of the Law, only political papers are subject to the tax.

"2. That Par. 11 of the Instructions must be observed exactly by the Post Offices; I am persuaded that in practice, and thanks to the diligence of the staff, all trouble and uncertainty will disappear.

"3. That as the law does not admit of any exception, and the same having commenced on the 1st inst., the periodicals whose subscriptions were still in force, are also subject to the tax.

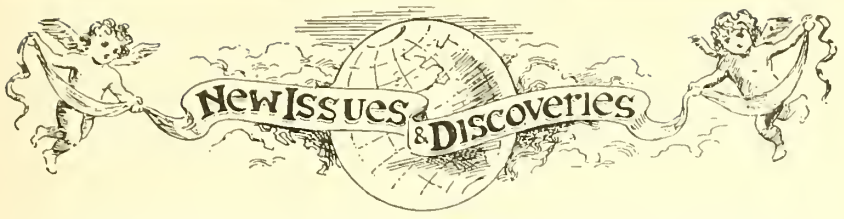
"4. That the general expression used in Par. 13 of the Instructions shews clearly that all announcements and advertisements are subject to the tax, whether they are printed in the State, or whether they come from abroad.

"I give you the above for your guidance and remain, &c.

"TARABINI.

"BEDOGNI, Vice Sec."

*(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.** — We have five values to list here, all Type B, and perforated 11.

*Adhesives.*
*Unpaid letter stamps.*

3d. emerald. Type B. Perf. 11.
4d. ,, ,, ,,
6d. ,, ,, ,,
10s. ,, ,, ,,
20s. ,, ,, ,,

**Ceylon.**—We see certain of the Service Stamps are chronicled as with multiple watermark, but think it best not to chronicle these as yet, pending fuller information. Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 75c. on the new paper.

*Adhesive*
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
75c. blue and orange.

**Gambia.** — We are advised by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. of the issue of the current 2s. upon the new paper.

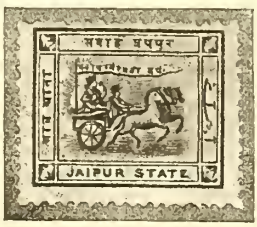
*Adhesive.*
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2s dark slate and orange.

**Gibraltar.** Morocco Agencies.—Mr. J. W. Jones informs us that he has the 1p with local overprint in blue, the same as in the case of the 40c. and 50c.

The 50c. King's Head surcharged for use here has now been issued.

*Adhesive.*
Wmk. CA and Crown.
50c. lilac, surcharged in black.

**India.** Jaipur.—Mr. C. E. Howard advises us of the issue of a 4 annas and 1 rupee in addition to those values we have recently chronicled.




*Adhesives*
4as. brown.
1r. yellow.

Gwalior.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 3p. and 1 rupee with the usual overprint.

*Adhesives.*
3p. grey. Surcharged "Gwalior," etc., in black.
1r. carmine and green do.

Chamba.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicle the undermentioned stamps; the ordinary postage are now complete; of the Service set the 3, 6 and 12 annas are still missing.

*Adhesives.*
3as. orange-brown. Surcharged CHAMBA STATE. in black.
12as. purple on red. ,, ,, ,,

*Official stamps.*
4as. olive-green. Surcharged CHAMBA STATE SERVICE. in black.
8as. magenta. ,, ,, ,,
1r. carmine and green ,, ,, ,,

**Natal.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have the 4d. value upon the new paper.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shewn us a specimen of the ½d. value, with the official surcharge as recently listed, but also upon the new paper.




*Adhesive.*
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
4d. brown and carmine.

*Official stamps.*
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. blue-green. Surcharged "Official."

**New South Wales.**—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* has the current 1s. on chalk-surfaced paper in a purple shade, not in purple-brown as hitherto catalogued.

**Orange River Colony.**—*Ewen's Weekly* states that at least one of this colony's stamps has received the "C.S.A.R." overprint as in the case of tbe Transvaal.

*Adhesive.*

½d. yellow green, surcharged "C.S.A.R." in black.

**St. Lucia.**—We do not appear to have yet listed the 1s. value with multiple watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1s. green and black.

**Tasmania.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us that his latest supply of the 9d. blue was perforated 12½ × 12. We do not know whether the recently listed perf. 11 is the current issue or whether the above supersedes it.

**Transvaal.**—The 6d. orange and black now comes surcharged "C.S.A.R."

*Adhesive.*

6d. orange and black, surcharged "C.S.A R." in black.

*Ewen's Weekly* mentions the 1s. on the new paper.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1s. brown and slate.

## Foreign Countries.

**Abyssinia.** — Continental exchanges credit this country with a set of Postage Due Stamps; they are formed by overprinting the current set with a large "T," the surcharge is in different colours.

*Adhesives.*

*Unpaid letter stamps.*

½g. green. Surcharged "T."
½g. rose. ,,
1g. blue. ,,
2g. brown. ,,
4g. lilac-brown. ,,
8g. violet. ,,
16g. black. ,,

**Denmark.** Danish West Indies.—The regular set has now appeared with the values shewn in the new currency. We hope to illustrate a specimen shortly.

*Adhesives.*

5 bits green.
10 ,, red.
20 ,, green and grey.
25 ,, blue.
40 ,, red and grey.
50 ,, gold and grey.

**Dominican Republic.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write as follows:—"The current series of stamps, which are the small ones issued in 1901, and not the Commemorative ones of 1902, have been issued in new colours, the frame of all being in black. So much dislike has been caused by the funereal appearance of these stamps with black frames that they are to be immediately superseded by another set of the same design with the colours reversed, *i.e.*, the arms in centre in black and the outer frame in colour."




*Adhesives.*

½c. orange and black.
1c. blue ,,
2c. lilac ,,
5c. lake ,,
10c. green ,,
20c. olive ,,
50c. red-brown ,,
1 p. grey ,,

**France.** Guadeloupe. — Another pictorial set for this Colony makes one wonder whether all the French Colonial Possessions are going to be similarly indulged, though it is to be hoped, in the interests of collectors, such will not be the case.

The present issue consists of no less than fifteen denominations; the 1c. to 15c. are of the type shown below; the 20c. to 75c. give a general view, and the high values illustrate the town and harbour.




*Adhesives.*

1c. black on bluish.
2c. lilac-brown on straw.
4c. brown on bluish.
5c. green.
10c. rose.
15c. violet.
20c. red on green.
25c. blue.
30c. black.
40c. red on straw.
50c. grey-green on straw.
75c. carmine on blue.
1fr. black on green.
2fr. carmine on orange.
5fr. blue on orange.

**Norway.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us three provisionals to replace the

three high value stamps bearing the head of King Oscar.

These are formed by surcharging the 2 sk. of 1867. The overprint is in block type at the foot of the stamp.

*Adhesives.*

Kr. 1.00 in green on 2 sk., orange-yellow.
Kr. 1.50 in blue on " "
Kr. 2.00 in red on " "

**Paraguay.**—We now illustrate the 1904 type; we have so far only seen one value, the 5c.




**Roumania.**—The *Monthly Journal* has the 15b. and 25b. of the current set with compound perforation and the Unpaid letter stamp, no watermark, perf. 11½.

*Adhesives.*

15b. mauve. Perf. 11½ × 13½.
25b. blue. " "

*Unpaid letter stamp.*

50b. pale green. No wmk., perf. 11½.

**Spain.**—We illustrate one value of the commemorative set below, as shewing the general type of the set.




**Uruguay.** Six stamps of the new issue have already appeared for Official use; the surcharge is in black, diagonally.

*Adhesives.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5m orange. | Surcharged "Oficial," in black. | | |
| 1c. green. | " | " | " |
| 2c. dull red. | " | " | " |
| 4c. blue. | " | " | " |
| 10c. dull violet. | " | " | " |
| 25c. pale brown. | " | " | " |

# Notes and News.

### Hayti.

The 1898 issue of Hayti exists, according to the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, imperforate. An entire imperforate sheet of each value has been shown to the editor.

### Cut Outs.

Letters from Great Britain, franked with cut out envelope or wrapper stamps, have been surcharged on arrival in other countries, and the receivers have had to pay double postage. We may point out to these foreign post officials that they have only the right to do this when the letters bear the letter T upon arrival. Otherwise such letters have to be delivered without any extra charge.

### Roumania.

Mr. A. W. Rothchild, of Bucharest, tells us that in the *Epoca* of the 14/27th June, appears the following notice. "On the 1/14th August next the colour of the 1 ban stamp will be changed from light brown to black (vignette), the colours of the 1 leu, at present vandyke-brown frame and carmine centre, will be changed to special green frame and black centre, and those of the 2 lei from orange-yellow frame with sepia-brown centre into vandyke-brown frame with black centre. The present stamps of these three denominations will remain in use until the stock is sold out."

The new set of stamps announced some months ago are to be issued on the 10/23 May, 1906, to celebrate the fortieth year of the reign of the present King, Charles I.

### Argentine Republic.

From *Senf's Ill. B. Z.* we take the following:—

"In the collection of Don José Marco del Pont, the eminent collector, there is to be found a so far unknown rarity. This is a block of the issue of 1862, coat-of-arms, 15 centavos, blue, in which one of the stamps is tête bêche. In the same block there is another rarity, namely, the 15c. without accent."

Messrs. Senf state it to be an unknown variety, but Stanley Gibbons and the *Catalogue Officiel* both chronicle this tête bêche variety.

What Messrs. Senf say about the 15c. without accent is more interesting, and we give it in full:—"This stamp is very rare, and is to be found on each sheet only once, in the eighth row, second stamp. As only 387 sheets of this value were printed, there can only exist this number of stamps. The tête bêche stamp is the first stamp in the second row."

**An Old Friend:**

**New Caledonia—First Issue.**

Few stamps have had more adherents and more opponents than the 10c. first issue, head of Napoleon of New Caledonia, and we must thank M. Lemaitre for having found some official documents, which shed a certain light on postal matters in the island during the time the stamp was said to have been used. Everybody knows how the Sergeant Triquerat engraved fifty types very primitively on a stone, printed the sheets and sold the stamps. We will give the documents in their chronological order and we hope this matter will now rest for ever.

No. 114. Establishment of a postal service between Port-de-France and Kanala.

(4th of August, 1859).

The postal service between Port-de-France and Kanala is divided into two sections:

Postal service from Kanala to Saint-Vincent and back.

Postal service from Saint-Vincent to Port-de-France and back.

The carrier from Kanala is under the supervision and the orders of M. Pannetrat, judge at Kanala. This carrier will leave Kanala every Thursday evening; he must arrive at the latest on Saturday at Saint-Vincent, where he will remain awaiting the arrival of the carrier from Port-de-France; he will again leave Saint-Vincent for Kanala on Tuesday evening.

The carrier from Saint-Vincent is under the supervision of the chief Titéma (Watton). He will leave Saint-Vincent on Sunday morning; he must arrive at Port-de-France the same evening and leave again for Port-de-France on Monday in each week.

The two carriers will each receive the sum of 30 fcs. per month; the carrier of Kanala will be kept by Chief Watton and the one of Saint-Vincent will receive his victuals from Port-de-France.

The box containing all mail matter will only be opened at Port-de-France and at Kanala; for this purpose it will be furnished with a lock or a padlock, one key will be handed to the commandant and the other to the director of the post office at Port-de France.

The service will commence as soon as M. Pannetrat has been able to make the necessary preparations at Kanala.

Port-de-France, 4th August, 1859.

The provisional official performing the duties of Director of the Interior,

FOUCHER.

Approved:

For the Government and by order,

The Commandant, DURAND.

From the foregoing it can be seen that a service did not exist in New Caledonia before August, 1859.

The earliest document which mentions a charge of 10 centimes per letter is to be found in No. 12 of the *Moniteur Impérial* of New Caledonia and Dependencies, dated the 18th of December, 1859: at this time the post office was under the port authorities. In this journal we read as follows:—

Compulsory Franking of Letters and Journals.

Letters for Europe and all other countries, sent viâ Australia, and not exceeding ½ ounce, 6d. Sixpence per ½ ounce or fraction of ½ ounce to be added.

Parcels of newspapers for Europe by way of Marseilles, not exceeding 2 ounces, 2d.; not exceeding 4 ounces, 4d.; not exceeding 8 ounces, 8d.; and so on.

Newspapers to Australia do not pay postage.

From the 1st of January, 1860, a charge of 1 décime is obligatory for every letter passing to the post office of Port-de-France; in default of the payment of the required décime, the letters will not be forwarded to their destination.

DESTREM, Harbour Master.

Therefore, in order to prove payment of this rate of 10 centimes from the 1st of January, 1860, this famous stamp was engraved by Triquerat.

Amongst the advertisements in No. 14, dated January 1st, 1860, of the *Moniteur Impérial* of New Caledonia and Dependencies is to be found the following:—

The postage stamps of the Colony can be obtained from the Director at the rate of 5fr. for fifty stamps: not less than ten will be supplied at a time.

DESTREM, Harbour Master.

We have now to go to 1868 before we find another official decree, which will prove that it is not known when and by whom the charge of 10 centimes was ordered.

No. 213. Decree of the Governor, concerning the charge of 10 centimes levied by the postal service on letters circulating in the Colony.

(9th of November, 1868.)

We, Governor of New Caledonia and Dependencies:

Seeing that it appears from the accounts of the postal service that a charge of 10c. is levied, from the 1st of January, 1860, on all letters intended to circulate within the colony or everywhere else, excepting Europe, as also on all those arriving from foreign places under the same conditions.

Seeing that there does not exist in the local legislative papers any official decree or any written order authorising the levying of this charge, which all the same has been applied since 1860, as we find at this time in the official journal of the Colony traces of the delivery of postage stamps of 10 centimes printed specially

for the charge in question in the colony itself:

Seeing that it is necessary to rectify this oversight and to discharge in some manner the responsibility of the administration charged with the levying of this amount:

Based upon the circular of the 15th of February, 1867, on the Colonial Secretary's report:

Have decreed and do decree:

Art. 1.—The rate of 10c. levied since the 1st January, 1860, by the postal administration on letters to be forwarded within the Colony and elsewhere, excepting to Europe, will continue to be charged in the entire territory of New Caledonia.

Art. 2.—The amounts received up to this day and originating from this special charge of 10 centimes are declared to be good and valid.

Art. 3.—The Colonial Secretary is charged with the execution of the present decree, which must be registered in the *Bulletin Officiel* of the Colony and must be transmitted to the colonial controller and to the post office administration.

Nouméa, 9th November, 1868.

GUILLAIN.

For the Governor,
The Colonial Secretary,
MATHIEU.

The lithographed stamps were only in use from the 1st of January, 1860, to the 17th of September, 1862, the date when stamps coming from France were sold at the post office. This is published in the following decree:—

No. 77. Decree of the Governor regulating the means for the debiting, distribution, and sale of Colonial Postage Stamps.

Port-de-France, 17th September, 1862.

We, Governor of New Caledonia and Dependencies:

Referring to the Ministerial circular of the 28th April, 1858, one copy of which has reached the Colony and has been forwarded by the Finance Minister's Accountancy Department to the Treasurer:

And the Ministerial despatches of the 28th of March, 1862, and of the 26th of May following, announcing the despatch of Colonial postage stamps and ordering a reference to the instructions contained in the above-mentioned circular:

Seeing that these stamps have arrived and that steps are taken to place them at the disposal of the public:

Seeing that only one post office has been established within the Colony, and that the sale of stamps by this office alone will be sufficient for the needs of the locality:

On the report of the official acting as Director of the Interior,

Have decreed and do decree:

Art. 1.—The Colonial postage stamps, on their arrival from France, are to be debited at their nominal face value by the Treasurer.

Art. 2.—From this date, postage stamps of 40c, of 10c., of 5c., and of 1c are placed at the disposal of the public for the franking of ordinary letters, of registered letters, of printed matter, and newspapers.

Art. 3.—Only the office established at Port-de-France is for the present charged with the sale of postage stamps.

Art. 4-9.—Relating to book-keeping.

Art. 10.—The official acting as Director of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be published wherever necessary.

GUILLAIN.

For the Governor,
The official acting as Director of the Interior,
O. GILBERT-PIERRE.

### The Postal Service in Morocco.

It is not often that philatelic papers take much notice of political events, unless by some change of Government, the death of a crowned head, or a revolution, new stamps make their appearance necessary. We have read a great deal lately about the complications caused in Morocco by the visit of the German Emperor and the displeasure of the French in regard to this visit. The reason is not far to seek; yet on the other hand we can quite agree with the ideas of the German Emperor if all matters in Morocco are on a par with the postal arrangements instituted for commercial purposes by the French, which must be extremely bad, if they are as stated by a French contemporary, from which we give the following extract. The article is written by M. Henri Barbe and appeared in the *Progrès de la Cote-d'Or*.

"European rivalry in Morocco is particularly shown in the postal service, in which the Government of the Sultan does not participate. Spain, England, France, and Germany have established post offices in various towns, but the French and Germans are the principal rivals. Germany has two subsidized lines to Bremen and Hamburg and one to Trieste monthly. France does not subsidize the lines, but has two services to Marseilles monthly.

"France has eleven post offices in Morocco. The postal service between the head office at Tangiers and the other offices is kept up by carriers on foot (in Arabic, 'rekkas'). Each rekkas travels only from one town to another. As there are no roads and no bridges (there is only one in the whole of Morocco), the carrier is forced to cross the rivers by fords. In summer this is easy; in winter, however, he has to wait until the waters have gone down, and the carrier, who is very patient, waits, sometimes a few days, sometimes a week,

and the correspondence waits with him. If all goes well, it takes eight days from Tangiers to Mogador, and seventy-six hours from Tangiers to Fez, a distance of 265 kilomètres. In 1903 the receipts were 93,000 francs, the expenditure 67,000 francs, so that a profit of 26,000 francs resulted. Owing to our postal tariff a letter from Morocco to Algiers or to France costs 25 centimes, whereas the Spanish post office only charges 10 centimes for letters from Morocco to Spain, Gibraltar, and the Canaries. Moreover, the French post offices are of the most rudimentary character. With the exception of the office at Tangiers, where they are, however, eclipsed by rival institutions, they are of such a mean description as to compare most unfavourably with the luxury and the comfort of the German ones. The French post office is nearly always established in an obscure hovel of the "Mellah" (the Jewish quarter) and the occupier, a Jew or a Moroccan protegé, generally can neither read nor write French. The clients have to decipher the addresses. It is so at "Marrakesch," where the "receiver" is a very honest Jew, who can neither read, nor write, nor speak French. He has the assistance of a few clerks, but his young son, who has been educated and taught French at a school founded by the "Jewish Alliance," mostly does his work. For salary, rent, responsibility, expenses, etc., they receive the magnificent sum of 900 francs per annum.

"Let us turn to our rivals, the Germans. In the opinion of all, French as well as Moroccans, their service is the best and is bound to help in extending their influence. The German post offices are new and often prettily built, and belong to Germany. The officials are comfortably located in light and well furnished offices, and besides their rent receive a fixed salary of M. 2,500, which would be in our currency here more than 4,500 francs. The opinion of the inhabitants of Morocco, who only see foreign nations through their establishments abroad, is that France must be a sorry and mean country whereas Germany is a sunlit country and a rich and mighty nation.

"It is absolutely impossible not to draw unkind comparisons, when one sees in the German post offices young Germans speaking fluently not only Arabic, but also English, French and Spanish, whereas the officials in our offices are not Frenchmen and do not even speak French.

"The result of all this is that the German post office for a long time has offered us a very keen competition, which is absolutely out of all proportion to the German commercial trade. At Marrakesch, for example, where the banks have no agencies and cannot issue cheques, the German office turns over 125,000 francs per month in money orders, whereas we have only a turnover of 50,000. Yet the German trade with Morocco amounts to only seven millions, whereas the French trade amounts to 42 millions. One of these days we shall see another incident like the one the Kaiser has just created by his visit; in the meantime our officials remain in ignorance, they exhaust themselves in empty speeches and vain polemics instead of acting." D.

### Norway.

As the two high values of Norway shew the portrait of King Oscar they have to be withdrawn. Provisionals of the value of Kr.1, 1.50, and 2 have been issued by surcharging the old 2sk. stamps of the 1867.8 series, of which some 700,000 are said to exist.

### Holland.

An interesting new machine cancellation has been introduced at the Hague Post Office. Instead of bars, there is a representation of the Royal Arms. From a philatelic point of view, this type is not a success as stamps so cancelled have the appearance of being fiscally used.—*E.W.S N.*

### The Mart.

We quote the following from the sale on June 29th and 30th by Messrs Glendining & Co.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain: 1870, 1½d. rose red, error of lettering O. P., P. C. | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Board of Education, Queen's head, 5d., mint | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceylon: 1861, 8d. yellow brown | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 1863-7, 5d. purple brown, unused | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 1885, 5c. on 32c., compound perf., unused | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| British Bechuanaland: 1891, 1d., reading downwards, a mint sheet of 60, one stamp being the error, no dots, letters 1 in British | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Same issue, an horizontal strip of 3, the centre stamp being the same error, mint | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| British Central Africa: 1892-3, 3s. on 4s. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1895, £1 black and orange | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| British South Africa: 1890-4, 1cs. and 20s. blue, fine postally used copies | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., 20s., fine postally used copy | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Do., £5 green, fine postally used copy | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., £10 brown, fine postally used copy | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Do., another fine postally used copy | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Cape of Good Hope: 1861, 4d., wood block, light blue, unusually fine | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., 1d., pair, and 4d., single, reprints of the wood blocks, on original, used | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Natal: 1857-8, 9d. blue, good used copy | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Niger Coast Protectorate: ½d. on 2½d. (Gibbon's 14), a mint pair, one stamp with diagonal surcharge, mint | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1s. on 2d. in violet (Gibbons 28), but with vertical surcharge, mint | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 1s. on 2d., a horizontal strip of 3, the outer stamps being Gibbons 28, the centre one Gibbons 29, with vertical surcharge, mint | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Orange River Colony: ½d. on 3d., double surcharge, one inverted (Gibbons 81c.), mint | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| A superb used pair of same stamp | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Swazieland: 5s., with inverted surcharge (Gibbons 15), mint | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| New South Wales: 1851, 2d., plate 3, first retouch, on laid paper | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 2d., plate 3, first retouch, lilac blue | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d. green, no whip variety, the finest possible used copy | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 1854-5, 6d. olive-brown, fine unused copy, with part gum | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Tonga: ½d. on 1½d. (Gibbons 50), fine unused copy | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| ½d. on 7½d. (Gibbons 49a), mint | 1 | 2 | 0 |

THE

# Philatelic Record.

AUGUST, 1905.

## Editorial Notes.

BOTH parts of the new edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue have now made their appearance; the second one, dealing with Foreign Countries, during the last month. Framed upon the lines of recent editions, the Catalogue, although, like Part I., slightly larger in size than its recent predecessors, still retains its character as a pocket edition. Many of our readers will recall the first series of this well-known work, in one volume only, in which the illustrations were all put together in the form of an Appendix, which could be bought either separately or bound with the Catalogue. In those days it was an unwieldy production and resembled a trade book containing prices of seeds for the garden, rather than of seeds for philately, though at that time, as ever since, every endeavour was made to exclude philatelic weeds. There were weeds even then, of a different kind it is true from those which in more modern times have threatened to choke the growing plants, but none the less insidious and fraught with danger.

**S. G., Part II.**

We believe that it was in the year 1895 that the first radical change was made, by the reduction in size—the book then for the first time appearing as a pocket edition, and numerous fresh notes being introduced. These have subsequently been so elaborated as to change the character of the work altogether, and make it one of general information rather than a purely trade price list. Doubtless the change which we have noted was an improvement, but we always considered that it had been carried too far, as the type necessary tended to try the eyesight and patience of collectors advanced in years if not in experience, and the illustrations, by reason of their diminished size, lost all their clearness and became of little or no value to a beginner.

These objections were evidently recognised by the publishers, as they have been referred to by them in the volumes issued this year. They have also no doubt actuated them, to a large extent at any rate, in slightly enlarging the Catalogues, so that the stamps may appear in their actual size, although each volume will still conveniently fit into a pocket.

Certain of the countries in the work under notice have been re-written and re-arranged, notably Tolima, Peru, Philippine Islands, and Sicily, the latter forming almost a treatise on Dr. Diena's celebrated work. Whether such elaboration is desirable or not may be open to discussion. From the point of view of the specialist, the information given is not sufficient, and he has, as a matter of course, access to such a standard work as the one just named. In the case of the beginner, if it does not act as a deterrent, it at least tends to confusion. But to the section made up of medium collectors, who no doubt form a very large proportion of those using the Catalogue, it may be useful, and tend to direct their thoughts towards the advantages of specialism.

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**The Wily Hindoo.**

The native messenger of India is a curious character. His collecting propensities are wonderful, and the postage stamps upon letters entrusted to him to post at one time appealed to him as no inconsiderable trifles. By those who are strangers to our hobby we have heard this individual quoted as an illustration of a philatelist, but from this we have always vigorously dissented on more grounds than one. He is not particular as to the condition of his stamps, and although he may be fairly described as a specialist in unused, original gum to him presents no special virtue, it being quite sufficient so long as the stamps are fairly fresh in appearance to warrant their being sold again for postal purposes. That he is a type of stamp collector nobody will deny, and least of all those who have had the fortune to live any time in India.

To combat this tendency on the part of the natives, the practice of penstroking the stamps after they have been affixed to the envelope has been in common use in India for many years, and has been found to be very efficacious, for in common with most stamp collectors the natives draw the line at penmarked specimens, hence they have been left severely alone and the recipients have been denied the pleasure of paying double postage on delivery.

We see that the privilege has been withdrawn, and that henceforth no penmarking is to be allowed. It remains to be seen whether the present generation of native messengers have inherited their fathers' love for unused stamps; if so, we may confidently look forward to a set of unpaid letter stamps in the near future—and who will venture to characterise such an issue as unnecessary?

# Varia.

By B. T. K. SMITH.

### The late Mr. E. H. Corbould.

THE death, some months ago, at the ripe age of ninety, of Mr. Edward Henry Corbould, R.I., was of interest to stamp collectors, for he was not only the son of the designer of the first British postage stamp, but was himself a stamp designer on more than one occasion. He certainly made the drawing for the profile of Queen Victoria on the first issue of Ceylon. The design, which was on a fairly large scale, was shown at the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1890, where it attracted a good deal of admiration. He also, I believe, drew the portrait of the Queen for the early Natal stamps, and his son, Dr. V. Corbould, informs me that he well remembers his father at work on the design of the "coin" 5 shilling stamp of New South Wales (1860), which is not only unique among stamps in its appearance but is also noticeable for its having been in use for nearly thirty years, an unusually long life for a postage stamp, though considerably outdistanced by that of the 5 pence green of the same Colony.

### An Argentine Error.

NOT long ago a collector from the Argentine Republic was discoursing of his treasures to a London dealer, and mentioning as the gem of his collection the 5c. *green*, error, of the 1892 type. "There are only thirteen copies in existence," he said, "and mine is worth £100." However, according to a well-known writer on Argentine stamps, the number of copies known is not thirteen but thirty-five, and going back further still, to the contemporary record, one learns that even the latter quantity is underestimated. The story was that "one sheet printed in this colour was sold at the Post Office at Montevideo to a business firm, and several were used without being noticed. At last a clerk in the P.O. spotted one on a letter, and promptly sent to the firm which had bought the sheets and secured the remainder, some sixty copies, which were distributed among the principal collectors in the place." As Montevideo is supposed by most people to be in Uruguay and not in Argentina, one is naturally tempted to ask what Argentine stamps were doing in that city. Admitting the truth of this perhaps not very probable tale, it is evident that the estimated value of £100 does not err on the side of moderation. I now learn that a copy belonging to a Spanish dealer was lately put up at auction among some Buenos Aires collectors, and knocked down for £30.

### A Novel Postmark.

THE latest novelty in postmarks comes from the Dominican Republic. It is circular, and the outer circles represent the hours of the clock

(1 to 12), each hour being divided into quarters. The hour of posting is represented by a movable black triangular mark outside the circular. It is rather more ingenious than useful, I think, because, unless the postmark is carefully and evenly struck, which is rarely the case, the triangular mark becomes invisible, and, above all, because there is apparently nothing at all to show whether the hour to which the mark points is "a.m." or "p.m."

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### Philately in Australia.

THE present activity among collectors of philatelic literature has extended to Australia, and some writers there have been engaged in making a list of stamp publications issued in those colonies. Briefly, the nomenclature, as at present ascertained, is the following:—

*New South Wales Stamp Collector's Magazine* [Sydney], Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (1879-81). In August, 1882, a new series began, labelled "Vol. I., No. 1," but no more were issued. Then continued as

*The New South Wales Philatelist* [Sydney], Nos. 1 and 2 (1882-3).

*New Zealand Stamp Collector's Quarterly* [Auckland], No. 1 (October 1st, 1880).

*Philatelic Times* [Auckland], 1881 (? May). Four Nos. issued.

*The Australian Stamp Collector's Journal.* Said to have been published about 1879 or 1880. Four Nos. are reported to exist.

*Barry's Philatelic Monthly* [Melbourne], Nos. 1 to 6 (1887-8).

*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* [Sydney], Vols. I. to VII. (1887 to July, 1894). Afterwards continued as *The Australian Philatelist.*

*The Federal Australian Philatelist* [Hobart]. Published by A. F. Basset Hull. Vols. I. and II., 8 Nos. in all (1890-1). *** Valuable as a work of reference. It was incorporated with *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly.*

*The Australian Stamp News* [Queensland], Vol. I. (1893-4), Vol. II., Nos. 1 and 2 (1894). Then suspended till 1898, when it re-appeared labelled "New Series," Nos. 1 to 8 (1898-9).

*The Australian Stamp Collector and Philatelic Advertiser* [Melbourne], Nos. 1 to 28 (1893-6).

*The Australian Philatelist* [Sydney], Vols. I. to XI. (1894-1905). *In progress.*

*The Australian Journal of Philately* [Sydney], Vols. I. to V. (1900-5). *In progress.*

*New Zealand Philatelist* [Wellington], No. I. only (April, 1900).

*The Sterling Monthly* [Nelson, N.Z.], 1903 (June-Dec.). Continued as

*The New Zealand Philatelist* [Nelson, N.Z.], Vol. I. (January-May, 1904); Vol. II. June-October, 1904). (?) Any later.

*The Oceania Philatelic Journal* [Greatford, N.Z.], Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 1904. (?) *In progress.*

*The Stamp Collector's Monthly Advertiser* [Christchurch, N.Z.], 1905. Nos. 1, 2, and 3. (?) *In progress.*

In August, 1882, it was stated that "no less than seven philatelic magazines had previously appeared in these Colonies," which, I suppose, leaves two or three undiscovered items to be added to the list.

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### Zanzibar Provisionals.

THERE was a good deal of unfavourable comment on the batches of provisionals issued towards the end of 1904 by the Zanzibar Post Office, and also by the French Post Office at Zanzibar, and the information which came to hand showed pretty clearly that they were mere speculations on the part of interested people on the spot. The *Philatelic Journal of India* states positively that not a single specimen of the Zanzibar provisionals came over on mail letters to Bombay, and I now learn from an equally reliable French source that the same thing happened in the case of the Zanzibar (French P.O.) surcharges. "The last French mail," it is stated, "brought not a single letter franked with these provisionals, and the entire stock is held by two individuals." In the face of positive testimony of their worthlessness from a philatelic point of view, a good many collectors will be inclined to ask whether these things ought not to be excluded from the catalogues. To admit them and then follow modern purists in leaving out the black "V.R." because "it was never issued to the public" seems to show at least a little want of consistency.

# Notable Philatelists.

## W. L. Chew, J.P.

MORE than once attention has been drawn to the fact that amongst the prominent philatelists of this country so many happen to be members of the legal profession. It will therefore not come as any shock to our readers to find that the subject of our sketch this month is still another example to be added to the long list, Mr. Chew being a well-known solicitor practising in the North of England. He resides at Hankelow Court, Staffordshire, and is a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire.

His first acquaintance with stamps was made in his schoolboy days in the early sixties; and even in those days Mr. Chew used a blank album for his stamps, a collection which we understand he still retains.

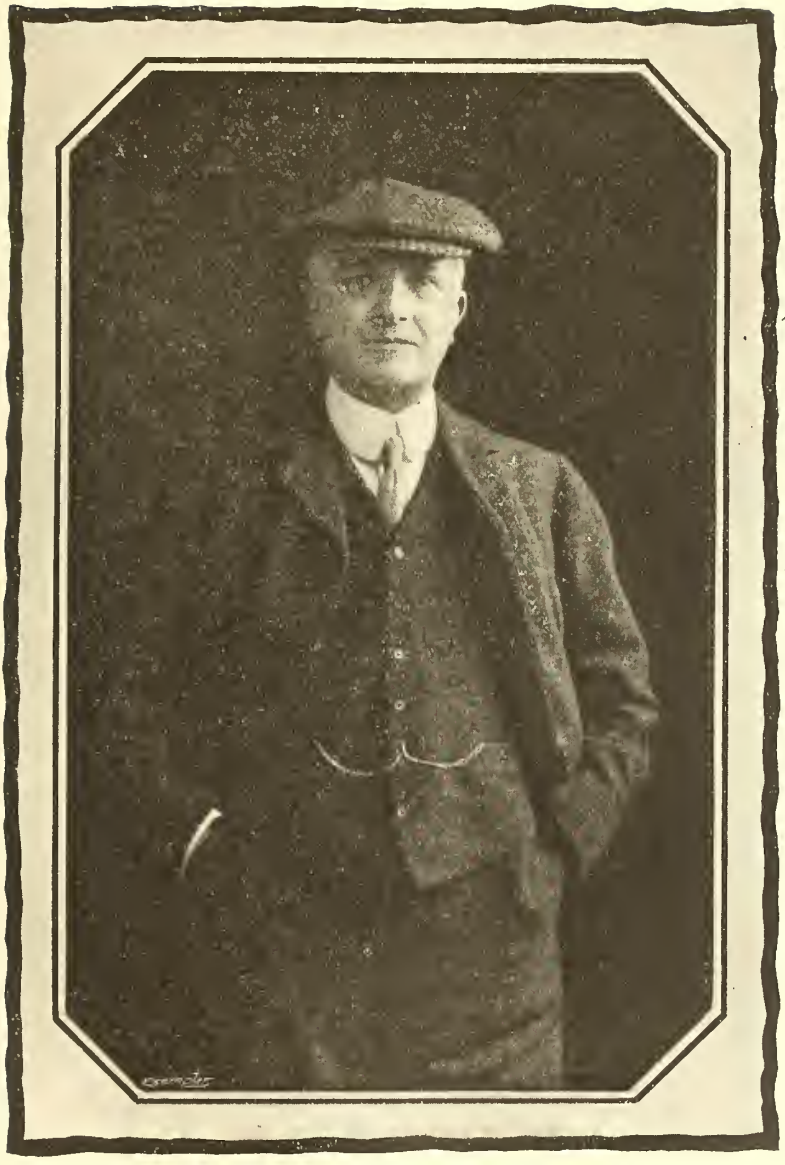
Upon leaving school in 1863 for the purpose of being articled, he gave up collecting and did not catch the fever again until some thirteen years ago, since which time, on and off, he has been keen upon Great Britain and British Colonials unused. Commencing when he did he was perhaps wise in the determination not to attempt to collect Australia, New Zealand, or Mauritius; and by thus eliminating these he restricted his field of operations to one which he thought he could encompass. He is particularly strong in British East Africa, British Central Africa, and British South Africa, and has a fine lot of Uganda, especially of the second issue, and Heligoland in entire sheets, whilst his Zanzibar and West African Colonies are very good.

Being distinctly a member of what is known as the "Manchester School," his collection including innumerable entire sheets, some of which, particularly the provisional surcharges on the Sierra Leone issue of 1897, have proved of much assistance to the London Society in the compilation of Part III. of Africa.

Mr. Chew was educated in London and speaks of the times when he went in his schooldays to a place which was known to him as "Change Alley," situate somewhere near St. Paul's, and where at midday in the dinner-hour some scores of boys and men of all ages were engaged together swapping and selling stamps. In those days (1860 to 1863), he says, it was a recognized rendezvous.

Besides stamps Mr. Chew possesses a handsome collection of china, gold coins, old furniture, pictures, tapestry, and old silver; and these cannot fail to from time to time draw his attention from stamps, but it is a matter for congratulation that in the course of a few months he always comes back to his stamps and collects them again with greater zeal than ever.

He has been a member of the London Philatelic Society for some years, and although he has as yet not participated in any Exhibitions his interest is very keenly aroused in the forthcoming one to be held in London, at which, if he decides to exhibit, we should not be surprised to see him worthily uphold the best traditions of the North.



W. L. Chew, J.P.

# Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 148).

A Ministerial Order of the 16th March, 1853,[1] determined that from the 1st April the style of the stamp for journals should be changed. The document in question gave the Director of the Stamp Office instructions for this change, for which no special decree was necessary. The Stamp Office gave notice of it in its turn to the Post Office, which on the 31st March delivered the first supply of the new journal stamps.

The "List of the sheets of Stamps applicable to Foreign Newspapers," which was found at the foot of the letter of that date, deserves special mention, since we find that the adhesive stamps of the first printing, printed on reddish violet paper, viz., the stamp with the inscription "B.G. CEN. 9" in *large* letters (the letters B.G.—(Bollo Gazzette)—and figure 9 1½mm. high, cen. 1mm. high), were not printed in sheets of 240 copies like the postage stamps, but only in half sheets. (See Plate III, No. 7, and the descriptive portion).

"Modena, 25th March, 1853.

"Ministry of Finance.

"To the Chief of the Stamp Office, Modena.

"The modifications which have been made in the Patent of 6th September, 1850, for the political newspapers by the later orders of the Austrian Ministry, now accepted in this Duchy also, render a change necessary in our regulations, in order to maintain a uniformity of administration.

"In place of an impressed stamp, the Postal Directorates, on and after the 1st of April, must use an adhesive stamp, which will be supplied by the Stamp Office, a supply which must be maintained in the same manner as usually carried out with letter stamps.

"The Dispatching Office having applied the stamps to the papers will pass them on to the Distributing Post Office, obtaining a receipt shewing the number of papers with stamps applied, and this receipt must be given up to the Minister with the stamp account.

"The Directorate must make out immediately a list of the subscriptions to the newspapers which are published in the States of the League as well as in those outside it, and send it in to the Ministry. Further, at the end of every month a report of the conditions of the associations and of the changes which may have taken place must be also delivered.

"The Stamp Office, by means of the usual vignette with the inscription 'B.G. cent. 9,' which will be supplied by the 'Economo' from the Ministry, shall have the stamps for the papers printed on dark red paper, and shall issue 1,920 to the Postal Directorates and

1 This document was not left on the file, and I have not succeeded in finding it.

supply afterwards any quantity which may be asked for, against an acknowledgment of the same. The receipts marked E and F must also be delivered up, as these are now out of use.

"In view of these arrangements, you will see that the printed instructions for the exaction of the tax imposed by the Law of the 6th September, 1850, are no longer to be observed as far as concerns the foreign papers, instead of which full and careful attention must be given to the present instructions.

"Yours, &c.,

"TARABINI.

"BEDOGNI (Vice Sec.)."

"Modena, 31st March, 1853.

"'Il Magazziniere Centrale della Carta Bollata.'

"To the Postmaster-General, Modena.

"It has been prescribed by a Ministerial Despatch of the 25th inst., No. 2,667, that with to-morrow, 1st of April, the stamping by this office of foreign newspapers with a stamp of cent. 09 is now to cease and the application of an adhesive stamp of similar value to be substituted, which application is to be done by the Dispatching Post Office, all this being in conformity with the present regulations.

"Therefore, conforming to the Ministerial authorization, I am sending you the undermentioned supply of stamps of cent. 09 each, which you will distribute in the quantities you may think fit to the Postal Directorates.

"I enclose the respective delivery note, No. 2, which you will please return, duly signed by you, as per Minister's instructions.

"Yours, &c.,

"BAJ."

"Specification of the Sheets of Stamps for the Foreign Newspapers.

"Stamps, 120 per half sheet, corresponding to eight complete sheets of 240 each; total stamps, 1,920, which at 09 centimes amount to 172.80 lire."

"Modena, 31st March, 1853.

"Estense Post Office.

"To the 'Magazziniere Centrale della Carta Bollata,' Modena.

"Having verified the quantities of the stamps for the foreign newspapers and found it conform to the note sent, the same is hereby returned by this Office duly receipted.

"GANDINI."

"Modena, 1st April, 1853.

"General Directorate of the Estense Post.

"To the Post Office of Massa (and Reggio).

"By superior arrangements, in consequence of changes adopted by the Austrian Ministry in the stamping of newspapers, I have to inform

you that the practice of applying adhesive stamps of the same value as the stamp usually adopted, viz., 09 centimes, is now introduced. I am sending you a supply of 240 stamps, which you will replenish in the manner usually adopted for postage stamps.

"I shall be glad to receive the list of the newspaper associations in your Directorate, to be sent to the Minister, as well as the receipt for the stamps I am sending. This amount will be placed to the debit of your office in the same manner as for the postage stamps.

"GANDINI."

The question was raised whether the Ministries which received foreign political newspapers should in their turn pay the tax. The doubt was expressed in the following Note, directed to the Sovereign, who decided in the affirmative. This has not much interest for us, but the following document has a certain amount of importance, because it informs us of the quantities of stamps impressed at Modena from the 7th of February to the 31st March, 1853.

"Your Royal Highness.

"According to the original account, which is herewith humbly presented, of the Post Office General, it appears that from the 7th February to the end of March, 8,182 political newspapers received the impression of the stamp, amounting in all to 736.38 lire, of which, however, 359.10 lire remain unpaid, which refer to papers for various Authorities, as per the enclosed lists A and B.

"As it is to be desired that these open amounts should be eliminated, Your Royal Highness is requested to deign to let your opinion be known about the matter, viz., whether the unpaid taxes in question should be collected or whether they should be written off, and in this latter case whether for the simplification of the accounts the papers are to be supplied to the Ministries free of tax.

"The Minister of Finance,

"Modena, 14th April, 1853. "TARABINI."

"For the sake of regularity we desire that the Ministries pay the tax on the papers like the others. The Minister of Finance, however, is to arrange for the reduction of the stamp on foreign papers from 9 to 3 centimes per paper.

"28th April, 1853. "FRANCESCO."

The register of the postage and newspaper stamps, which was kept with the greatest care by the Central Keeper, shews us that during May, 1853, 1,600 sheets of 240 9 centime stamps each were printed for the newspapers. This second printing, for which the same kind of violet paper was used as for the first printing, had the inscription "B.G. cen. 9." in smaller type (letters B.G. and figure 9 $1\frac{1}{4}$mm. in height, cen. $\frac{3}{4}$mm. high (see Plate III, No. 8). We have, of course, no document which mentions the change of these characters. It was doubtless caused by the inconvenience of using larger type in the small space left empty in the "clichés."

In the same register, under date 30th September, 1857, the following are entered :—

"9 centime stamps for newspapers, 240 per sheet, which were printed, gummed, and finished by Mr. Montruccoli in the current month, say 2,000 sheets."

Those 2,000 sheets were stamps with the inscription "CENT. 9." without the initials B.G. (see Plate III, No. 9).

Although the Duke on the 28th April, 1853, expressed the wish that the tax on the foreign papers should be reduced to 3 centimes, it was instead raised to 10 on the cessation of the Austro-Estense-Parmense Treaty,[1] as was established by Art. 6 of the Note, which I herewith produce (vide the often quoted *Collez. Generale delle Leggi, &c.*, Vol. XXXVI., Part II, year 1857, p. 100, and the *Messaggere di Modena*, No. 1,611, of the 26th October, 1857).

"The Minister of Finance,

Authorised by Royal Edict of the 13th inst., prescribes as follows:—

"1. The Tariff, Regulations, and Rules approved by his Royal Highness our Most Gracious Sovereign in the aforementioned Edict, and which are to come into force on the 1st November next and to be observed in these States, are deposited in copy at the Delegations of the Ministry for the Interior, at the 'Comunità dello Stato,' and with the Secretaries of the Intendancies of Finance, in order that anyone may have access to same.

"2. On the 1st of November the new Customs line on the Parmense frontier and an intermediate line towards Lombardo-Venetia comes into force.

"3. The collection of import, export, and transit duties will therefore be regulated by the laws and tariff mentioned above: contravention of the Custom duties will be punished according to the new penal regulations, and cases treated in accordance with the new manner of procedure.

"4. The line which in Art. 2 of the Customs regulations is termed internal is fixed at 4 kilometres in a direct line from the frontier.

"5. Instructions for the guidance of the offices in manipulating the duties have been compiled and distributed, and must be strictly carried out by them.

"6. On the 1st of November the tax on advertisements and almanacs ceases. Political newspapers will be subject to a tax of

[1] The Government of Parma sent to Vienna and to Modena a formal refusal to renew the Treaty before it had elapsed. At the special instigation of De Brück, Austrian Minister of Commerce, a Customs Convention was then concluded between Austria and the Duchy of Modena, which commenced on the 1st December, 1857. This, however, remained in force for a very short time on account of protests from the Sardinian States, which perceived therein a breach in the Treaties with Austria; consequently it was repealed on the 15th April, 1859. For this Convention the extension to the Duchy of two Treaties was substituted, one for commerce, the other for the repression of contraband, which Austria had with the Sardinian States (18th October and 22nd November, 1851).

10 centimes, by means of the application of a stamp. With regard to playing cards, the notice of the 28th December, 1849, is again brought into force.

"7. The new procedure, as being a general law, will be applied to all contraventions, attempted or carried out, of the laws for the payment of taxes.

"FERDINANDO CASTELLANI TARABINI.

"A. RIVOLTI, Secretary.

"Modena, 19th October, 1857."

Following the preceding document the Ministry of Finance requested a statement of the 9 centime stamps remaining to be drawn up, and ordered the 10 centime stamps to be printed, "making use of the dies of the 10 centime letter stamps."

"Modena, 28th October, 1857.

"The Minister of Finance

"As the political foreign newspapers on the 1st of November next are to be subjected to a 10 centime tax, in accordance with the Notification of the 19th inst., to be applied by means of a stamp, and on the same day the arrangements of the Notification of the 28th December, 1849, having to come into force with reference to playing cards

prescribes:—

"1. That the manufacture of the 10 centime stamps is to be confided to the 'Bollo Carta' delegate. Paper of the same colour as that of the newspaper stamps is to be employed, but use is to be made of the die for the 10 centime letter stamps.

"2. That the Post Office General is to draw up a statement of the remainder of the stamps at present in use for papers, with reference to the Modena Post Office as well as those of Reggio and Massa.

"3. That the Assistant Accountant-General shall draw up a statement of the remainders of the stamps existing in the Stamp Office.

"4. That the Stamp Office from the 1st of November next follows the regulations in the Notification of the 28th December, 1849.

"The present regulations are to be communicated to the Accountant's Department.

"TARABINI."

"Modena, 28th October, 1857.

"Ministry of Finance.

"In accordance with my Notification of the 19th inst., on the 1st of the coming month of November, foreign political newspapers are to be subjected to the tax of 10 centimes by the application of a stamp for the purpose. I have ordered the Stamp Office to arrange for this stamp, using paper of the same colour as that employed up to now for newspaper stamps and adopting the die of the 10 centime letter stamps.

"I request you to draw up a statement of the remainder of the stamps at present in use for newspapers up to the 31st inst., both at

this post office as well as at those of Reggio and Massa, sending me same immediately.

"You will please also instruct the Assistant Accountant-General to proceed with a similar statement of the remainders in the Stamp Office.

"TARABINI."

The following is the statement asked for, and I give also three letters from the Minister of Finance referring to same, from the last of which we see that the packet containing 2,007 sheets of newspaper stamps was sent to the Economo Generale of the Ministry himself.

"Modena, 31st October, 1857.

"To his Excellency the Minister of Finance, Modena.

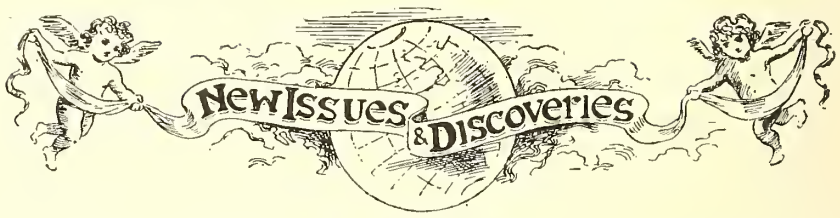
"In accordance with your Excellency's order, No. 9,379, the undersigned Assistant Accountant-General of the Ministry, together with the Magazziniere, Carlo Baj, have obtained from the Carta Bollata Office a quantity of sheets of stamps for newspapers, as follows, viz. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 parcel of sheets ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| 1 ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| 1 ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| 1 ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| 1 ,, ,, ... ... ... ... | 500 |
| Single sheets ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| Total sheets ... ... | 2,507 |

These have been made up into one packet, sealed with red wax impressed with the seal of the Carta Bollata Office and another seal containing the letters F.B., which packet is hereby sent with the enclosed statement, drawn up in duplicate, one of which is to be forwarded to his Excellency the Minister for Finance, and the other is to be kept in the Carta Bollata Office.

"F. BORSARI.
"CARLO BAJ."

*(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.**—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. that the values from ½a. to 12as. inclusive are now current with multiple watermark.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

½a. green and dull green.
1a. carmine and grey-black.
2a purple and dull lilac.
2½a. blue.
3a. green and chocolate.
4a. black and green
6a. violet and green.
8a. pale blue and grey-black.
12a. orange-yellow and grey-black.

**British South Africa.**—In connection with the forthcoming visit of the British Association to Rhodesia, the British South Africa Company have issued a special set, consisting of 1d., 2½d., 5d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s., the design on which represents a view of the Victoria Falls. This issue will also serve to commemorate the formal opening, during the British Asscciation's visit to the Falls, of the bridge across the Zambesi River, one of the greatest engineering marvels of modern times, and a most important link in the Cape to Cairo railway. The stamps are the work of Messrs. Waterlow and the design is illustrated below.




*Adhesives.*

1d. red.
2½d. ultramarine.
5d. claret.
1s. blue-green.
2s. 6d. black.
5s. mauve.

**Ceylon.**—The Service stamps on multiple paper that we referred to with some reserve last month prove not to be authentic. We thought the combination seemed rather suspicious.

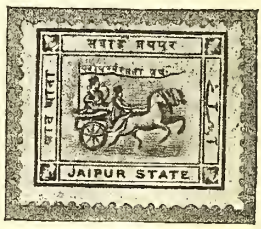
**Gibraltar.** Morocco Agencies.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 50c. on multiple watermark paper.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

50c. violet.

**India.** Jaipur.—We have received an 8as. additional to the values already chronicled.




*Adhesive.*

8as. bright violet.

Holkar.—We have also received a 2as. from this State; it is of the 1904 type.

*Adhesive.*

2as. brown.

**St. Vincent.**—We are advised by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. of the appearance of the 6d. value with multiple watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

6d. lilac and brown.

**Sierra Leone.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the current set, with the exception of the £1, has been issued

with multiple watermark. The ½d. and 1d. we have already listed.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1½d purple and black.
2d. ,, orange.
2½d. ,, ultramarine.
3d. ,, grey.
4d. ,, carmine.
5d. ,, black.
6d. ,, purple.
1s. green and black.
2s. ,, ultramarine.
5s. ,, carmine.

**Straits Settlements.** Federated Malay States.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 5c. upon the new paper.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

5c. green and red on yellow.

## Foreign Countries.

**Belgium.**—Here we have three values with the new portrait. The set now consists of 10, 20, 25, 35 and 50c., and 1 and 2fr.

*Adhesives.*

50c. grey.
1fr. orange.
2fr. violet.

**Chili.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of a new issue of which so far they have only seen the two values forwarded. The stamps are engraved and bear, we suppose, another authentic likeness of Columbus.




*Adhesives.*

3c. brown. Perf. 12.
5c. blue. ,,

**Denmark.**—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us a specimen of the new 4 öre stamp, just issued. As will be seen it is not ornamental if inexpensive.




*Adhesive.*

4 öre blue.

**France.** New Caledonia. — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of the new pictorial set. The 1c. to 15c. and 20c. to 75c. are of ordinary size, and shew respectively a bird and a small view in the centre. The 1, 2, and 5 francs are oblong, measuring 40 × 24m., and picture a ship in full sail.

*Adhesives.*

1c. black on greenish-grey.
2c. lilac-brown on white.
4c. blue on orange.
5c. green on white.
10c rose ,,
15c. violet ,,
20c. brown ,,
25c. blue on greyish.
30c. brown on orange.
40c. rose on greenish.
50c. carmine on orange.
75c. olive-green on greenish.
1f. blue on green.
2f. rose on lilac.
5f. black on orange.

Indo-China.—The 2 and 40c. of the type shewn below have now been surcharged "Chine."




*Adhesives.*

2c. claret on yellow.
40c. black on azure.

**Norway.**—The following are the numbers issued of the recent provisionals.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Kr. .. .. .. | 100,000. |
| 1 Kr. 50 o. .. .. .. | 50,000. |
| 2 Kr. .. .. .. | 50,000. |

**Portugal.**—The 25r. has been changed in colour, now appearing in yellow with value in red.

*Adhesive.*

25r. yellow and red.

Nyassa.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shewn us a specimen of the 150r. with centre inverted. We understand a sheet of fifty was discovered.

*Adhesive.*

150r. orange-brown and black. Centre inverted.

**Roumania.**—The *Monthly Journal* has unearthed some more varieties of perforation ; they are as follows :—

*Adhesives.*

50b. of 1890. Wmk. Arms. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
3b. of 1894. Wmk. P.R. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

*Postage Due stamp.*

5b. green, thin paper, pink on back. Compound perf.

*Special Delivery stamp.*

25b. vermilion Wmk. Arms. Compound perf.

**Russia.**—Two more perforation varieties have been found in the Patriotic set. *Ewen's Weekly* lists the 3 kop., perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the 7 kop., perf. 13.







*Adhesives.*

3 kop. dull rose and pale green. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.
7 kop. blue and flesh. Perf. 13.

**Spain.**—A 2cc. stamp for Express Delivery has been issued, the design of which we hope to illustrate shortly.

*Adhesive*

*Express Letter stamp.*

20c. red.

# Notes and News.

### Recent Fijian Stamps.

It has been reported in various American and Continental journals that the recent issue of Fijian stamps were procurable postmarked to order. We at once came to the conclusion that the information was absolutely untrue, as the postal authorities in Fiji, we thought, would never lend themselves to such shady business. Our inquiries have not proved the truth of our conclusions; and it has also brought to light certain facts which probably caused the journals in question to make their statement.

Some little time ago our publisher was offered an unbroken sheet of each value, 1d. to 5s., every stamp lightly postmarked, and the original gum on it untouched. The explanation given was that a merchant had invested in these stamps, and, to enhance their value, had them postmarked. He asked face value, but was prepared to accept less. Being desirous to find out if these stamps were sold postmarked to order by the authorities, as the foreign journals alleged, we wrote to the Colonial Postmaster at Suva, asking if such was the case, also the prices at which they could be obtained. Before the reply reached us we were informed that several lots had been offered in Sydney by Melbourne dealers. In one instance the values tallied exactly with the sheets offered to our publisher (1d. to 5s.) The lot offered in Sydney did not include the $\frac{1}{2}$d.

The reply we received from the Colonial Postmaster at Suva was as follows:—"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, and in reply I have to inform you that the report with regard to postmarked sets of obsolete stamps being issued is unfounded. If you apply to Mr. ——, of Suva, he will be able to furnish you with the information you ask for, regarding price of Fiji stamps, etc."

The gentleman mentioned in the letter was communicated with. From his reply we learn that a certain firm purchased 105 full sets and sent them to Sydney, but recalled them as he was offered such a ridiculously low price. He was now prepared to sell them at 3s. 6d per set, although some four weeks previously he asked 7s. 9d. (face value of the set). Meanwhile the Melbourne dealers are offering the sets at prices varying between the two first quoted.

What we do not know as yet, and what we want to know is this: Since the Fijian authorities deny the issue of the postmarked sets, how is it that these sets get on to the market postmarked in sheets, and offered at less than half face value?—*The Australian Philatelist.*

### The Morocco Error.

A correspondent writes to us that through an influential gentleman living in Morocco he endeavoured to get a copy of the error chronicled for the first time in this paper in May last; but that his friend tells him that the errors have now all been removed from the sheets and sold to a Jew.

### The Junior Philatelic Society.

A Beginners' Exchange Branch has been formed in connection with this very much active Society, and is to be conducted on the lines of Exchange pure and simple. The reason for this is that the Committee feel that it is, perhaps, a little undesirable for young collectors to do their exchanging on the cash basis, inasmuch as it tends to foster in them a desire to make money out of stamp collecting, which is, unquestionably, detrimental to the true spirit of the hobby.

If a beginner be successful in selling a few stamps, he at once wants "to go one better," and he may end in regarding his stamps as desirable only for what they will "fetch." The result is that his interest in stamps *per se* wanes, if not vanishes altogether, and he is tempted to sell his collection itself.

### Bombay Philatelists' Dinner.

On Saturday evening, June 3rd, the members of the Bombay Stamp Club held their annual dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel, the occasion being the second anniversary of the club's inception. Major E. J. Keane, the President, presided and was supported by the Vice President, Mr. A. R. Sharp, and Mr. C. B. Robinson, the entertainment secretary. There were also present:—Messrs. C. E. Howard, R. H. Tucker, A. C. Bowden, H. Ryan, T. C. Walsh, J. W. Denzler, R. Phillips, J. Phillips, G. H. Baker, L. Carroll and D Harrington.

A well-appointed dinner was served, the menu card being a very ornate specimen of the printers' art, representing among its features several notable philatelic treasures, including the Mulready and Jubilee envelopes. It also showed well executed portraits of members of the club committee for 1905.

After the loyal toasts had been duly proposed and honoured, the President rose to propose the toast of the evening, "The Union Stamp Club and Philately." He reminded his hearers that Philately did not only mean collecting stamps, but was a study of history and geography in a most pleasing form, besides being a fine art in the truest sense. Concluding, he gave the members a delightful resumé of the now famous "James Easy" letters.

Various other toasts were proposed by Messrs Robinson, Sharp, Tucker and Walsh and were duly responded to, and the taking of a flashlight photo of the members brought a very pleasant and enjoyable evening to a close.—*Times of India.*

### Corea.

The *Phil. Echo* chronicles the following perforations of the 1895 and 1900 issues of Corea. They have been supplied by Mr. C. A. Howes.

Issue 1895.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 poon | green | .. .. | 11½ × 12, 13 |
| 10 ,, | blue | .. .. .. | 11½ × 12 — |
| 25 ,, | lake | .. .. .. | 11½ × 12 — |
| 50 ,, | violet | .. .. .. | 11½ × 12, 13 |

Issue 1900-1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 rin | grey | .. .. .. .. | 10, 11 |
| 1 cheun | light green | .. .. .. | 10, 11 |
| 2 ,, | blue | .. .. .. .. | 10 — |
| 2 ,, | light blue | .. .. .. | 11 |
| 3 ,, | red | .. .. .. .. | 10, 11 |
| 4 ,, | carmine | .. .. .. | 10, 11 |
| 5 ,, | rose | .. .. .. .. | 10, 11 |
| 6 ,, | deep blue | .. .. .. | 10, 11 |
| 10 ,, | violet | .. .. .. .. | — 11 |
| 20 ,, | red-brown | .. .. .. | — 11 |
| 50 ,, | olive-green and rose | .. | — 11 |
| 1 wen | dark green, rose, and lilac | .. | — 11 |
| 2 ,, | lilac and yellow-orange | .. | — 11 |

According to Mr. Howes, Nos. 25, 27, and 28 in Kohl are stamps made for collectors by the Japanese Kuroiwa in Chemulpo, also the stamps surcharged in black, Nos. 7-10. No 26 is also very doubtful.—*D.B.Z.*

### Postal Prohibition.

Mr. W. H. Terry kindly sends us the following translation from a Zurich newspaper:—

"Picture postcards are in circulation which bear on the reverse side coloured facsimiles of current unused Swiss postage stamps. Although these facsimiles may not be exactly true copies, it is possible that they may be put to improper use. The Postal Administration, in October last, prohibited a publishing firm from further manufacturing such cards, allowing them only to use up their stock in hand.

"They (the Postal Administration) are of opinion that the time has now arrived to entirely prohibit the sale of cards with facsimiles of current unused Swiss postage stamps, of the same size, or nearly the same size, as the official stamps, according to the last paragraph of Article 38 of the Federal Law relating to the Postal Monopoly, and to prevent such cards being forwarded by post. The postal officials have been instructed to call the attention of retailers of such cards to this prohibition, and to inform the head postal authorities if the aforesaid retailers should continue to sell them, so that proceedings may be instituted against them for infringement of the postal rights.

"Such cards handed in to the post are not to be forwarded, but to be returned to the sender marked 'inadmissible'; or, if this is impossible, to be treated as undeliverable.

"It is to be expressly remarked that postcards bearing imitations of stamps already out of issue or facsimiles bearing a postmark or other such obliteration which prevents their being improperly used to frank postal matter do not fall under this prohibition."—*Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, July 15th, 1905.

### A Useful Gift.

When H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was last in Paris he expressed a wish to possess a collection of the stamps of France, and according to *Le Journal de Philatelic* the President of the Republic has now sent him two albums containing copies of all issues for France and Colonies since 1849.

*Mekeel's Weekly* in a special Swedish number containing a portrait of his son-in-law, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, the Hon. President of the Swedish Philatelic Society, states that his collection is particularly strong in Europeans and especially in the stamps of the German States.

### Federation of Belgian Philatelists.

We reproduce the following note, written by "Argus" to *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, as it so fully reflects the opinion upon Exhibitions expressed several times in the *Philatelic Record*:—

"The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Federation of Belgian Philatelists was held at Liége on June 25th. The societies forming the Federation were represented by numerous delegates. In the course of the sitting the chief secretary disclosed the reasons which have prevented the Federation from carrying out the project brought forward last year, with regard to organising an "Exposition du Timbre" on the occasion of the International Exhibition held at Liége.

"As is always the case, the project fell through owing to lack of funds and the indifference of collectors. And it will be so always until all collectors form a group in the shape of a powerful federation, which would not have to draw back in face of the expenses entailed by an Exhibition. For, no matter what one may think of it, an Exhibition is one of the means which ought to be used for convincing the public mind that philately, formerly a simple recreation, has become to-day a real science."

### International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

The Prospectus of the Exhibition has now been practically completed and will probably be issued early in September, 1905, after it has been submitted to and approved by the General Committee, which includes many of the leading collectors, not only in this country, but also on the Continent and in America.

The Exhibition will be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the present Postmaster-General and the three preceding Postmasters-General as Vice-Patrons, while the Chairmanship of the Committee has been accepted by the Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford.

The continuity of the Exhibition with that held in London in 1897 is indicated by the fact that the Duke of Norfolk, who was then the Postmaster-General and a patron of the Exhibition, is now one of the four Vice-Patrons of the 1906 Exhibition.

The Committee have done and will do everything in their power to make the Exhibition of 1906 at least as successful as the one in 1897, and if they receive, as they anticipate, the co-operation and support of philatelists generally there can be no doubt about the result.

Information as to the Exhibition can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretaries at 13, Walbrook, London, E.C., and remittances by donors or guarantors can be sent direct to the Hon. Treasurer, F. Reichenheim, Esq., 29, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W. The Committee will be glad to receive further promises of financial support.

Donors and guarantors to the Exhibition will be entitled to tickets of admission.

H. R. Oldfield, Hon. Sec.
L. L. R. Hausburg, Asst. Hon. Sec.

### The "Australian Philatelist" on a Commonwealth Issue.

"A sub-committee was appointed by the Sydney Philatelic Club to discuss the question of a uniform set of Commonwealth stamps with the Postmaster General. The principal spokesman of the deputation was Mr. A. F. Bassett Hull, president of the club, who placed the whole matter, so as to say, in a nutshell before the P.M.G., and that gentleman got seized of facts such as to draw from him greater attention than Ministers usually give to deputations on matters of which they think they know all about. It was evident from the P.M.G.'s reply that the question had not been brought before him in the light it was by the deputation. His reply was, naturally, cautious, although he was in full sympathy with the views of the deputation. The question is: will he be guided by the sound arguments and advice of the deputation, or will he be swayed by officers of his department, who have fully proved that they have little or no grasp of the situation. The importance of the interview with the P.M.G. cannot be over estimated. Had it not taken place, in all probability we would have seen a series in the shape of the 9d. Commonwealth stamp, which will always rank as a disgraceful production, whilst the design and plates would also have been locally done. Mr. Bassett Hull showed the Minister some stamps of a design and execution that must have opened his eyes if he had the present Australian issues in mind. The P.M.G. showed a disposition towards the King's head on the proposed new stamps, but, as one of the deputation pointed out, we are all mortal, and should death happen to overtake His Majesty as soon as the new stamps were ready for issue, and his successor intimated a desire to see his profile on our stamps,

all the expense incurred would be lost. A capable artist could design a set of Commonwealth stamps which would represent all the principal industries or main characteristics of the States, and rank with the best of the artistic stamps yet issued."

We are surprised, and much regret our esteemed contemporary should take the view expressed in the concluding portion of its editorial, a view which is entirely opposed to old world Australian philately, and one which, if adopted, will only please collectors of picture stamps.

#### Abyssinia.

The Ethiopian post was established on August 22nd, 1899, although the stamps had been on sale, both unused and "postmarked," for several years previously. In May, 1899, the unsurcharged set was withdrawn and a new set with overprint "Ethiopie" substituted. This in its turn was superseded in April, 1902, by a set overprinted "Bosta," in Amharic characters, and the latter in April (?), 1903, by another new set, this time overprinted "Maleket," also in Amharic characters In November, 1904, a second printing of a thousand sets of the latter was made, the overprint being slightly smaller.

On January 1st, 1905, the stamps were overprinted with European currency. In the first printing the surcharge was made in various colours, blue, red, violet, grey, black; in the second printing, now in use, the overprint is uniformly in violet. An exception is made with the blue 1 gairsh, which is overprinted in aniline red. Through carelessness many stamps had the overprint inverted.

At the end of January, and during February and March, the 5c. stamps were exhausted, they were accordingly replaced by the ¼ gairsh overprinted "Ethiopie" and afterwards by "Bosta," plus "05" In some of the "Bosta" series the value "05" has a bar under it. When these were used up the ½ gairsh red was surcharged "5 c m" on each half and cut diagonally for use. When, on March 30th, 1905, the ordinary ¼ gairsh with overprint "05" in violet was again exhausted, the Post Office made 500 each of the 16 gairsh, overprinted "Ethiopie" and "Bosta," into ¼ gairsh stamps by surcharging "05." *E. W. S. News.*

#### Penmarked Australians.

The reading of a paper by Mr. Waddington, the exchange superintendent, at the June meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Club provoked a deal of interesting discussion. The subject chosen by the speaker was "Conditions in relation to catalogue values." One of the members touched the question of value of penmarked specimens. He instanced the issues of Tasmania prior to 1863 (the date fiscal regulations compelled the stamping of receipts and other documents). In many instances the stamps used for postal purposes were cancelled with a penmarked number only; the figures denoting the number of the post office which had no other method of cancelling stamps. Yet in the catalogues a stamp thus cancelled, which, with the proper postmark, is priced at from, say, 15s. to 70s., is valued only at so many pence. This and other similar anomalies in Australian issues has never received the attention of the leading philatelic authorities. Penmarked Tasmanians prior to 1863 can thus be easily separated from stamps used for fiscal purposes. In Queensland, newspaper proprietors sending parcels of newspapers by post were allowed to cancel the stamps used to prepay postage by simply writing the name of the newspaper or the proprietors across the stamp, and no further cancellation was done by the postal authorities. Yet these stamps are in the penmarked condition of little value. The Victorian 4d. beaded oval is also known cancelled with a penmark, yet no fiscal duties were in force until 1880. The 2d. star of New Zealand, the early Fiji's, and some of the early New South Wales' are also known in a penmarked condition. Would it not be in the province of the Sydney Philatelic Club to offer a suggestion to the philatelic authorities in England with a view of having the true value of these stamps put on its proper basis?—*The Australian Philatelist.*

#### The Postal Congress.

The *Centralblat*, the official organ of the Swiss Mercantile Society, says:—

"According to the regulations of the Postal Union a general meeting of all the states belonging to the Postal Union has to take place every five years. Eight years have passed since the last meeting was held at Washington, and nothing definite has been decided up to now as to the new congress. The Italian Government, whose turn it is to convene the delegates this time, is hesitating to do so on account of the present political outlook, but most likely the congress will take place this autumn at Rome. There will be plenty of work in store for it, as from the boards of trade and commerce, in particular, numerous 'wishes' will be submitted to the assembly.

"No doubt it will interest some of our readers to learn something about the improved facilities to be proposed by the commercial world.

"1. Increase of weight for letters in the international exchange from 15 to 20 grammes. This privilege is already in force between Germany and Austria and Switzerland, so there is no reason why it should not be extended to the other countries belonging to the Union.

"2. Abolition of the *penal* fee on letters, cards, etc., which are insufficiently stamped, only the missing amount ought to be raised.

"3. Increase of the limit of weight for samples to 500 grammes.

"4. Introduction of the payment on delivery system in all countries. It has proved most hindering to business that the 'collect on delivery' system is not adopted by England, Russia and other countries.

"5. Introduction of the money order services in all States. Indemnity ought to be paid for delayed deliveries. The post office, which is at fault, should be compelled to pay an indemnity for all letters which do not reach their destination in time.

"6. Reduction of the money order rates. The limit of weight for parcels ought to be raised to 5 kilos in the international exchange.

"7. Uniform regulations as regards to the customhouse declarations."

#### Chalked Surfaced Paper.

We have been shown the current twopence and one shilling on chalked surfaced paper, and understand that all the Colonial King's head will in course of time be printed upon this paper. The variety is one of the kind which interests specialists only, and, therefore, no reference will be made to them under the New Issues column.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The official stamp of 25c. of the 1891/96 issue of Luxemburg surcharged S.P. has been found, perf. 12½.

* * *

The 2 cents violet (Liliuokolani) of the 1891 issue of Hawaii has been seen used cut in two on a letter.

* * *

The current 3½ and 7 roubles stamps of Russia have been transformed into those of the 1884 issue by the elimination of the thunderbolts.

# Correspondence.

#### New Cretan Stamps.

*To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."*

DEAR SIR,—Since writing the notes on the new Cretan stamps in the March number (p. 45), I have received the official pamphlet,* translated from the Greek, descriptive of the issue. It appears that the authorities followed Svoronos more closely than I supposed, his descriptions having been modified in some magazine articles that appeared later than his published *Numismatique*. Will you therefore kindly let me make the following corrections?

*5 lepta.* Svoronos (*Revue Belge de Numismatique*, 1894) says that it *is* Britomartis (Artemis) seated in an oak tree.

*20 lepta.* The dispute as to the figure seems to be a verbal one, as Cydon is described as "the Cretan Jupiter," and the figure is so called by Svoronos in later articles.

*50 lepta.* The pamphlet asserts that Svoronos calls this Ariadne. This is a mistake, and my reference to his work is quite correct.

*3 drachmai.* The upper corners show on the left a monster, with a woman's body and a bull's head (from seals found at Zacros). On the right is an archer (fragment of a steatite vase found at Knossos). They are described by Dr. Evans.

Yours faithfully,

B. T. K. SMITH.

London,
*June, 1905.*

* *Les Nouveaux Timbres-Poste de l'Ile de Crète.* (La Canée, 1905). [10 pp.] The part relating to the 1905 issue has been reprinted in *El Filatélico Espanol* (April, 1905).

THE

# Philatelic Record.

SEPTEMBER, 1905.

## Editorial Notes.

THE greatest philatelic event since the introduction of the multiple watermark is, we suppose, the employment of chalk surfaced paper for the colonial, and also the home issues, as announced by us last month. We believe we were the first journal to publish the information, which came to hand just before going to press, and in the hastily written note in the Notes and News we indicated the view that the contemplated change did not call for the special attention of collectors except those of the specialist class. From this opinion, although formed on the spur of the moment, we see no reason to depart, and feel flattered that it has apparently met with the approval of the Editors of one or two other magazines who have adopted the same view.

**Chalk Surfaced Paper.**

What will the makers of the trade catalogues say on the subject? It is useless urging general collectors not to recognise the difference between the old paper and the new if different prices are quoted for them in the leading catalogues. They are the very class of collectors who attach an altogether exaggerated view to the importance of the catalogue, and no matter what advice may be tendered to the contrary, if they see the stamps separated in the catalogue they will feel compelled to collect both kinds of paper.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. in their last catalogue in New South Wales do distinguish between "ordinary surfaced paper" and "chalk surfaced paper" in the 1897-1902 issue and very different prices are quoted for the varieties. If this system is perpetuated and made to apply, as in time we suppose it will, to all the King's Head stamps, then we think a very great mistake will have been made by the firm in question and one which could easily be avoided; a footnote in the catalogue to the effect that the stamps exist on chalk surfaced paper is all that is called for without all the values being set out *in extenso*.

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ALTHOUGH the introduction of chalk surfaced paper for all the home and colonial issues is new, the paper itself has been experimented with in some colonies and European countries for the last four or five years.

**Previous Experiments.**

Of the colonies New South Wales was the first, we believe, to employ it in 1901. Amongst European countries Portugal used it so long ago as 1881, and it is there called "paper porcellana," due

presumably to its surface resembling porcelain. It can easily be distinguished from the ordinary paper, but if any collector wishes to satisfy himself he can readily do so by rubbing the surface with a silver coin, which leaves a black mark on the paper in case it has a chalk surface. The stamps printed upon this paper are brittle, and if creased at all are irretrievably spoiled; there is no such thing as pressing a crease out of a stamp printed on chalk surfaced paper, neither will the stamps stand moisture, as they partake of the fugitive nature of the early Russians. It is owing to such considerations that the authorities intend to bring the paper into general use, which they will be able to do in all colonies when surface printing is done. The paper, however, is not suitable for printing engraved stamps, such as Falkland Isles and Turks Islands. It may very well be, however, that these two colonies will adopt the stock design of Messrs. De la Rue & Co., to bring themselves in line, and to obtain the benefits which are claimed for the new paper.

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**Collecting on Historical Principles.**

In these days of advanced specialism few collectors can afford to take up more than one or two countries and treat them upon modern lines. Being confined to so small an area tends to damp a collector's ideas and the pleasure which he naturally expects from his hobby. He does not care to turn his attention to other countries knowing his inability to treat them in the exhaustive manner which he feels, as a philatelist, that he should do. He is, therefore, tempted to sell his specialised collection and start upon another country, as is a favourite practice with some, or maybe he allows his interest to flag.

From this point of view the suggestion contained in the current number of *Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular* has something to recommend it. As is there pointed out, it is not a new one, having been made with some variations about half-a-century ago by Dr. Gray of the British Museum, and in effect it amounts to the compilation of a collection "on historical principles"; not exactly a "type" collection, as it would include only a small proportion of what philatelists call types (for example, one specimen of Brazil, 1878, is to be sufficient, the different frames of the values being disregarded), and because colour varieties would be admitted only when they have a significance, as in the case of Afghanistan. In short, it may be said that varieties are only to be recognised when they tell us something. Upon this principle the first, or "epaulettes," issue of Belgium would sufficiently represent the subsequent ones of 1849-63. On the other hand, a copy of each of the London and Brussels prints of the 1865 type would be required.

We cannot help thinking that such a collection has more to commend it than the "side-shows" which some notable philatelists seem to have favoured during the past few years, such as Pictorial Stamps, Heads of Rulers, Five Shilling Values, Penny Values, and the like. In our opinion it would give more pleasure to ninety-nine out of every hundred people to whom it was shown than an array of, say, Dutch perforations, and be much more likely to interest them in postage stamps.

# Notable Philatelists.

## Ernest R. Ackerman.

ERNEST R. ACKERMAN was born forty-two years years ago in New York City. His father was a Patent Lawyer, and he was first attracted to stamps by noticing the large red stamps on the letters which his father received from the Patent Office of the Interior Department in Washington. The fever took great hold upon him, and at sixteen years of age he conducted an increasing mail business, so extensive that when he finally gave it up two or three years later in order to devote his entire time to mercantile pursuits, a New York dealer paid him $250.00 in cash for a list of the persons with whom he conducted correspondence.

During his boyhood days he somehow or other established himself in the good graces of the Postmaster-General of Spain, and it was through the influence of that gentleman that Mr. Ackerman obtained his large and almost complete collection of Spanish stamps. Enjoying unexceptionable opportunities for travel, Mr. Ackerman has been enabled to pick up a good many rarities merely for the asking, a notable instance of this kind occurring once when he was crossing on the White Star Line steamer "Baltic" in 1880. Noticing that the purser had a pair of 2s. brown Great Britain (of 1880) on his mail which he received at Queenstown, he obtained this valuable envelope merely for the asking.

Through the good graces of the clerks in the Honolulu Post Office in days gone by Mr. Ackerman was able to add many beautiful sheets of Hawaiians to his collection, both of the second issue as well as the "numerals," and including, of course, the later issues. Having travelled a distance exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand miles, from Venezuela to Russia and from the City of Mexico to the Malay Peninsula, as well as twice round the world, it is no wonder that Mr. Ackerman's collection grew rapidly until at the present time he has between 60,000 and 75,000 specimens and between 20,000 and 25,000 varieties in all the branches of Philately. His general collection of Norway and Sweden and Denmark and Iceland is considered by experts to be the finest in the world, without exception, and his collection contains, among other rarities, the following:—

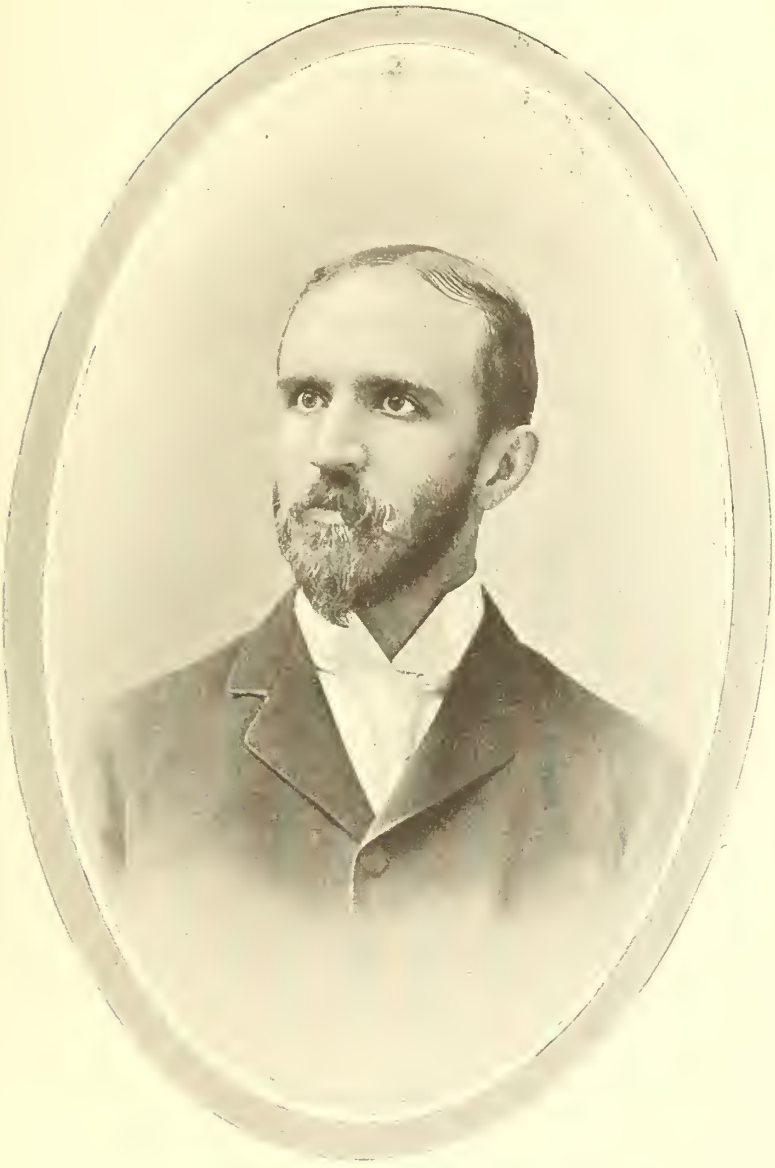
Canada: 7½d. in block of four.
Cape: (triangular) 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1s., in blocks of four and eight; also woodblocks on letters.
Mauritius: Second 1d., in blocks of six.
China: 1 on $5, in blocks of four, and all regular issues complete.
Cuba, Porto Rico, and Phillippines: nearly complete in blocks of four.

United States: 4c. Columbian strip of five in colour of one cent; 1c. Pan-American, inverted centre, strip of five with plate number, 2c. inverted centre, 4c. inverted centre; 1861, 12, 24, 30 and 90c., in strip of four with plate numbers; block of four, 1869, small figures in 1, 2, 3, and 12c.; St. Louis on letter; Providence on letter; block of six $200, first issue U.S. Internal Revenue; strip of three, imperforate $20, probate of Will; block of 7 and 12c. National, unused.
France: Tête-bêche, in blocks of nine.
Bolivia: 500c., 9 and 11 stars.
Abyssinia: On cover.
Spain: Old rare covers in strips and blocks.
Fernando Po: Old rare covers.
Chili: 5 on 30c. inverted on cover.
Buenos Ayres: Corrienties on the cover.
Early issues Dominican Republic in entire sheets.
British Guiana: With one or two exceptions complete.
Early issues of Ceylon in blocks of four.
Block of 3d. and 7½d., first issue of Canada.
Japan: Almost complete, including a large collection of plate numbers.
Blocks of 30c. and 90c., 1869, United States, as well as a large and almost complete collection of United States proofs including some unique varieties.

His plate number collection of the printings of the Bureau of Engravings and Printing is complete from No. 1 to the present time, even the Government not having anything like as complete a set in all the various shades and positions.

Mr. Ackerman was educated at private and public schools and graduated in 1880. While declining the nomination for Congress in 1894, he has served his City as Councillor, besides having been a member of the Electoral College in 1896, serving as its Secretary in 1897.

He is President and Director of the Lawrence Cement Company, one of the largest cement companies in the world; is President of the Feltville Water Company; Director of the Cumberland Hydraulic Cement & Manufacturing Company, United States Portland Cement Corporation, Plainfield Trust Company, and Grand River Plaster Company; Member at large of New Jersey Geological Survey, Member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Union League Club of New York, Building Material Exchange, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, National Association of Manufacturers, Lawyers Club, and American Society of Testing Materials; Associate American Society of Civil Engineers, Fellow of American Geographical Society, and Treasurer of Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers; in fact, in common with other prominent American Philatelists, altogether a very busy man.



Ernest R. Ackerman.

# Orange Free State.

## The 1d. on 5s. and ½d. on 5s. green.

By N. Yaar.

IT is with much satisfaction that I read that such eminent specialists as Mr. Abbott and Baron A. de Reuterskiöld have taken up the question I raised as to the setting of the 1d. on 5s. of Orange Free State. No doubt, sooner or later, this matter would have been settled, but, anyhow, it again proves that wherever philatelists work individually they are sure to meet with some co-operation, and thus clear up points which have hitherto remained a mystery to the philatelic public.

We have now before us three different panes of which the setting has been settled, and it is to be hoped that the last pane, *i.e.*, the left-hand one with the roman "d.", may be in possession of someone who will give us a clear account of this setting, as we are then at the end of this issue, except of course the official documents pertaining thereto, although in time these may also be found.

As soon as my small article on the above subject appeared in print, I had the honour to receive a letter from Baron de Reuterskiöld, showing me the errors I had made in referring to the panes described by Dr. Viner, and asking me for the loan of the pane in my possession. Unfortunately, the article in question was written several months ago, and before it appeared in print in the *Philatelic Record* our firm had sold the pane, and thus it was impossible for me to comply with his request. Apart from a few mistakes on my part (and I was agreeably surprised to notice how few they really were) it seems that I had drawn the diagrams nearly correct; and I wish to add here that our thanks are due to both gentlemen mentioned above for the trouble they have taken in putting me right.

Before I leave this issue a few words must be added in reference to an observation of Mr. Abbott, viz., "This leads me to think that the extent of the surcharge was over one pane only—the sheet of two panes being printed twice." In this I cannot agree with Mr. Abbott. If such had been the case we should have found all the different varieties repeated either in the left- or right-hand panes, according to the order in which they were printed.

But we find in the description of Dr. Viner varieties in places in the right-hand pane not to be met with in the left-hand pane and *vice versâ*. Not only this, but compare the diagram of the left-hand pane drawn by Mr. Abbott in the *Philatelic Record* of January, 1905, and that of the right-hand pane drawn by Baron de Reuterskiöld in the *Philatelic Record* of February, 1905, and you will see they are not similar. Moreover, in the letter mentioned above from the latter gentleman, we find the following diagrams, which I will repeat so that it can be seen at a glance that they are not at all similar.

LEFT-HAND PANE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

RIGHT-HAND PANE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 5 | 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 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Baron de Reuterskiöld adds in his letter, "Right-hand pane I can not guarantee every type, but I think it must be very nearly correct."

For this reason I think Mr. Abbott was mistaken when he stated that the two panes of the sheet were printed after one another with the same setting.

We will now turn our attention to the ½d. on 5s. green issue. In this value I quite agree with Mr. Abbott that the surcharges were repeated on each pane, but again I must differ from him where he states that no varieties are to be met with. Before, however, giving details of the stamps themselves it will be well to look into the history of this issue, and give the reason of their existence in order to clearly understand them.

In April, 1882, at a meeting of the Volksraad it was decided to reduce the inland postage from fourpence to threepence on letters, and from one penny to one half-penny on newspapers for inland use. These new values were immediately ordered from London, but in the meantime, the law being enforced, the authorities again had recourse to the five shillings stamps, which they surcharged with a small "½d." in black, and a black obliterating bar across the original value. These were issued in August, 1882. No record of the setting was chronicled at the time of issue, and we have to thank Mr. Abbott for his diagram, which now fills a much felt void. Personally, I have tried to get sheets of this value, but have only procured so far some blocks. Among this quantity I have noticed some minor varieties, but it seems that the double surcharge was done in a later setting, otherwise this variety would have been duly chronicled at the time. It may also be probable that when a sheet was indistinctly printed it was surcharged a second time, thus causing a double print.

First and foremost I have to mention a distinct variety, which has, up to now, never been chronicled except in the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," of Collin & Calman. It is the variety surcharged "3" on the five shillings value, and, over it, the surcharge "½d."

They (Collin & Calman) catalogued it as a *3 pence* ON ½d. green, black surcharge (No. 24), but my experience and investigation have taught me, on looking at different stamps with this surcharge, that *first* the "3" was printed and *afterwards* the "½d." was put above it. I believe this conclusion to be the correct one, as the "½" shows very clearly, but the figure "3" is only to be found on carefully studying the lines of the imprint and the impression on the back. I presume that this error was caused by the printer observing his blunder and quickly altering it to the new value. That the printer could have made such a mistake can be explained by the fact that he received instructions at the same time to surcharge the 4-pence value with the figure "3," as stated above, on account of the reduction of inland postage, got somewhat confused and mixed up the values in the way described. Whatever the cause may have been, the variety I mention undoubtedly exists, and I will put it down in the following list amongst other varieties met with.

The following is a list of varieties I found while examining these provisionals:—

ISSUE OF AUGUST, 1882.

Type I.*

½d. on five shillings green with black obliterating bar across the original value.

(*a*) Normal surcharge.
(*aa*) Same, with fraction "1" sloping backwards.
(*b*) Same as *a*, but with fraction "2" printed on the reverse side, correct and not reversed, which would be the case if the printing showed *through* the paper.
(*c*) Same as *a*, but double fractional line between "1" and "2."
(*d*) Small figure "3" *under* "½" } found on a pair.
(*e*) Small figure "1" *under* "½" }
(*f*) Same as *a*, but with double fraction "2."

Type II.

This I only quote on the authority of Herr Paul Kohl's Catalogue of 1905. Therein he states that Type I. measures 11¼mm. in height, and Type II. 13mm. Of the latter I have so far not found a specimen, but if it really exists, Mr. Abbott's assertion that all were of the same fount of type is incorrect.

*Double surcharge.*

Although I have not met any *undoubted* genuine, clear double surcharge, I have no doubt that some more varieties may be found, such as misplaced bar, bar above, or both above and below.

* See end of this paper.—N. YAAR.

# The Stamps of Servia after 1898.*

By J. A. H.

*Translated from the "Post" by G. B. DUERST.*

NO country has been mentioned oftener in the philatelic world during the last few years than the Kingdom of Servia. The little Balkan State can proudly say that the name "Servia" moves the hearts of philatelists and opens their purses as a wand does in a fairy tale. What is the cause of this interest? The answer is easily found: Servia is a small country with two-and-a-half millions of inhabitants. The commerce is small, but rising; is mostly in pigs, wool, wheat, and maize. The postal intercourse is small, the numbers of stamps printed small, and of those used for postage a great many are of necessity destroyed.

But more than anything, the political events of the country have aroused this interest. All collectors will remember the excitement caused by the marriage of King Alexander with a lady-in-waiting to his mother, the widow of the engineer Maschin; still more the dreadful events of 1903, when the king and the queen were murdered and the country elected the exiled Karageorgiewitsch family to come back after an absence of forty-five years.

The granite paper of the 1894 issue was found too dear, and it was decided to again print the stamps on ordinary white paper. They were issued as the old stocks ran out. In September, 1898, the 10p. appeared, and the other values followed at long intervals. The change was a happy one, as the perforation was much improved and the stamps could be divided without damaging them. The new stamps could also be taken off the letters much more easily. Servia never used the granite paper again. The stamps were printed in exactly the same shades as those on granite paper. The common perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$ and sometimes $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. The following variations are known:—

$11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$; $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ in all values.
$13 \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ (13 at top, $11\frac{1}{2}$ at bottom) on 5, 10, 15 and 25p.
$13 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ ($11\frac{1}{2}$ at both sides) on 25p.

The printing of the 10p. and 25p. is often faulty. The dates of issue are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 para | red-brown ... ... | 14th July, 1899 (new style). |
| 5 ,, | green ... ... | 29th May, 1899. |
| 10 ,, | rose ... ... ... | 14th September, 1898. |
| 15 ,, | violet ... ... | 14th April, 1900. |
| 20 ,, | orange ... ... | 29th November, 1901. |
| 25 ,, | blue ... ... ... | 14th December, 1901. |
| 50 ,, | dark brown... ... | 14th ,, 1901. |

* The stamps of the previous issues formed the subject of a series of articles by Mr. Duerst in the *P.J.G.B.*, 1899.

The first provisional stamps of Servia were not long in coming after this issue. The cause was that the plates of the 10p. value had become worn and useless, and the 20p. value stamps were surcharged 10 para. Only a small quantity was printed, but as the expected new stamps did not make their appearance, various further printings were required. The 20p. plates suffered also, and the last printing of the provisionals is so bad that the head can scarcely be recognised. These various printings necessitated the surcharge being set up several times, and three distinct types can be distinguished. The distances between the figures in the three types are respectively ½, 1 and 1½mm. The surcharge in Type I. is clean and good, it gets worn in Type II., and is quite bad in Type III. The perforation is in Types I and II. 11½, 13 × 13½, 11½ × 13½, 13½ × 11½, and 13 × 13½; in Type III. 11½ only.

10p. black on 20p. rose, Type I. ... 14th November, 1900.
500,000 stamps. Surcharge 15mm.

10p. black on 20p. rose, Type II. ... 29th November, 1901.
350,000 stamps. Surcharge 14mm.

10p. black on 20p. rose, Type III. ... 14th July, 1902.
350,000 stamps. 14mm.

About a year after the first provisional appeared, the second one was created, namely, the 15p. on 1d. The plates for this value (15p.) also became so worn as to be useless, and the authorities took the 1d. stamps of 1896 and surcharged them 15 para. There are two types; in Type I. the figures are ½mm., and in Type II. 1mm. distant. Both surcharges measure 15mm. The perforation is 13 × 13½. Varieties do not exist, excepting imperforate on two sides.

15 para black on 1 dinar red-brown—light blue, Type I.
29th September, 1901. 60,000 stamps.

15 para black on 1 dinar red-brown—light blue, Type II.
14th February, 1902. 40,000 stamps.

The next year, 1902, gave us the series of 1898 in partly altered colours. New plates of the 15p. were made, and the stamp was issued in the old colour, but in a reddish shade. The distances of the stamps on the plate are wider; the stamp formerly measured, with the margin, 20 × 24mm., but now 22 × 24mm. The design is also larger by ½mm. This new 15p. stamp is not so rare as the old one, as it was in use for ten months, whereas the old one only lasted six months. The new printing of the 20p. shows the same faults as we have noticed in the third issue of the surcharged 10p. The printing is indistinct, the head is still difficult to recognise. As the new series did not appear, the postal administration was forced to reprint the 25 and 50p. values. Design and paper as before, but colours changed. The perforation is 11½ in all the values.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 para | reddish-violet | ... ... | 29th July, 1902. |
| 20 „ | deep orange | ... ... | 14th November, 1902. |
| 25 „ | ultramarine | .. ... | 14th August, 1902. |
| 50 „ | red-brown | ... ... | 14th „ 1902. |

To give the next issue with small head in chronological order is very difficult. There is hardly an issue which appeared so piecemeal. The 3 and 5d. values appeared in January, 1901, the 15p. not until April, 1903. The frame taken from the Servian coat-of-arms is good, but the head of the king is too small, does not fit the frame, and does not resemble him in the least. The size for the para values is 17 × 22, and for the dinar values 19 and 24mm. A few shades exist in the 25p. value ultramarine and greyish violet, in the 3 dinar dark rose and light rose. The 5p. appeared in two distinct colours, dark green and yellow-green. The dark green 5p. is on soft and rough paper, the light green on hard and smooth. The yellow-green value has three shades: pale, olive and yellow-green. Varieties of paper and perforation do not exist in this issue. The dates of issue are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 para | dark green ... ... | 5th July, 1901. |
| 5 ,, | yellow-green ... ... | 14th ,, 1902. |
| 10 ,, | rose ... ... ... | 29th ,, 1902. |
| 15 ,, | violet ... ... ... | 29th April, 1903. |
| 20 ,, | orange ... ... ... | 6th March, 1903. |
| 25 ,, | ultramarine ... ... | 17th February, 1903. |
| 50 ,, | ochre-yellow ... ... | 17th ,, 1903. |
| 1 dinar | brown ... ... ... | 29th January, 1903. |
| 3 ,, | lilac-rose ... ... | 29th ,, 1901. |
| 5 ,, | dark violet ... ... | 29th ,, 1901. |

The king was not pleased with his likeness; nobody could grumble at that, and a new series was ordered in Paris. The essays or proofs arrived very soon, but the king did not approve of them. He was made to look too handsome, which did not please him; he wanted to be depicted just as he looked. The correction was made and very soon the new series was ready. They were well engraved by E. Mouchon. The perforation of the 1p.—1d. is $13\frac{1}{2}$, of the 3 and 5d. $11\frac{1}{2}$. They are printed in two colours, centre black, frame coloured. All was ready for the circulation of the stamps, when the king was assassinated and his murderers called Peter Karageorgiewitsch to the throne. Everything reminding the people of the late king was destroyed. It was decided to destroy the stamps also. But how to get a new set? Until Peter was crowned, stamps with his likeness could not be issued. Want of money also impeded a new issue, and then it was determined to overprint the new stamps with the Servian coat-of-arms. The coat-of-arms entirely spoiled the nice new stamps, especially as sometimes it was so badly centred that the late king's face was clearly visible.

The varieties of surcharge are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Without coat-of-arms ... ... | 1, 5, 10, 15 and 25 para. |
| Coat-of-arms on back only ... | 1, 5, 10 and 25 para. |
| ,, ,, both sides ... | 10 and 25 para. |
| ,, reversed ... ... | 1 para. |
| ,, twice impressed ... | 25 para. |

It is said that the coat-of-arms has been taken off the 5d. stamp chemically. The date of issue was the 8th of July, 1903, and the numbers issued as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | para | violet, | coat-of-arms | blue ... | 96,000 |
| 5 | ,, | yellow-green | ,, | ,, ... | 320,000 |
| 10 | ,, | rose | ,, | black ... | 300,000 |
| 15 | ,, | olive-grey | ,, | ,, ... | 150,000 |
| 20 | ,, | orange | ,, | ,, ... | 150,000 |
| 25 | ,, | blue | ,, | ,, ... | 200,000 |
| 50 | ,, | grey | ,, | red ... | 80,000 |
| 1 | dinar | dark green | ,, | dark brown | 80,000 |
| 3 | ,, | violet | ,, | red-brown | 80,000 |
| 5 | ,, | brown | ,, | blue ... | 80,000 |

The interest of collectors was aroused, and speculators did the rest. The small issue of the lowest value was quickly sold out; 1 para stamps were, however, required and a substitute had to be found. The 5 dinar stamp was taken and surcharged "1 para 1," 18mm. in length used for the franking of literary matters.

1 para red, on 5 dinar brown, coat-of-arms red, 29th July, 1903, 60,000.

This issue was intended to be only provisional, until a regular set could be made. Various circumstances (amongst others, want of money) delayed the regular issue so much that the stocks of 5 and 50 para and 1 dinar stamps were sold out. New stamps of these values were urgently wanted. The Paris plates of the 1901-3 issue were at hand, and the order was given to print from these the necessary values and to surcharge them as before. These reprints can be distinguished by the execution, which is much coarser, the colours of the stamps and of the coat-of-arms which are altered and the surcharge of the 1 dinar is much larger. The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$, the 5p. exists also $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 para light green, coat-of-arms ultramarine, 29th July, 1904 | 300,000 |
| 50 para dull grey, coat-of-arms carmine, 14th Sept., 1904 ... | 10,000 |
| 1 dinar blue-green, coat-of-arms black, 14th Sept., 1904 ... | 50,000 |

At last, after a long wait, appeared the new series with the portrait of Peter I. The para values show Peter I. and his ancestor Kara George, who in 1804 freed his country from the Turks, the dinar values an episode of these times. Underneath the head are the words, "My hope in the first degree is God"; on the dinar values we read, "The dawn of liberation 1804." As soon as they appeared, no letters were allowed to be franked with Alexander stamps. The size is 37 × 25mm. Coloured impression on very thin white transparent paper. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. Of the 5 and 10 para stamps two printings were made. Issued 21st September, 1904, the coronation-day of the king.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | para | light green ... ... ... | ... | 300,000 |
| 10 | ,, | rose ... ... ... | ... | 300,000 |
| 15 | ,, | violet ... ... ... | ... | 150,000 |
| 25 | ,, | blue ... ... ... | ... | 100,000 |
| 50 | ,, | brown ... ... ... | ... | 75,000 |
| 1 | dinar | yellowish-brown ... | ... | 50,000 |
| 3 | ,, | green ... ... ... | ... | 50,000 |
| 5 | ,, | violet ... ... ... | ... | 50,000 |

At the beginning of this year the stamps with the portrait of Peter I. alone appeared. The design is similar to the last Alexander stamps. The paper is thin as in the last issue, the colours light and delicate. Bicoloured impression. Size 20½ × 26mm. Perf. 11½. The coronation stamps were withdrawn, but could be exchanged until April 14th, 1905.

*Issued January 14th, 1905.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 para | ... ... | light grey. |
| 5 ,, | ... ... | light green. |
| 10 ,, | ... ... | rose. |
| 15 ,, | ... ... | lilac. |
| 20 ,, | ... ... | light yellow. |
| 25 ,, | ... ... | light blue. |
| 50 ,, | ... ... | dark brown. |
| 1 dinar | ... ... | yellow-brown. |
| 3 ,, | ... ... | emerald-green. |
| 5 ,, | ... ... | violet. |

At the same time it was directed that the stamps were to be heavily obliterated, which, from a collector's point of view, is not a great blessing.

Two unpaid letter stamps on ordinary (not granite) paper were issued perf. 11½ :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 para red-lilac... ... | 25th July, 1904 ... | 50,000 |
| 20 ,, brown-orange ... | 14th August, 1898 ... | 75,000 |

The distances between the stamps of the 5p. are larger than in the issue on granite paper. At the end of last year the 20p. was changed in colour.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 para dark brown ... | 29th December, 1904 | 50,000 |

So at last we have a regular issue, and hope that there will be a pause to the quick succession of stamps, during which collectors will be able to acquire those of which they are still in want. D.

# Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 167).

"Modena, 3rd November, 1857.

"The Minister of Finance.

"To the Delegate of the Bollo Straordinario and Magazziniere della Carta Bollata."

"Referring to the statement of the 31st ultimo, drawn up by you and the Assistant Accountant-General of this Ministry, according to which there are 2,007 sheets of newspaper stamps remaining which have been withdrawn by my Notification of the 19th ultimo, I herewith authorise you to obtain credit for same, and have informed the General Account Office accordingly.

"Tarabini.."

"Modena, 3rd November, 1857.

"The Minister of Finance.

"To the Ragioniere Generale of the Ministry.

"Referring to the statement enclosed in your No. 2,146 of to-day, according to which the remainders in the Stamp Office of newspaper stamps amount to 2,007 sheets, I herewith authorise you to credit the Magazziniere, Carlo Baj, with same.

"Tarabini."

"Modena, 3rd November, 1857.

"The Ministry of Finance.

"To the Economo Generale of the Ministry.

"I send you herewith a sealed packet containing 2,007 sheets of newspaper stamps, which are the remainders in the Stamp Office to 31st of October last, and which have been withdrawn by the Notification of the Minister dated the 19th of the same month.

"Tarabini."

In the Stamp Register we find the following note, under date 31st October, 1857:—

"Credit is given for newspaper stamps, sent to the Ministry of Finance with a statement of the 31st instant, drawn up by the Accountant-General of the Ministry, in accordance with the Ministerial Arrangement, No. 9,379, and successive Authorisation, No. 9,589, of the 3rd November.

"Credited ... ... ... 2,007 sheets."

All that remained of the 9 centesimi stamps, without the initials B.G., on violet-lilac paper were undoubtedly included in the packet which was sent to the Ministry of Finance by the Magazziniere del Bollo, and I think that the other seven sheets were stamps of the same printing, perhaps found afterwards, although they might belong to the

printing of May, 1853, *i.e.*, with the inscription "B.G. Cen. 9." in small type. Anyway, it is certain that the 9 cent. stamps without the two initials, prepared before the change in the tax, in view of a possible deficiency of supply, were never distributed, not even a small quantity, In 1875 an employee in the Intendancy of Finance at Modena found the packet of those stamps, which, up to that time, had remained unknown to collectors; several thousands were sold by him to merchants and collectors, but the greater portion were put in a place of safety and an inventory taken of them, although rather late in the day. The employee was reproved and, I believe, punished, but the distributed stamps were, of course, not recalled. This tardy discovery made collectors suspicious; lively controversies appeared in philatelic journals and gave place to a mass of trifling articles, even by authoritative writers. Some held it to be a question of a speculation on the good faith of collectors, some called them reprints, and others deliberately designated them forgeries. Others, on the contrary, affirmed that they were originals, and that through never having been placed in circulation had been overlooked. In spite of the fact that the suspicious had to re-consider their opinion, some collectors are still obstinate in asking for them and some authors in cataloguing them in a "cancelled" condition! I, myself, could not persuade some owners of postmarked copies that the cancellations were false. Are they willing to be convinced now?

On the 1st of November, 1857, the stamp printed in black on light lilac was put into use, with the inscription "CENT. 10" The first supply of 390 sheets of 240 each was registered in "the month of November, 1857." Meanwhile, the withdrawal of the abolished 9 cent. stamps had been proceeded with, as we see from the following letter of the General Post Office:—

"Modena, 5th December, 1857.

"General Office of the Estense Post.

"To His Excellency the Minister of Finance, Modena.

"The three Directorates of Modena, Reggio, and Massa have sent to this Office the accounts of the newspaper stamps now out of use, which were asked for in your Excellency's note of the 28th November last, No. 9,379.

"The results are as follows:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Modena Office is credited with | | | | 372 | returned stamps | ... | 33.48 | lire. |
| The Reggio | ,, | ,, | ,, | 370 | ,, | ,, | ... 33.30 | ,, |
| The Massa | ,, | ,, | ,, | 50 | ,, | ,, | ... 4.50 | ,, |
| | | | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... 71.28 | ,, |

"Your Excellency is requested to state how the value of the returned stamps is to be allowed, *i.e.*, if they will be deducted by the Administration from the account.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"Your most humble servant,

"The Postmaster-General,

"Gandini."

"Modena, 18th February, 1858.

"The Accountant-General.

"To His Excellency the Minister of Finance.

"With regard to the inquiry by the General Post Office referring to the remainder of the newspaper stamps now out of use, this Office is strongly in favour of their value being credited against the other supplies of stamps. In this way there would be a saving of useless operations in book-keeping.

"For the Accountant-General,

"Antonio Vaccari.
"Alfredo Zanfi."

"Ministry of Finance.

"To the Postmaster-General, Modena.

"In reply to your inquiry of the 5th December, 1857, regarding the newspaper stamps now out of use in the Post Office, I beg to inform you that their value will be credited in further supplies of newspaper stamps.

"Yours, &c.,

"Reggianini."

We now see from what motives the Ministry of Finance had been induced to change the form of the inscription of the newspaper stamps. The Sardinian Post Office, being doubtful about the matter, considered that the papers introduced into the Estense States were subjected on their arrival to a Postal tax. This was probably caused by the design of the stamp, which was identical with that of the postage stamps. As we see from the letters which follow, the mistake was easily cleared up, but at the same time the design of the stamp was changed.[1]

Modena, 9th December, 1858.

"General Office of the Estense Post.

"To His Excellency the Minister of Finance, Modena.

"The Ministry of Public Works in Turin in its note of the 28th November last, protests that the application of the Estense stamp to the political newspapers of the Sardinian kingdom, which are sent here, is contrary to the text of par. 13 of the Sardinian Estense Postal Convention, which prescribes that papers and periodicals, interchanged between the two Administrations, cannot under any postal heading whatever be subjected to a tax in the country into which they are sent, to be paid by the senders.

"The Estense papers are not subjected to any tax when they enter the Sardinian States and they consider the principle should be equal on both sides.

[1] Further, the relations between the two Governments, tranquil in appearance, were really very strained. The Sardinian States which, as I have pointed out, declared shortly after that they suffered through the Austro-Estense Customs Convention, were seeking a quarrel with the Duchy, even in their administrative relations. 1859 was imminent!

"As I have to reply to the Ministry, I turn to your Excellency for explanation, and may remark that some reason for the protest may be deduced from the words on the stamps, 'POSTE ESTENSI, CENT. 10.'

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"Your most obedient servant,

"GANDINI."

"Modena, 16th December, 1858.

"The Ministry of Finance.

"To the Postmaster-General, Modena.

"The tax of 10 centesimi for political newspapers arriving in the State is not a *Postal* tax, as you ought to know quite well, but is a tax arising from the Notification of the 19th October, 1857.

"If the manner of collecting this tax was fixed by the application of stamps, it was solely to facilitate the collection and cannot change the nature of the reason.

"It is hoped that this explanation will satisfy the Minister of Public Works in Turin with regard to the pretended infraction of the new Convention, as per your letter of the 9th inst.; should the method of collecting the tax be disagreeable, there would be no difficulty in changing it.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"TARABINI."

"Turin, 8th January, 1859.

"Ministry of Public Works.

"General Post Office.

"To His Excellency the Minister of Finance, Modena.

"By the Notification of the 19th October last it was ordered that on the 1st of November, 1858, the day on which the Sardinian Estense Postal Convention of the 30th August last came into force, there should be a tax on foreign political newspapers by means of the application of a 10 centesimi stamp. This imposition which weighs so heavily, almost exclusively, on the Sardinian Press, was decided upon by the Ministry of Estense Finance, which having in its dependency the Postal Administration, could not help but know the engagements entered into with the Sardinian Government as per Art. 13 of the above-mentioned Convention.

"The undersigned, therefore, cannot help but perceive that a two-sided condition, mutually arranged between the two Governments, has not been carried out and only maintained by the Sardinian Government. He therefore requests that the same be abolished, as it is contrary not only to the said Art. 13 but also to the spirit of the whole Convention.

"For the Minister,

"SANTI."

"Modena, 14th January, 1859.

"General Office of the Estense Post.

"To His Excellency the Minister of Finance, Modena.

"Your Excellency will see from the enclosed copy of the letter from the Ministry of Public Works, that exception is taken to the arrangement made in these States to subject foreign political papers to a tax. However, it is to be noticed that the Sardinian Ministry makes an error in the date; it states that the Notification of the 19th October, which determined the tax, commenced in 1858, and therefore that it came into effect at the same time as the Convention, whilst it was really a year previously.

"It will certainly not escape your Excellency that Art. 13 of the Sardinian Convention speaks of a tax under any postal heading whatsoever, therefore as your Excellency was of opinion in your letter of the 16th December last, the matter can easily be remedied by substituting another form of stamp, which ought not to have any indication of being connected with the Post Office.

"Yours, &c.,

"The Postmaster-General,

"GANDINI."

"Modena, 17th January, 1859.

"Ministry of Finance.

"To the Postmaster-General of the Estense Post, Modena.

"If the Sardinian Minister persists in maintaining the contravention of the Postal Treaty of the 30th August last by the 10 centesimi tax on political foreign papers, I can only attribute it to an incomplete explanation given by you of my letter of the 16th December last. This tax, imposed since 1852, on the occasion of the Austro-Estense-Parmense League, and included in the Notification of the 19th October, 1857, does not concern the Postal interest in the slightest degree, but indirectly the community at large, for which each Government is free to arrange as it may think best; and if the method of applying the tax by means of a stamp was chosen, it was only because it was the simplest for facilitating the official work. Seeing, however, that the name of the method may give another meaning to the nature of the tax, I have decided to change the method, and, therefore, in future you are to apply an ink stamp of 10 centesimi to the political foreign newspapers.

"I request you then, in order to remove every doubt, to send to the Head Office of the Sardinian Post a copy of the present and of my preceding letter.

"TARABINI."

No notice of this change was given to the public. The Minister of Finance advised his colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, about it in the following letter, to which is still attached a set of eight proofs of the stamps, impressed in black on white, slightly surfaced paper.

"Modena, 4th February, 1859.

"Ministry of Finance.

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

"In order to remove the doubt that the tax to which political foreign papers are subject, in accordance with the Notification of this Ministry on the 19th October, 1857, is a postal tax in contravention of the Art. 13 of the Sardinian Convention, I have thought it convenient that in future the same tax should be applied with a different stamp from that used hitherto, which shall bear the inscription, 'TASSA GAZZETTE, CENT. 10,' with the Estense eagle, and as per the enclosed specimen.

"I beg to advise your Excellency of this Arrangement which is due to a protest from the Ministry of Public Works at Turin to the General Post Office here, and remain, &c.,

"TARABINI,
"F. PARENTI, Vice-Sec."

The engraver, Felice Riccò, of Modena, to whom the execution of the new die was confided, finished it at the beginning of February, 1859. I have not been able to find his invoice, but in the cash book of the Ministry of Finance we find that for this work Riccò was paid 18.11 lire.

The stamp, square in shape, shows the Estense eagle with folded wings surmounted by a crown and enclosed in a double circle, having the inscription, "TASSA GAZZETTE, CENT. 10." It was impressed in black on white paper. (See Plate III, No. 14.)

"Modena, 3rd February, 1859.

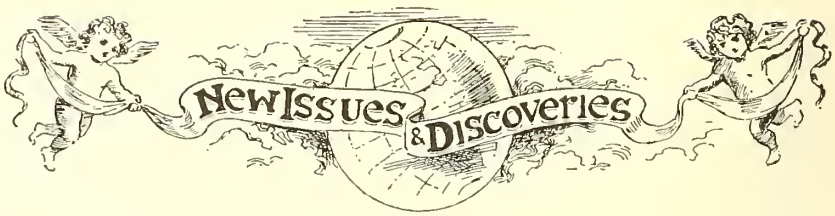
"To His Excellency the Minister of Finance.

"In accordance with your Excellency's verbal orders, I have had the enclosed stamp for foreign newspapers made by the engraver, Mr. Riccò, in place of the stamp now in use.

"CESARE ZOBOLI.

"Economato of the Ministry of Finance."

*(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 Guiana.**—The 4c. now appears with multiple watermark; the values therefore issued to date are 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, 24, 48 and 60c.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

4c. purple and ultramarine.

**British Honduras.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of the issue of the 1c. on the new paper.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1c. green.

**Gambia.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt tells us of the 2½d., 3d. and 1s. values with the new watermark.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2½d. ultramarine.
3d. magenta and ultramarine.
1s. violet and green.

**Great Britain.** Levant.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us specimens of a new issue for these Offices.

The current issue from ½d. to 6d. and 1/- have been overprinted with the word "Levant" in large capitals in black, while the 5/- stamp bears the surcharge "24 Piastres" alone.

*Adhesives.*

Surcharged "Levant" in black.

½d. pale green.
1d. scarlet.
1½d. purple and green.
2d. green and scarlet.
2½d. ultramarine.
3d. brown on yellow.
4d. green and brown.
5d. purple and ultramarine.
6d. purple.
1s. green and scarlet.

Surcharged "24 Piastres" in black.

5s. carmine

**India.** Holkar.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., send us some Service stamps recently issued in this State, and also a provisional on the ½a. of 1889-92, the latter having been overprinted "quarter anna" in Hindi characters.

*Adhesive.*

¼a. in black on ½a. purple.




*Adhesives.*

*Official Stamps.*

½a. lake. Surcharged "Service" in black.
1a. green. " " "
2a. brown. " " "
4a. blue. " " "
1a. green. Variety, inverted A in lieu of V in "Service."

**Northern Nigeria.**—The first multiple watermark stamp of this Colony has been seen by *Ewen's Weekly*; it is the 1d. value.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1d. lilac and carmine.

**Straits Settlements.**—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* has seen the 8c. lilac on blue with multiple watermark.

*Adhesive.*

8c. lilac on blue. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

**Tonga.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shown us rather a curious variety of the current 2½d. stamp, the fraction bar between 1 and 2 in the ½d. being missing.

**Transvaal.**—*Ewen's Weekly* lists two new arrivals with the "C.S.A.R." overprint.

*Adhesives.*

Surcharged "C.S.A.R." in black.

1d. rose and black. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1s. brown and slate. Wmk. CA and Crown.

**Victoria.**—The first stamp to appear upon the new Commonwealth paper is the 1d. of this Colony. *Ewen's Weekly* states that it was issued on the seventh of last month.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. Crown over A.
1d. rose-red.

## Foreign Countries.

**Austria.** Levant Offices. — The *Monthly Journal* states that two more values of the current set have been surcharged for use here.

*Adhesives.*

5c. on 5h. deep green.
10c. on 10h. rose.

**Chili.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. now send us the remainder of the set of which we chronicled the values last month.

The 1c. and 2c. show the same portrait as the 3c. and 5c. already listed; the 10c. to 50c. are as the 12c. below, all with the centre in black, and the 1 peso is of the design illustrated, centre in grey-black. The latter is a very handsome stamp.










*Adhesives.*

1c. dark green.
2c. carmine.
10c. grey-lilac and black.
12c. dull rose ,,
15c. violet ,,
20c. orange ,,
30c. green ,,
50c. blue ,,
1p. bronze and grey-black.

**Holland.**—Mr. D. M. De Heer sends us a specimen of a new high value in the current type.

*Adhesive.*

10g. orange.

Dutch Indies.—Mr. De Heer also sends us a provisional in the current 20c. overprinted "10 cent." in fancy letters, diagonally, in black.

*Adhesive.*

10c. in black on 20c. greenish-slate.

**Italy.**—Dr. Diena sends us a specimen of the newly-issued provisional 15c.; it is formed by surcharging the current 20c. "c. 15" at the foot of the stamp, over "cent. 20." The overprint is in black in block type.

The issue was made upon the 1st instant, 42,140,000 being surcharged, and was necessitated by the reduction of the inland letter rate from 20c. to 15c.

*Adhesive.*

15c. in black on 20c. orange.

**Japan.** — Various contemporaries chronicle the issue of a new 3 sen stamp issued in commemoration of the inclusion of the Postal service of Corea with that of Japan.

*Adhesive.*

3 sen rose-red.

**Nicaragua.**—From the *Monthly Journal* we copy the following list of new provisionals.

The 2c. of 1900 surcharged "1 cent—1904" in two lines, in blue; the 10c. of 1902 surcharged "5 cents" in black; and the 10c. and 30c. Telegraph stamp of 1900 surcharged "Vale 10c." vertically, also in black.

*Adhesives.*

1c. in blue on 2c. orange-red.
1c. in blue on 2c. ,, inverted surcharge.
5c. in black on 10c. mauve.
10c. in black on 15c. blue (Telegraph stamp).
10c. in black on 30c. blue ( ,, ,, ).

**Paraguay.**—Another value of the set dated 1905 is now to hand; it is a 2c. in orange.




*Adhesive.*

2c. orange.

**Portugal.**—According to the *Monthly Journal* the following provisional have now been issued; in each case the overprint is in black, and consists of large numerals over the word denoting the currency.

*Adhesives.*

ANGOLA.
50r. on 65r. dull blue.

CAPE VERDE.
50r. on 65r. dull blue.

GUINEA.
50r. on 65r. dull blue.

INHAMBANE.
50r. on 65r. dull blue.

LOURENZO MARQUES.
50r. on 65r. dull blue.

MACAO.
10a. on 12a. lilac-rose.

MOZAMBIQUE.
50r. on 65r. dull blue.

PORTUGUESE CONGO.
50r. on 65r. dull blue.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.
2 tangas on 2½t. dull blue.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.
50r. on 65r. dull blue.

TIMOR.
10a. on 12a. dull blue.

ZAMBEZIA.
50r. on 65r. dull blue.

**Roumania.**—Mr. A. W. Rothchild of Bucharest sends us the 5 bani of the current type in yellow-green, issued on 10th instant.

**Salvador.**—*Ewen's Weekly* mentions that the 3c. black of 1900 has been overprinted "1905," and 12 grey of 1902 has also been surcharged "5.",

*Adhesives.*

3c. black (1900). Surcharged "1905" in black.
"5" on 12 grey (1902).

**San Marino.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us that the 20c. orange has been surcharged with a new value—"15 cents." We imagine the alteration has been necessitated by the same alteration in the postal rates referred to under the Italy item.

*Adhesive.*

15c. in black on 20c. orange.

# Notes and News.

### Nicaragua.

According to a decree signed at Managua on June 30th, a new series of stamps for ordinary and official letters is to be issued in Nicaragua.

### Italy.

Inland postage in Italy has been reduced from 20c. to 15c. as from September 1st, 1905.

In October a new series of 13 values is to appear, consisting of the stamps of 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 45, 50, 60, 65 cent., 1 and 5 lire. They are designed by the printer, Michetti.

### Liege Exhibition.

The Belgian Postal Administration exhibited a collection of the Belgium stamps in the Liege Exhibition. Unfortunately they were fully exposed to the sunlight and consequently suffered a good deal, many being quite bleached.

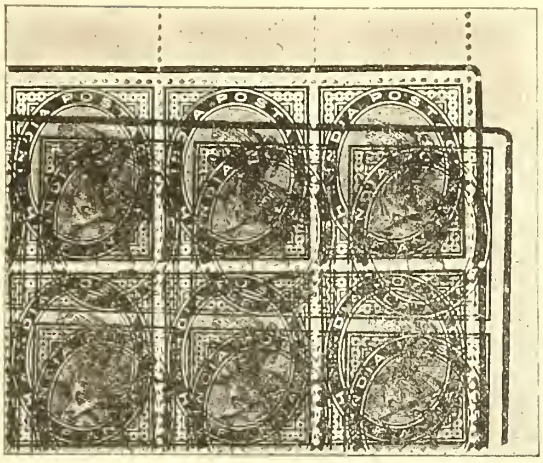
### Roumania.

On account of the fortieth anniversary of the King's reign, Roumania will sometime next year issue a new series of stamps of 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40 and 50 bani, and 1 and 2 lei.

### Morocco Agencies.

Mr. J. C. North tells us that the 1 peseta with local overprint in blue chronicled in our July issue has been known to him for some years. In an article in the number for April, 1903, he mentioned that he had an entire sheet.

He also points out the continuance of a mistake in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, where Nos. 18 and 20 with error Λ for A are quoted with blue surcharge. These cannot exist, as the blue surcharge is only found in the second printing and setting and the Λ only in the first printing and setting.



### India.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have shown us the ½ anna dark green of the 1882-88 issue printed twice, a hitherto unchronicled variety so far as we remember. They have also kindly sent us the illustration above, which gives a very good idea of the variety, and shows that the two impressions are quite distinct and do not just overlap each other as is often the case in varieties of this description.

### Egypt.

We have been favoured by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., with an inspection of three entire sheets of the 1873 issue of this country of the values of 10 paras grey-lilac, 1 piastre vermilion, and 2 piastres yellow, in all of which there are one or more tête bêche varieties.

In the case of the 10 paras, 2 piastres, and an entire sheet of the 2½ piastres in the writer's collection, the positions of these values are the same as those chronicled in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XIV., page 163, but the setting of the 1 piastre is quite different from that given by the same authority, from which fact it is evident there were three if not more stones made for the printing of this value.

The position of these tête bêche varieties is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 paras grey-lilac .. .. | 1, 2, 3 in row 4.<br>6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in row 6.<br>5 in row 5. |
| 1 piastre vermilion .. .. | 4 in row 12. |
| Do. (new setting) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in row 1.<br>4 in row 12.<br>1 in row 15. |
| Do. Imperf. sheet | 8 in row 4.<br>8 in row 6.<br>2 in row 16. |
| 2 piastres .. .. .. | 8 in row 1. |
| 2½ piastres .. .. .. | 4 in row 16. |

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

The Fifteenth Session will commence on the 29th instant with a social evening and exhibition of stamps at the Grand Hotel. The Syllabus is as under :—

1905.
Sept. 29.—Opening Meeting and Exhibition.
Oct. 6.—Elementary Discussion : Antigua. Opened by J. H. Taylor.
„ 13.—Display, with Notes : Tonga. J. H. Abbott.
„ 20.—Elementary Discussion · Barbados. Opened by G. L. Campbell, Junr.
„ 27.—Paper : Chili from 1867. R. Albrecht.
Nov. 3.—Elementary Discussion : Bahamas and Bermuda. Opened by J. H. Abbott.
„ 10.—Display, with Notes : U. S. A. W. W. Munn.
„ 17.—Elementary Discussion : Dominica and Jamaica. Opened by J. S. Gee.
„ 24.—Display, with Notes : Orange Free State. W. D. Beckton.
Dec. 1.—Elementary Discussion : Grenada. Opened by R. F. Chance.
„ 8.—Paper : Russia G. B. Duerst.
„ 15.—Elementary Discussion : Montserrat and S. Christopher. Opened by J. H. Abbott.
1906.
Jan. 12.—Exhibition of Errors (limited to 12 by each member).
„ 19.—Elementary Discussion : Nevis. Opened by C. H. Coote.
„ 26.—Display, with Notes : Wurtemburg. J. C. North.
Feb. 2.—Lecture by F. J. Melville, Athenæum, 6.30 p.m.
„ 7 (*Wednesday*).—Dinner, 6.30 p.m.
„ 16.—Elementary Discussion : S. Lucia and Tobago. Opened by F. J. Beazley.
„ 23.—Paper : The Outsider's View of Philately. J. H. Abbott.
Mar. 2.—Elementary Discussion : S. Vincent. Opened by W. W. Munn.
„ 9.—Display, with Notes : English Officials. J. Bernstein.
„ 16.—Elementary Discussion : Trinidad. Opened by G. F. H. Gibson.
„ 23.—Paper : Sicily. W. D. Beckton.
„ 30.—Elementary Discussion : Turk's Island and Virgin Islands. Opened by W. W. Munn.
Apr. 6.—Display, with Notes : Holland. R. F. Chance.

### Greek Forgeries.

From a small Continental paper we hear of some forgeries, which are described as dangerous, of the early Greek stamps. The forgeries are really fakes. What appears to

have been done is this, certain genuine but common stamps have been operated upon to pass them off as the scarce varieties. The following list gives an idea of the extent of the operations, the numbers in each case referring to Senf's Catalogue.

*No. 1.*—1 lepton, Paris print, is made out of No. 10, first prints preferred. The shading of the neck and cheek is thinned by means of a razor to resemble the Paris prints, and the shading and colour of No. 1 is painted in where necessary.

*No. 2.*—2 lepta, made out out of No. 11 as No. 1. 10 lepta, made out of No. 13: shading on neck and cheek corrected as in No. 1. The number on back is taken out chemically and the large figure of the Paris prints painted in. The paper is slightly blued and the print touched up.

*No. 6.*—40 lepta, made out of No. 15: shading on neck and cheek corrected as in No. 1. The figure on back is chemically taken out and the front touched up.

*No. 7.*—80 lepta, made out of 16 as in No. 6.

*No. 18.*—40 lepta salmon, unused, made out of No. 25 by dyeing the paper greenish and overprinting the figure on the back in lake.

*No. 20.*—30 lepta, made out of No. 28a, as in No. 1.

*No. 22.*—Unused, made out of the unused No. 32 by the impression of a 5 on the back.

*No. 33ba.*—10 lepta, made out of No. 33 by dyeing the paper yellow.

*No. 34.*—20 lepta, made out of No. 24 by the taking out chemically of the number on the back.

*No. 54.*—40 lepta, made out of No. 89a by taking out the surcharge and painting in the places.

*No. 82.*—5 drachmai, made out of No. 100 by taking out the surcharge and painting in the places.

*No. 83.*—10 drachmai, made out of No. 101, made same way as No. 82; in both the spaces covered by an obliteration.

*Tax No. 11.*—1 drachmai, made out of No. 1 by taking out the word lepton and substituting same by the word drachma.

*No. 12.*—2 drachmai, made out of No. 2 as No. 11.

*Nos. 3b, 5b, 7b, 10b, 12b.*—Made out of stamps with wide margins, perf. 9—10½, by pasting on a finely perforated stamp and then perforating them by a special instrument with needles.

*No. 23a.*—Made out of 16a or 17a; the original figure is taken out, the 100 printed in.

*No. 24a.*—As No. 23a, the 200 printed in.

*Nos. 23b, 24b.*—Made out of 16b and 17b, same as in Nos. 23a and 24a.

Further, very dangerous forgeries are made by changing lightly obliterated specimens into unused ones by taking out the obliterations and the touching up of the stamps. The worker of all these forgeries is N. G——*, of Athens, and they are distributed by a few dealers. During last winter N. G——was employed by N. M——* in Theseloniki, and made for him a large quantity of the above forgeries, especially those of the Paris prints. N. M—— a few months ago was denounced to the police, arrested, and his house was searched, but as none of the forgeries were of current stamps, he could not be punished according to Greek law.

N. M—— intends to take a lengthy tour in the autumn to Austria, Germany, and France. "*Cave.*" J. Filtso.

### Review.

We have received a "Priced Catalogue of the Unadhesive Stamps of the United Kingdom, 1840—1905," for review. The little book contains some ninety pages, and is compiled and published by Mr. L'Estrange Ewen. The word unadhesive sounds strange to a philatelist, and we do not see why the author departed from the word nonadhesive, which is in common use amongst collectors. However the title has no bearing upon whether the contents of the book are good, bad, or indifferent, and this is after all the only question with which we are concerned. The Preface sets out that the catalogue has been compiled on the principle that the paper or other material on which an unadhesive stamp is impressed does not form part of the stamp." The object of this axiom of Mr. Ewen, which, by the way, is entirely opposed by all the prominent collectors of entires of the past, is to dispense with the collection of entire envelopes, and to substitute therefor the collection of the impressed stamp cut square, a species of article which became extinct with Lallier's Albums. Although we cannot allow that it is sufficient from a philatelic point of view to collect envelope stamps so treated, we should be loth to suggest that such a collection is devoid of interest, and further, has not some things in its favour.

Turning to the contents of the work, we find an admirable arrangement of the various types and list of different dies, but of course nothing is said of the different sizes of envelopes or the different flaps and tresses (?), as these are matters upon which the collector of "cut squares" does not concern himself. A large number of dates of issue are given for the various dies, the book is fully illustrated, and although we differ from the author's views, we appreciate the good work he has put into the volume, which is certainly one calculated to be of very great assistance to everyone interested in entires, whether cut square or not.

* If any of our readers are interested to know the names they will find them in the *Md.I.PH.V.*

THE

# Philatelic Record.

OCTOBER, 1905.

## Editorial Notes.

MUCH has been made in some quarters of the tardy appearance of the Exhibition Prospectus, but we hardly think that much importance should be attached to criticism of this kind. Little benefit could have accrued from its appearance during the summer months, whereas now the philatelic season is just commencing, and would-be exhibitors have still ample time to get their houses in order before the Opening Day. In our own case its publication has been still further delayed. The Prospectus reached us as we were going to press last month, but, although by so doing we knew that we should be forestalled, it was decided not to delay the punctual appearance of the Journal—a matter of greater concern to us than is apparently the case with some of our contemporaries.

**The Exhibition Prospectus.**

Turning to the contents our readers will note the omission of Classes for Entires, for Rarities, and for Dealers' Albums, a departure being made in these respects from the custom of all previous great Exhibitions. We do not think that any great exception will be taken to the absence of either the Rarities Class or Albums. The former has never been a favourite with philatelists, and we have always held that dealers' stalls are the proper places for the display of Albums. In the case of Entires, the issues involved are much larger and of far greater moment. From the theoretical point of view their exclusion is a mistake, but practically no other course was open to the Committee. Had they been included, many more Classes would have been required, necessitating additional space for display which it was quite impossible to provide. We rejoice to know that when the question was discussed by the General Committee several ardent collectors of Entires endorsed the action of the Executive, realising that matters would have been otherwise had it been possible to incorporate Entires so as to make such a Section a success.

For the rest, the Prospectus must speak for itself. Whether the new system of grouping, which would not of course come as any surprise to our readers, will prove satisfactory remains to be seen: it certainly appeals to us as a novelty, and one which ought to make the competition more International in character. Much however depends upon our Continental and American friends. The opportunity is afforded, the gauntlet is thrown down; we only hope that many are ready and willing to pick it up.

**St. Helena.**

The official letter received by us, and which we have pleasure in publishing this month, once again calls attention to these cancelled-to-order remainders.

The information as to the price realized for these stamps, "less than 10 per cent. of face value," is interesting, and makes the conduct of the authorities in this matter all the more inexplicable. Surely they are satisfied by now that the financial gain attaching to such a deal is small in comparison to the loss of prestige sustained by the representatives, both postal and official, of the colony concerned.

Where are all these remainders now? They have, certainly, fallen flat in this country, as they richly deserved to do. We hear that the bulk have been sold to some dealer in France, who, it is whispered, is busily engaged in cleaning off that precious violet ink cancellation which seemed itself almost to suggest such treatment. Cleaned St. Helenas will, we fear, stink in the nostrils of collectors for some time to come.

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**A Curious History.**

The history of the Cyprus 9 and 18 piastres King's Head with single watermark is a curious one as given by one of our contemporaries. It appears that some eighteen months ago specimen copies of these two values were deposited at Berne, whereupon two or three dealers whom we have always suspected had friends at Court were informed of the fact, and very soon large orders for the new stamps came rolling up at the Cyprus post office. It happened that the stock on hand of the Queen's Head of these two values was large, so none of the new stamps were to be put on sale until these were exhausted. The orders for the new stamps, however, were so extensive that a fresh supply had to be ordered from home.

The first supply consisted, we are told by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, of 2,400 and 3,600 of the two values and of course were single watermark, the second supply was 7,440 and 4,800 and were multiple watermark. The Journal already quoted goes on to say :—

"The firm of dealers in question either had an agent in Cyprus or sent a representative there, and he endeavoured to get permission to make a large purchase of the 9 and 18 piastre King's Head stamps, only to be informed that they could not be issued until the supply of Queen's Head stamps of these values was exhausted.

"This difficulty was overcome by buying up the remaining stock of the Queen's Head 9 and 18 piastre stamps (which have subsequently appeared in quantities at the auctions). Before, however, the King's Head stamps were allowed to be placed on sale, the Cyprus authorities, with commendable fairness, insisted on all booked orders being executed. But alas! They knew nothing of watermarks and the two supplies having been mixed up, it was a toss up which kind was sent, with a strong probability that it would be the multiple variety."

However much this practice of attempting to corner a particular stamp is to be deplored, nevertheless we cannot see any valid reason for asserting that the 9 pi. was never issued to the public. Surely the dealers whose orders were filled partly out of these stamps are part of the public and, further, both Mr. Ewen and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s supplies, mailed on May 30th, 1904, happened to be franked with one or more of the stamps in question.

# International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

PATRON.—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., etc. (*President of the Philatelic Society, London*).

VICE-PATRONS.—The Lord Stanley, M.P., K.C.V.O., Postmaster-General; the Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., P.C., etc., *late* Postmaster-General, 1902-3; the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., etc., *late* Postmaster-General, 1900-2; the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., etc., *late* Postmaster-General, 1895-1900.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Earl of Crawford, K.T. (*Chairman*); W. Dorning Beckton; M. P. Castle, J.P.; R. Ehrenbach; L. W. Fulcher; F. H. Oliver; W. H. Peckitt; C. J. Phillips; H. A. Slade; G. Hamilton-Smith.

HON. TREASURER.—F. Reichenheim, 29. Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W. (*to whom all remittances should be sent*).

HON. SECRETARY.—H. R. Oldfield; HON. ASST. SECRETARY.—L. L. R. Hausburg, 13, Walbrook, London, E.C. (*to which address all other communications should be sent*).

## PROSPECTUS.

IT will be nine years in 1906 since H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., personally opened the last International Philatelic Exhibition in London: and seven years having elapsed since the last of such Exhibitions took place in Great Britain (at Manchester in 1899), the Committee feel the time has now arrived to organize a third International Exhibition, to be held in the Metropolis, in compliance with the growing and gradually increasing demand which has been so frequently expressed among philatelists during the last two years.

They therefore appeal to philatelists all over the world to afford their cordial support and co-operation, in order that the forthcoming Exhibition may worthily illustrate the progress made during the intervening years, and may show as great and substantial advance since 1897 and 1899 as did those Exhibitions over the one held in London in 1890.

The 1906 Exhibition will be held in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W., and will be opened on Wednesday, the 23rd May, 1906. The Hall is eminently suitable for the Exhibition, being lofty and with a ground area of about 140 feet by 75 feet. There is ample light through a domed glass roof, which can be screened from the sun's rays when necessary. There are two recesses, 50 feet by 25 feet each, on a slightly raised level, available for dealer's stalls, and a tea room. There is also a raised band stand. On the first floor of the main building there is a lecture hall with three other rooms available for exhibits. The building is of fireproof construction and equipped with all requisite fire appliances. It

is situate within seven minutes' walk only of Victoria Station and Westminster Abbey, and five minutes' from the Army and Navy Stores in Victoria Street and St. James's Park Station on the Metropolitan Railway.

The Exhibition will comprise British, Colonial, and Foreign postage stamps, British Telegraph, Railway Letter Fee, and College stamps, together with objects of interest in connexion with Philately, the manufacture of stamps, and the postal service. A special feature will be the formation of two Championship Classes, where exhibits that obtained Gold Medals in London in 1897, or at Manchester in 1899, must be entered for competition; but these classes will also be open to other exhibits and exhibitors.

All stamps will be exhibited under glass in locked or sealed cases. Night and day watchmen will be employed, and every possible precaution will be taken to secure exhibits from damage or loss; but no personal responsibility will be undertaken by the Committee.

Arrangements have been made for insurance against risk of loss by fire or theft, further particulars of which will be found in the Rules and Regulations contained in this Prospectus.

Philatelists and collectors throughout the world are cordially invited to exhibit, and it is especially hoped that the leading collectors in the British Colonies, on the Continent, and in all Foreign Countries will send exhibits, so that the Exhibition may be thoroughly representative and international.

Arrangements will be made to facilitate as far as possible the passing of exhibits from abroad through the Customs without risk of damage, and for examination to be made in the presence of a representative of the Committee. No duty is levied on stamps sent to Great Britain.

The Exhibition will remain open to the public from Wednesday, 23rd May, until Friday evening, the 1st June, 1906, and all exhibits will be returned to the owners on Saturday, 2nd June, or as soon as possible after that date.

Intending exhibitors are specially requested to send full particulars of their exhibits as early as possible, as by so doing they will considerably lighten the work of the Executive Committee, and will enable them to devote the time and attention which are desirable for the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

The Exhibition will be held subject to the following Rules and Regulations, of all of which exhibitors will be deemed to have had sufficient notice.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

These are twelve in number, and set out, *inter alia*, that the charge for space will be on the following scale:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For each square foot ... ... | 4d. (minimum charge), 5s. |
| For each album— | |
| in Classes VII. and VIII. ... | 6s. |
| in Class IX. ... ... ... | 2s. 6d. |

Charge for Insurance, 2s. 6d. per cent.

All exhibits will be returned free of charge. Last day of entries, 20th March, 1906. Exhibits must be delivered between 1st and 10th May, 1906.

## CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

This class will comprise exhibits that have obtained a Gold Medal at either the London Exhibition of 1897 or the Manchester Exhibition of 1899. Any exhibitor showing an exhibit of the country in respect of which he may have taken a Gold Medal at either of these Exhibitions, must exhibit in this Class, but any exhibitor is at liberty to send an exhibit for this Class whether he may have previously obtained a Gold Medal for such exhibit or not.

SECTION 1.—Great Britain, or any of its Colonies, in separate exhibits.

SECTION 2.—Other countries in separate exhibits.

## AWARDS FOR EACH SECTION OF THIS CLASS.

One Cup and one Gold Medal. The Medals, however, will not be given if there be less than three exhibits in the section concerned.

NOTE.—The Committee reserve the right to decide whether any exhibit is substantially one to which a Gold Medal has been previously awarded, and they may refuse to accept such exhibit except for one of the Championship Classes. Their decision upon this point will be final and conclusive.

## CLASS I. TO CLASS VI.

**To Consist of Special Collections of Adhesive Stamps of Various Countries, in separate exhibits.**

### CLASS I.—GREAT BRITAIN.

SECTION 1.—Postage stamps (including Official stamps and Fiscals available for postage). *Unused only.*

*Awards.*—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 2.—Postage stamps (including Official stamps and Fiscals available for postage). *Used only.*

*Awards.*—One Silver and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 3.—Telegraph, or Railway Letter Fee, or College stamps, in separate exhibits.

*Awards.*—One Silver and one Bronze Medal.

### CLASS II.

SECTION 1.—British Guiana; Hawaiian Islands; Mauritius; New South Wales; United States of America (including Postmasters' stamps); Switzerland; Afghanistan.

*Awards.*—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

If over six exhibits, the judges to have discretion to award additional Gold Medal.

SECTION 2.—Victoria; Transvaal; New Zealand; South Australia; Ceylon; Germany and States; Italy and States; France and all

Colonies; Confederate States of America (including Postmasters' stamps).

*Awards.*—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

If over six exhibits, the judges to have discretion to award additional Gold Medal.

CLASS III.

SECTION 1.—Western Australia; Colombia and States; Straits Settlements (including Bangkok, Johor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, and the Federated Malay States), France; French Colonies; Roumania and Moldo-Wallachia; India; Spain; Philippine Islands; Japan; Tasmania; Portuguese Indies.

*Awards.*—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

SECTION 2.—Finland; Canada; Queensland; Cape of Good Hope; Natal; Trinidad; Bolivia; Mexico; Turks Islands; Sicily; Peru; Dominican Republic; Fiji.

*Awards.*—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

CLASS IV.

SECTION 1.—Orange Free State; Orange River Colony; Greece; Portugal; Nevis; Griqualand; Modena; Uruguay; Shanghai; Turkey; Indian States (viz. Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, Patiala).

*Awards.*—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 2.—Newfoundland; Buenos Ayres; Austria; Tuscany; St. Vincent; Barbados; Uganda; Cashmere; Grenada; Argentine, with Cordoba and Corrientes.

*Awards.*—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 3.—Naples; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Wurtemberg; Azores and Madeira; Sweden; Oldenburg; Brazil; Chili; Bhopal; Russia with Livonia, Wenden, and Poland.

*Awards.*—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

CLASS V.

SECTION 1.—Belgium; Russian Locals; Russian Levant; Dutch Indies, Curaçao and Surinam; Austrian Italy; Norway; St. Helena; any two German States not in Class IV. nor in the other sections of Class V.; New Republic; Egypt, Sudan, and Suez Canal; Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria; Zanzibar; Siam; China.

*Awards.*—One Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

SECTION 2.—Holland; Denmark and Colonies; Heligoland; Cyprus; Hong Kong; Persia; Venezuela and La Guiara; British Honduras; British Central Africa; British East Africa; British South Africa; Labuan; North Borneo; St. Christopher; Costa Rica and Guanacaste.

*Awards.*—One Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

SECTION 3.—Baden; Saxony; Luxemburg; British Columbia and Vancouver; Cuba, Porto Rico, and Fernando Po; any two Portuguese Colonies not in Class III., Section 1, or Class IV., Section 3; any two Italian States not in Classes III. and IV.; St. Lucia; Bahamas; British Bechuanaland and Protectorate; Servia; any four or more Indian Native States not in Class IV.; Lagos; Sierra Leone; Seychelles; Tobago; Virgin Isles; Tonga; Hungary.

*Awards.*—One Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

## CLASS VI.

SECTION 1.—Malta; Ionian Isles; Leeward Isles and Cayman Islands; Montserrat; Roumelia and South Bulgaria; Montenegro; Bosnia; Monaco; Guatemala; Roumania (without Moldo-Wallachia); Paraguay; Denmark; Ecuador; Hayti; Honduras; Nicaragua; San Salvador; Swazieland and Stellaland.

*Awards.*—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals.

SECTION 2.—Bermuda; Jamaica; Antigua; Crete; Dominica; Falkland Isles; Gambia; Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies; Gold Coast; Zululand; Bulgaria; Congo; Liberia; Prince Edward Island; Corea; German Colonies; Cook Islands; British Somaliland; Sarawak; British New Guinea; Samoa; Madagascar (British Consular Mail); Abyssinia; San Marino; Danish West Indies; Iceland.

*Awards.*—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals.

## CLASS VII.

**To Consist of General Collections in Printed Albums.**

SECTION 1.—Without limit as to number.
„ 2.—Containing from 5000 to 10,000 stamps.
„ 3.— „ not more than 5000 „

*Awards.*—One Gold, two Silver, and two Bronze Medals in Section 1.
Two Silver and two Bronze Medals in Section 2.
One „ „ „ „ „ 3.

*See note, Class VIII.*

## CLASS VIII.

**To consist of General Collections in Plain Albums.**

SECTION 1.—Without limit as to number.
„ 2.—Containing from 5000 to 10,000 stamps.
„ 3.— „ not more than 5000 „

*Awards.*—Similar to those in Class VII.

*Note.*—No collection in Classes VII. or VIII. will be considered to be a general collection unless it consists of at least twenty-five countries.

## CLASS IX.—FOR JUNIOR COLLECTORS ONLY.

**To consist of General or Special Collections in any kind of Album.**

SECTION 1.—*For Collectors aged from 16 to 21 years.*

DIVISION 1.—Collections containing over 5000 stamps.
„ 2.— „ „ from 3000 to 5000 stamps.
„ 3.— „ „ not more than 3000 „

*Awards.*—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals for Division 1.
One „ „ „ „ „ 2.
Two Bronze Medals „ „ „ 3.

SECTION 2.—*For Collectors under 16 years of age.*

DIVISION 1.—Collections containing over 2000 stamps.
„ 2.— „ „ under 2000 „

*Awards.*—One Silver and two Bronze Medals for Division 1.
Two Bronze Medals „ „ 2.

## CLASS X.

**For Exhibits by Stamp Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps and Telegraph Stamps.**

Stamps shown in this Class must be limited to specimens of work done by the exhibitor's own firm or company, and may comprise stamps as issued, proofs, or essays, or all three.

*Awards.*—One Gold and one Silver Medal.

## CLASS XI.

**Special Arrangements of Stamps, Proofs, Essays, Curiosities, and Objects of Interest in connection with Philately and the Postal Service.**

*Awards.*—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals.

No special or private medals will be accepted by the Committee for this Exhibition, but a further limited number of medals will be placed at the disposal of the judges for award in any cases in which they may consider an exhibit specially deserving of recognition, and the Committee will also award Silver Medals for special services rendered to the Exhibition.

No exhibitor can take more than one prize in each Class, not more than three in Classes II. to VI. inclusive, and no exhibit may be entered for more than one Class or Section.

The Committee much regret that owing to the limited space available they have been unable to provide for the exhibition of Envelopes, Post Cards, Albums, and Philatelic Literature.

# Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 193).

As the Minister of Foreign Affairs had not heard of the protest from the Sardinian Post, he asked as under for explanations from the Ministry of Finance, which the following note of the 11th February communicated to him :—

"Modena, 10th February, 1859.

"Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"To His Excellency the Minister of Finance, Modena.

"I have received your Excellency's letter of the 4th inst. with the proof of the new stamp which in future is to be applied to foreign papers.

"While thanking your Excellency for the communication, I may add that I do not know what the protest is which you mention as having come from the Ministry of Public Works at Turin, and I therefore request you to favour me with some details, if you think it convenient and necessary that I should know them.

"G. Forni."

"Modena, 11th February, 1859.

"Ministry of Finance.

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

"In reply to your esteemed dispatch of yesterday, I beg to send you enclosed copies of documents which will inform you how the protest of the Ministry of Public Works at Turin came about, to remedy which I thought it best to change the style of the stamp for the tax on the foreign newspapers, established with my Notification of the 19th October, 1857, on which matter there was no necessity for first consulting with your Excellency, the Postmaster-General stating that everything had been arranged satisfactorily.

"Tarabini.

"F. Parenti, Vice-Sec.

After the fall of the Ducal Government in June, 1859, a decree of the Dictator Farini, dated 12th July, announced by the *Gazzetta di Modena*, No. 27, of the 17th July, 1859, abolished the stamp tax on foreign political newspapers imposed by the decree dated the 19th October, 1857, but it was not reproduced in the *Raccolta Officiale degli Atti di Governo Dittatorio, &c.*, and not even in the Official Papers of the Modenese and Parmense Provinces.

A decree, dated 18th August (Series No. 14) announced :—"On the 1st of September next, the customs line between the Provinces which constituted the Parmense States and the others which formed the Estensi States will be removed," and another decree of the 6th October (Series No. 46) also abolished the customs lines between the Modenese and Parmense Provinces and the other Provinces annexed.

**Descriptive Part.**

Issue of the 1st February, 1853.

The tax of 9 centesimi on the foreign political papers introduced into the Duchy was represented at the commencement by a hand impressed stamp, in black ink, on the front sheet of each periodical, sometimes on the left, more often on the right, of the top margin.

The stamp, engraved in brass, consists of two concentric circles, 4mm. distant, the outer one having a diameter of 25mm. Between the two circles we read at the top, "STATI ESTENSI," and at the bottom, "CENT. 9."; in the middle portion, in two lines, "GAZZETTE ESTERE" (see Plate III, No. 6).

I have not been able to ascertain the name of the engraver. There were three stamp offices, viz., at Modena, at Reggio, and at Massa, and each office had a stamp for impression on the newspapers, in the same manner as each was provided with a series of stamps for playing-cards and for advertisements. It was only on the 3rd of February that the Ministry of Finance sent the "Stamp for stamping the newspapers" to Reggio and to Massa. I am convinced that the two stamps of Reggio and of Massa were sub-types of that used at Modena, which I have reproduced in Plate III, No. 6; they differed from the latter in the shape of the characters, etc., because each was engraved separately, but they were not, however, different in shape, nor had they a different inscription.

I know two types of this stamp in addition to that used at Modena. One is probably a reprint obtained from the stamp which served at Reggio or at Massa. It is distinguished from the Modena type especially by the words "GAZZETTE ESTERE," which are in somewhat smaller characters; ESTERE measures 9½mm. instead of 11½, and the first and the last letter E of this word are respectively under A and under the second T of GAZZETTE, instead of being under GA and TE. These data will suffice to distinguish this sub-type, which I have only seen impressed in a deep black on white machine-made paper of recent make.

The other known to me is certainly a forgery, executed in 1876 at Florence for account of a certain E.C.U., who likewise forged the newspaper stamp of Parma. We see that the forger copied the stamp used at Modena (the one I have produced), and succeeded well enough. The letter N, however, of CENT. is to be noticed, which in the imitation is wider, and especially the 9, which has a more modern appearance; the lower extremity of that figure, instead of extending a little towards the left, is turned up. These imitations were impressed by the above (who besides being a stamp merchant was likewise a librarian) on margins of old books or papers; those I have seen are on striped hand-made rather absorbent paper, yellowed with time and of too ancient manufacture, whilst the papers of 1853 on which the genuine marks were impressed are on machine-made plain paper.

This mark being fixed (*i.e.*, impressed directly on the papers) is very little sought for by collectors; but I do not think there is any argument in favour of excluding it from those collections in which the other newspaper stamps are admitted.

The small inquiry for these marks makes the price relatively low, while really they are rare, having only been used for the short space of two months.[1]

### Issue of the 1st April, 1853.

*First Printing (29th March, 1853.)*

The hand stamp just mentioned was substituted from the 1st of April,[2] by an adhesive stamp, similar to the postage stamps, except that in the bottom inscription appears "B.G. CEN. 9" in large type (letters B.G. and figure 9, 1½mm. high, CEN. 1mm.).

The letters B.G. are the initials of "BOLLO GAZZETTE." The figure 9 is not followed by the full stop in any specimen (see Plate III, No. 7).

The printing is in black on a reddish-violet machine-made paper, which readily fades if exposed to the light and if subjected to the action of chemicals.

### Typographical Composition and Printing of the Sheets.

When reproducing the letter sent by the Magazziniere del Bollo to the Postmaster-General on the 31st March, 1853, I called attention to a specification at the foot of same, from which we see that the first printing of adhesive stamps of 9 centesimi, *i.e.*, the one of which we are speaking, with the bottom inscription in large type, consisted of half sheets, containing 120 each.

And since the printer's proofs on white paper shew the impression of a single group of 60, I am convinced that every half sheet of 120 consisted not of two distinct groups, but the same group repeated twice. I have, however, not been able to decide how the one was arranged in respect to the other and what distance existed between the two. The group was not surrounded by printer's lines in any part.

This first printing was executed in obedience to the orders of the Ministry of Finance, dated 16th March, 1853, and as it was necessary that the new stamps should be ready for the 31st of that month, time was probably too short for the printer to obtain a sufficient supply of type small enough to compose the inscription "B.G. CEN. 9," so that it should conveniently be contained in the small space left empty in the lower portion of every "cliché." The type adopted for this first printing would hardly go in the small space, therefore the line below the loose type could not be set so as to exactly close the rectangle, and on account of the extra height of the letters, had to remain a little lower in all the "clichés."

Probably for this reason, only a single group of sixty was set up, in which, except for some slight displacement of the pieces, no variety or error is to be noticed.

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[1] From the report presented to the Sovereign, which I have previously given, it appears that the Newspaper Delivery Office of Modena, from the 7th February to the end of March, 1853, impressed 8,182 stamps on foreign papers.

[2] A note of the Ministry of Finance, dated 5th April, 1853, informed the Intendants of Finance at Reggio and at Massa of the introduction of a stamp as used for letters in substitution of the hand stamp, the return of which was requested.

It was therefore desirable to limit the quantity of sheets of this first printing, which only comprised 100 half sheets, as we see from the following registration in the stamp book :—

> " 29th March, 1853. In conformity with the Ministerial dispatch of the 25th instant, the following quantity of stamps has been printed : 100 half sheets, 120 stamps each, corresponding to 50 whole sheets of 240 stamps, which are to serve for foreign newspapers ... ... ... ... ... ... sheets 50."

The first lot (four sheets) is noted in the register of the Magazziniere under the date of 7th April, but at Modena they commenced to place the stamps on the papers in the last two or three days of March. I have, however, adopted the date of the 1st of April.

The restricted quantity of these stamps (12,000) is the most conclusive proof of their rarity, which likewise depends on the fact that there were, as far as I can ascertain, no remainders of any sort.

### Printing Proofs.

Some exist on white laid absorbent paper.

### Cancellations.

On these stamps I have almost always met with the postmark of six parallel lines, impressed in black only. I have, however, seen some copies cancelled with a pen, and very rarely with the Modena date stamp (Plate V, No. 21) applied in black ink.

The " unused " specimens which are sometimes seen are due to some newspapers having escaped cancellation. It happened frequently enough that the authorities were careless in the matter of cancelling the stamps, because they had no value in the hands of individuals who were in no way able to use them again.

### Forgeries.

Among others, I know of some forgeries obtained by photo-lithography ; some were impressed in 1882 by a certain E.F. on margins of stamp sheets of the third violet-lilac printing (see Plate III, No. 9), and therefore they cannot be confused with the originals, even when offered on fragments of newspapers of that date. They exist also on a greyish brown paper and have an appearance which immediately excites suspicion. But there are others on paper which very closely approaches that of the official stamps, with, however, a somewhat reddish tinge and a little smoother. The impression is lighter, and a direct comparison with any specimen whatsoever of stamps of this type will shew up irregularities, especially in the top inscription and in the drawing of the eagle. These latter imitations are obliterated, too lightly however, with the six line cancellation mark in black. I have seen some copies with the guarantee mark of a very well known German expert.

There is no need to fear cancellation marks on original specimens, since these stamps are much rarer in their unused state than when cancelled.

*Second Printing (21st May, 1853.)*

Typographical Composition and Printing of the Sheets.

The second printing differs from the first in the bottom inscription composed of small type (letters B.G. and figure 9, 1¼mm. high, CEN., ¾mm. high). These narrower and somewhat smaller characters allowed the bottom line to close the rectangle almost exactly, thus obtaining a more regular appearance. The figure 9 is usually followed by the full stop (see Plate III, No. 8).

Printing was done in black on machine-made reddish-violet paper, identical to that which served for the preceding printing.

Each sheet consisted of 240 stamps, arranged in four panes of sixty, as for the postage stamps.

The supply of stamps of this second printing, the only one executed with small type "B.G. CEN. 9." consists of 1,600 sheets, which were registered as follows:—

"21st May, 1853. Stamps for foreign newspapers, 240 per sheet, printed in the present month of May ... sheets 1,600."

This large quantity of 384,000 stamps sufficed for some years, viz., until the tax on political foreign papers was raised to 10 centesimi. The Modena Office immediately commenced to use the stamps of the second printing, which for two or three days were applied promiscuously with those of the first printing, which were on the point of becoming exhausted.

Irregularities and Printer's Errors.

The stamps which occupy positions 25, 66, 78, and 212 in the sheets have not got the full stop after the figure; this is here an exception, whilst the stamps with the inscription in large type never have the stop after the 9. Sometimes the stop after the figure is printed much too deeply.

The stamp which occupies position 163 has B·G. CEN. 9.: the first letter having fallen, since the line destined to keep the type firm had slipped too much to the right. This inexactness was, however, corrected during printing.

Printing Proofs.

They are on white, laid, absorbent paper. There still exists in the official archives of Modena the proof of the entire sheet which has several pen corrections.

The Cancellations.

Since these stamps remained in use from October, 1853, till October, 1857, we see them cancelled with many postmarks which were adopted at Modena, Reggio, and Massa in those years. (See what has been said on the cancellations of postage stamps.)

Forgeries.

I do not know of any clever imitation of this stamp; those I have seen are very far from the originals both in the drawing and in the colour of the paper.

As this stamp is less common in the unused state, there is no reason for being suspicious of any cancellation mark on the originals.

*Third Printing (August and September, 1855).*

Typographical Composition and Printing of the Sheets.

After the remarks which I have made following the documents published, there remains very little for me to add.

The stamps of this third printing have CENT. 9. in the bottom inscription, composed of the Roman Capitals as used for the postage stamps (see Plate III, No. 9). They are printed in sheets of 240 each, divided as usual into four groups; the paper is machine-made, violet-lilac in colour, and easily fades; there are very fine blue and red hairs in the pulp of the paper. The gum is brownish.

The printing was done with the same "clichés" which were used for the last printing of the 5 centesimi stamps (August-September, 1855). It comprised 2,000 or 2,007 sheets (480,000 or 481,680 stamps), which were registered under the date of 30th September, 1857, and were given out the 31st October of the same year. The registration written by the Magazziniere contains the usual mention "which were printed, etc." These stamps were, without doubt, printed in August or in September, 1855, at the same time as the 5, 15, and 25 centesimi postage stamps were printed. A confirmation of this we find in a proof sheet (white absorbent paper) which is still preserved, which has on the same side the printing for the 15 cent. stamp and for this 9 centesimi stamp. The invoice of Vincenzi, the printer, for supplying 500 sheets of paper, from which were obtained 2,000 for the stamps (quarto foglio), is dated the 18th December, 1855, but I am almost certain that the paper was delivered in August or in September. Whichever it is, it is certain that the "Delegato al Bollo" and the "Magazziniere" wished to profit by the occasion on which the press and other material had been transferred to the "Palazzo di Finanza" for printing some new postage stamps, in order to get a further supply of newspaper stamps executed by Montruccoli, the supply of the previous printing being almost exhausted. This, however, lasted until October, 1857, after which the tax was raised to 10 centesimi. Thus the 9 centesimi stamps of this third printing were never used.

Errors.

The figure 9 is followed by the full stop, except in positions 128, 139, and 186. Sometimes the stop is hardly visible.

Printing Proofs.

Some exist on white, laid, absorbent paper.

*Issue of 1st November, 1857.*

The tax on foreign political papers, which had been fixed at 9 centesimi by the Austro-Estense-Parmense Customs Treaty, which expired on the 31st October, 1857, was raised to 10 centesimi.

Typographical Composition and Printing of the Sheets.

In conformity with the instructions contained in the letter of the 28th October, 1857, from the Ministry of Finance, viz., "for the manufacture of the 10 centesimi stamps on paper of the same colour as that used for the newspaper stamps, but making use of the die for postage stamps," the stamps were printed with the inscription

CENT. 10, which was formed of the same capital letters as used for the postage stamps (see Plate III, Nos. 1 and 9).

The paper and the gum were supplied as for the previous printing by the printer, Carlo Vincenzi. The invoice is as follows:—

"1857, October 28. Half ream paper, elephant, colour L. 12.50
November 2. 10 lbs. 3 oz. prepared gum at 96 ... 9.84

Modena, 19th December, 1857. L. 22.34

December 31. Paid to the printer, Vincenzi, for paper, gum, and printing[1] stamps, supplied to the Carta Bollata Office, Lire tariffali 20.27."

In the register kept by the Magazziniere we read:—

"November, 1857. In accordance with the Ministerial instructions of the 28th ultimo, the herewith-mentioned number of stamp sheets of 240 each for foreign newspapers, 10 centesimi each, have been printed and gummed by the Official Printer, Mr. Montruccoli ... ... ... ... ... 390 sheets."

"4th November, 1858. Stamps for foreign newspapers, 240 per sheet, ready printed, have been gummed and finished by Mr. Carlo Montruccoli during the present month ... 610 sheets."

There was therefore executed a single printing of 1,000 sheets, of which a portion only (390) were registered at the time of issue and the other (610) about a year after. It was done with the "clichés" which, in September, 1855, were used for the printing of the 15 and 25 centesimi stamps, which, like these newspaper stamps, have no stop after the figures. It is to be noticed, however, that there has been a change of position between the two panes of "clichés" which were printed on the left side of the 15 and 25 centesimi sheets (last printing), *i.e.*, the pane occupying the upper position in the postage stamps occupies the lower position in the newspaper stamps, and *vice versâ*. Not all the "clichés," however, in the sheet of these stamps occupy the same positions as in the panes of the postage stamp sheets (15 and 25 centesimi). Still, there are very few in number which changed places during the re-setting up.

We note further that each of the two couples of horizontal lines which separated the groups have been turned upside down, so that the two lines which were with the top pane are now with the lower pane, and *vice versâ*.

The printing is in black on white, thin, machine paper, light lilac in colour, and this also very easily fades; it contains very minute blue hairs and some red ones. The stamps which have been subjected to the action of the sun and of chemical agents have become greyish or greenish.

After the printing of these stamps and until the fall of the Ducal Government, no more postage or newspaper stamps of the 1852 design were printed.

The first lot of stamps of this issue delivered is registered under the date of 1st November.

[1] The words "and printing" must have been added in error.

*(To be continued.)*

# Notable Philatelists.

## J. C. North.

IN common with so many others Mr. North commenced collecting at school. Amongst his chums he had one whose brother was living in Peru, who, in addition to sending the local stamps, returned all the high value English received by him on letters from home. These included a quantity of the 2s. brown and 6d. brown. With the exception of a single specimen of each, retained for his collection, Mr. North was able to readily exchange the others for current German, French, and other common Continentals. At this time he had also a relative who was a merchant stationed on the West African coast, and who, taking a kind fatherly interest in the collection, made it his business to gather together all the local stamps he could, and in this way Mr. North was the recipient of large quantities of used Gold Coast, &c., which, some years afterwards he sold, tied up in packets of 50, to a Manchester dealer. Even at the time of the sale Mr. North did not distinguish perf. 12½ and 14, but when he made the discovery he found that amongst the stamps he had so disposed of were a quantity of the earlier perforation.

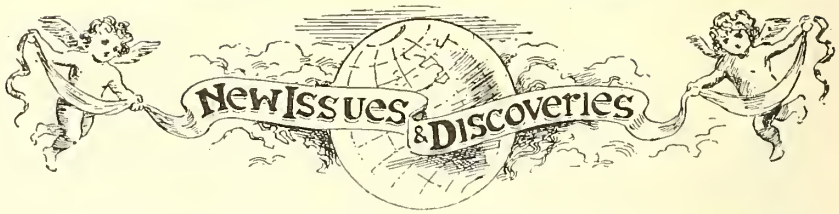
Upon the completion of his education Mr. North's interest in stamps momentarily ceased; he joined the Indian Marine Service, which necessitated his travelling, and, although at this time not keen on stamps, he commenced to purchase pairs of unused stamps of the different countries visited. It was not, however, until 1891, when he took up his residence in Manchester and met many of the well-known collectors in the surrounding district, that he seriously took up his postage stamp album again. Soon after he joined the Manchester Philatelic Society and has been an assiduous collector ever since. Being a constant visitor to Gibraltar and Malta, it is only natural that he was specially attracted by their stamps, and in the case of the over-printed Morocco Agencies, believes he was the first to note the minor varieties in the Gibraltar prints, and certainly was the first discoverer of the first printing in blue.

His investigations in connection with the error PNNEY on the Malta stamps, and exposure of the 2½d. current Malta stamps bearing a red tick, the facts of which were fully reported in this journal at the time, and led to the retirement of the postmaster, are matters of such recent occurrence as not to call for recapitulation. Mr. North's Cyprus are compiled on specialist lines and his collection is perhaps the best of that colony in existence, including as it does the two unique sheets of the 1d. plates, 193 and 196, purchased by him from Mr. Thorne, of New York, some years ago, and the full history of which sheets is well known.

Mr. North was an active member of the Manchester Philatelic Society, and librarian up to the time of his leaving Manchester some years ago. He also formed one of the Executive Committee of the Manchester Exhibition of 1899, at which he was a successful exhibitor, and forms one of the *coterie* in the north who are anticipating the pleasures and joys of the 1906 Show.



J. C. North.




*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 *Monthly Journal* lists the ½d. Type B, perforated 11.

*Adhesive.*

½d. emerald, type B. Perf. 11.

**Bechuanaland Protectorate.** —Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write as follows :—

"The current Transvaal revenue stamps, bearing King Edward's portrait, have been overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate," and some journals have stated that these are for both postal and revenue use, but we have made enquiries and are officially informed that the stamps in question are to be used exclusively for fiscal purposes, and are not available for postage; if any of them have been so used it has been "out of course," and letters bearing these stamps should have been treated as unpaid. We have ourselves seen post-marked specimens of the 2s. 6d. stamps, but no doubt this has been done by favour; there are now no postage stamps in use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate of a higher denomination than 5s.; all the Queen's head stamps of higher denomination than this are obsolete."

**British Guiana.** — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise the issue of the 6c. with multiple watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
6c. grey-black and ultramarine.

**Gambia.**—Following the 1d. value we have now received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the ½d. with new watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. dull green.

**Gold Coast.**—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 3d. value with the new watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
3d. lilac and orange.

**India.** Gwalior.—The latest values issued in this State are the 2½, 8, and 12as.

*Adhesives.*

Surcharged "Gwalior, &c." in black.
2½a. ultramarine.
8a. violet.
12a. brown on red.

**Natal.**—Mr. R. A. Robson informs us that he has the 2/o Queen's head, Telegraph stamp, used postally; it was employed to frank a parcel in April, 1900.

**North Borneo.**—The 2, 5, and 10 dollars of the 1894 issue have been surcharged "4 cents" in black in the same type as, and we may suppose completing, the 1904 set of this value.

*Adhesives.*

4c. in black on 2d. dull green.
4c. ,, 5d. mauve.
4c. ,, 10d. brown.

**Transvaal.**—Messrs. Bright & Son send us a specimen of a new 1d. stamp. It is printed all in carmine on white paper. Does this mean that the bi-coloured stamps for this colony are to be discontinued?

*Adhesive*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1d. carmine.

**Trinidad.**—We do not appear yet to have mentioned the 2½d. value on multiple watermark paper. It has been issued some time.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2½d. lilac on blue.

**Western Australia.**—The 5d. value now comes on the V and Crown paper, design as before.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 12½
5d. olive-yellow.

# Foreign Countries.

**Abyssinia.**—The *Monthly Journal* lists two more surcharges. The first named we have chronicled before in black, the second is quite new to us.

*Adhesives.*

80 in blue on 4g. claret.
3, 20 in violet on 16g. black.

**Colombia.**—The *American Journal of Philately* reports the issue of a set of stamps for Insured Letters. Values, &c. are below, but particulars of design, etc. are lacking.

*Adhesives.*
*Stamps for Insured Letters.*

5c. black on yellow.
13c. ,, green.
15c. ,, stone.
20c. ,, blue-grey.
25c. ,, deep pink.

**Costa Rica.**—The *Monthly Journal* states that under a decree of 9th August last 125,000 of the current 20c. stamps were surcharged "Un Centimo."

*Adhesive.*

1c. in black on 20c. black and lake.

**Denmark.**—We have three new values of the type shown below.




*Adhesives.*

25 o. brown.
50 o. deep violet.
100 o. dull orange.

**France.** Offices in China.—The 1c. and 10c. have now been overprinted "Chine."




*Adhesives.*

1c. olive-green. Surcharge "Chine" in black.
10c. rose ,, ,, ,,

Reunion.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the 50c. has the name now in blue instead of carmine.

*Adhesive.*

50c. brown on azure, name in blue.

**German Empire.** China.—The set for these Offices has received a fresh overprint. In addition to the word "China" the stamps bear the values in cents and dollars, and a rosette cancelling the original numeral of value, all in black; the type employed is Old English. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the specimens before us.

*Adhesives.*

1c. on 3p. brown.
2c. on 5p. green.
4c. on 10p. carmine.
10c. on 20p. blue.
20c. on 40p. black and carmine.
40c. on 80p. black and carmine on rose.
½d. on 1m. carmine.
1d. on 2m. blue.
1½d. on 3m. violet black (in carmine).
2½d. on 5m. carmine and black.

Kiautschou.—The currency has also been altered here to dollars and cents, the values now being as follows:—

*Adhesives.*

1c brown.
2c. green.
4c. carmine
10c. blue.
20c. black and carmine.
40c. black and carmine on rose.
½d. carmine.
1d. blue.
1½d. violet black.
2½d. carmine and black.

Morocco.—This set has been subjected to much the same alteration as in the case of China. Except that the original value is not cancelled in any way, the type employed is the same; but here there is no alteration in the local currency, so the necessity of the new overprint is not very apparent.

*Adhesive.*

3c. on 3p. brown.
5c. on 5p. green.
10c. on 10p. carmine.
20c. on 20p. blue.
30c. on 25p. black or orange on yellow.
35c. on 30p. black or orange on buff.
50c. on 40p. black or carmine.
60c. on 50p. black or lilac on buff.
1p. on 80p. black or carmine on rose.
1p. 25c. on 1m. carmine.
2p. 50c. on 2m. blue.
3p. 75c. on 3m. violet black (in carmine).
6p 25c. on 5m. carmine on black.

**Iceland.**—Two more errors are now to be added to the long list, as Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have received copies of the following:—

*Adhesives.*
*Official stamps.*

5a. brown, '03-'03 for '02-'03.
20a. green, ,, ,,

**Nicaragua.**—We have seen one value of a new set showing the arms of the country in the centre, and from *Mekeel's Weekly* we gather that the following have already appeared:—

*Adhesives.*

1c. green.
2c red.
4c. orange.
5c. blue.
10c. yellow-brown.
15c. olive-grey.
20c. lake.
50c. yellow.

**Portugal.** ANGRA. — The 50 and 75r. have now been changed in colour, as in the case of these values in Portugal.

*Adhesives.*

50r. ultramarine and black.
75r. brown and carmine on yellow.

FUNCHAL —

*Adhesives.*

50r. ultramarine and black.
75r. brown and carmine on yellow.

HORTA.—

*Adhesives.*

50r. ultramarine and black.
75r. brown and carmine on yellow.

PONTA DELGADA.—

*Adhesives.*

50r. ultramarine and black.
75r. brown and carmine on yellow.

**Paraguay.**—We hear that the 5c. of the current type has been surcharged "Oficial."



*Adhesive.*

5c. dark blue. Surcharged "Oficial."

**San Marino.**—Mr. W. T. Wilson now sends us a specimen of the provisional issue chronicled in our last issue. The 20c. is surcharged "1905" in the centre at top in small fancy numerals, and "15" in larger figures over the original value, all in black.

**Switzerland.**—This country has now adopted a multiple watermark. It takes the form of a double lined cross distributed equally all over the sheets, including the margins. The first of the set to arrive is the 30c.

*Adhesive.*

30c. chestnut brown. Wmk. cross multiple.

**Turkey.**—The *Monthly Journal* has received a complete set of a new design, which we hope to illustrate shortly. There are not, as heretofore, two sets, one for Inland and one for Foreign postage; but most of the stamps have received a surcharge for use on printed matter, and two values are in black on coloured paper for Postage Due purposes.

*Adhesive.*

5 paras, yellow-buff.
10 ,, grey-green.
20 ,, rose.
1 piastre, blue.
2 piastres, slate.
2½ ,, purple.
5 ,, brown.
10 ,, dull orange.
25 ,, sage-green.
50 ,, mauve.

*For Printed Matter.*

5p. yellow-buff. Black surcharge.
10p. grey-green. ,,
20p. rose. ,,
1p. blue. ,,
2p. slate. ,,
5p. brown. ,,

*Postage Due Stamps.*

1p. black on carmine.
2p. ,, ,,

# Notes and News.

### New Zealand.

Mr Terry informs us that in a letter he received on the 15th instant from the Secretary of the New Zealand Philatelic Society, he is informed that "two new perforating machines are on the way out, and so all the values will soon appear in the 14 perforation, the present machine gauging 11 being nearly worn out. The 6d pictorial is coming out shortly in a pale brick-red shade; this is to be its permanent colour."

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

The opening meeting of the fifteenth session was held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, on Friday evening, September 29th. A display of stamps by some of the members attracted some 250 ladies and gentlemen, and selections of music were given during the evening.

Mr. Abbott presided at the 231st meeting on October 13th and gave a display of the stamps of Tonga, shewing, by means of his entire sheets and panes, all varieties of type in the surcharges.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Mr. John S. Higgins, junr., Mr. H. Mayoh, Mr J. E. Platt, and Mr. J. K. Sidebottom. Mr. Leon de Raay and Mr. J. H. M. Savage were also elected Corresponding Members.

On Fridays, October 6th and 20th, Elementary Discussions on Antigua and Barbados were opened by Mr. J. H. Taylor and Mr. G. Lionel Campbell, junr., respectively.

### Collections Change Hands.

Several well-known collections have changed hands recently. We hear that Baron de Worms has disposed of his West African collection to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. The St. Helena portion of it was fairly strong, and included the block of six of the first pennies, imperf., showing the two types of surcharge *se-tenant*. This block came originally from M. Moens, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Wildsmith. Other portions of his West Africans were exhibited at the Manchester Exhibition, 1899.

Another collection which has gone in the same channel is Mr. H. R. Oldfield's Columbian, the Antioquia portion of which was perhaps the best of its kind in the world. This collection was formed by Mr. Oldfield some years ago and was decidedly bloated, very different from the acme of perfection which he has set up for himself, and others who like to follow, in more recent years. It is absurd, however, to anyone who knows anything of the facts to infer as our ONLY Weekly does, that this philatelist while preaching one thing is practising another.

### The Philatelic Society, London.

PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON, 1905-6.

1905.

Oct 13.—The EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. (*Vice-President*). A Display. [This meeting will be held at the residence of the Earl of Crawford, 2, Cavendish Square.]

Oct. 27.—Mr. F. REICHENHEIM.
Papers, with Displays. (1) The F M. Stamps of France. (2) The Newspaper Stamps of France.

Nov. 10.—Mr. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
A Paper entitled "Philatelic Researches in Australia," illustrated with impressions from dies and plates, and pulls from perforating and rouletting machines

Nov. 24.—Mr. B. D. KNOX.
A Paper entitled "The Malta Local Post and its Stamps," with Display.

Dec 8.—Messrs. M. P. CASTLE and L. L. R HAUSBURG
A Paper on the Retouches of New Zealand, with Display and Lantern Enlargements.

1906.

Jan. 5.—Mr R. FRENTZEL.
A Display of a portion of Collection of the Stamps of Mexico, with Notes.

Jan. 19.—Mr. H. R. OLDFIELD.
A paper on the Stamps of Servia, with Display.

Feb. 2.—Mr R. B. YARDLEY.
A Display of the Stamps of Griqualand, with Notes.

Feb. 16.—Mr. L. L. R HAUSBURG.
A Paper on the Perforations of Victoria, with Display.

Mar. 2.—Mr. H J. DUVEEN.
A Display of the Stamps of Switzerland.

Mar. 16.—Mr. T. W. HALL.
A Paper on the Stamps of Uruguay, with Display.

Mar. 30.—Mr. C. F. DENDY MARSHALL.
Notes on used British Stamps, with a Sketch History of Postmarks from the Earliest Times.

April 20.—Mr. A. BAGSHAWE
A Paper on the Stamps of the Straits Settlements, with Display.

May 4.—Baron P. DE WORMS.
A Paper on the Stamps of Ceylon, with Display of portion of the Collection of Baron A. de Worms.

May 18.—Mr. L. W. FULCHER.
A Paper entitled "Studies in Plating the Stamps of Japan," with Display. (1) The First Issue.

June 8.—Annual General Meeting.

### The Disgrace of Germany.

The Berliner Philatelisten Klub in July, 1904, appointed a Committee to elucidate the history of certain German stamps printed in the Imperial Printing Works and appearing in dealers' hands, though they had not been sold over the counter. After compiling the necessary list of such stamps the Committee appealed to the authorities, who very considerately gave the information they possessed. The list of the stamps and the conclusions of the Committee upon them severally is as follows:—

(1) Reichspost, 1875-1900: 2 Mark in the dark violet shade of the first issue, but with marginal lines, also in light rose without marginal lines.—These specimens may come from the considerable remainders which were returned in 1900 by the post offices when new stamps were introduced. The colour is very easily changed by light, dampness, etc. A reprint is categorically denied. For such a reprint there was absolutely no necessity, as about 200,000 were destroyed after considerable quantities had been sold to dealers and a large quantity had been handed over to the Postal Museum.

(2). Reichspost, 1889: 3 and 10pf. imperforate (the sheet has no marginal line and no top inscription).—A certain number of these—at least, a sheet of 100 stamps—were found in the archives of the General Post Office. They must be colour proofs of 1889.

(3). Reichspost, 1889: 10pf imperforate (the sheet has no marginal line, but top inscription).—Of this stamp at least 100, more probably 200, were found in the archives. Perhaps they were proof sheets to show the marginal inscription at the top.

(4). Reichspost, 1889: 3, 25, 50pf imperforate (with marginal line) —These were made in 1899 by special order for the Postal Museum. They were not printed from the old plates, but sheets of stamps just printed were delivered imperforate. They are therefore different from the originals, the colour distinguishing them at once.—

| | |
|---|---|
| 3pf., 1889, bright brown. | 3pf., 1899, chocolate-brown |
| 25pf. ,, yellow-orange. | 25pf. ,, red-orange. |
| 50pf. ,, red-brown. | 50pf. ,, deep violet-brn. |

The authorities state that only 50 each were printed, but this must be erroneous.

(5). Germania-Reichspost, 1900: 3 and 10pf. imperforate.—Dealers say these stamps have been sold over the counter, but this is not correct. They come from waste sheets and consist probably of 10 sheets of 10pf., and 1 sheet of 3pf., all others being destroyed.

(6). Germania-Reichspost, 1900: 5pf. blue (colour of the 20pf.)—A Berlin dealer received a 5pf. printed in blue instead of green. This stamp was shown to the officials at the printing works and pronounced to be a chemical changeling. To

show how the 5pf. stamp would look if printed in the colour of the 20pf. stamp, a sheet was printed in blue; of these, about 20 were sold and the rest are still in the Museum.

(7). Reichspost, 1889-1900: Postcards without control mark; 2pf. small and large size, 2 + 2pf., 5 + 5pf., and 10pf., with figure or eagle.—The 5 + pf. and 10pf. were used for the Colonies and surcharged, and the 5pf. also by mistake has been sold in Germany. The 2pf., small size, Germania type, is an essay.

(8). German Levant, 1884: 1 Piaster bright blue, surcharge blue.—Nothing definite can be ascertained, although whole sheets have come into the market. All that can be learnt is that this surcharge was made in the Imperial Printing Works long after the stamp was out of issue. It is undoubtedly a re-print, but whether made in pursuance of an official order or illegally by an employé, is unknown.

(9). German Levant, 1884: 10 (also it is said 20) Para and 1¼ Piaster, with reversed Para or Piaster, figures right way.—These stamps only became known in 1890. Whether they are essays, or what is more probable an unauthorised printing, is unknown.

(10). German Levant, 1900: 25 Piaster on 5M., with double surcharge.—One sheet of these was found at the German Post Office in Constantinople. Two had been sold and 18 returned, so the entire sheet was accounted for.

(11). Reichspost, 1889, surcharged with the names of all Colonies.—Remembering that the names of all Colonies were printed side by side on the stamps in rows for the purpose of showing the effect of surcharging them, the Postal Museum authorities asked that the stamps of 1889, of all values, should also be surcharged in rows with the names of all Colonies side by side. These were then sold for the benefit of the Postal Museum. If found in sheets or blocks these worthless reprints are easily recognized, but in single specimens they are very dangerous. As to quantities printed, nothing can be ascertained.

(12). Marshall Islands, 1897: all values reprinted.—All the Colonial stamps were a fruitful source of income for the Postal Museum, and as soon as their stocks became low they applied for a fresh supply and sheets were freshly surcharged, the authorities not hesitating even to take a former surcharge type. How many, what values, etc., cannot be ascertained.

(13). Marshall Islands, 1897: reprints of postcards.—

5pf. i + h + g. 99M.
5 + 5pf. 199.
10pf. 998f.
10 + 10pf. 698f.

The cards were printed later than the date when the surcharge was changed, hence clearly they are reprints.

(14). German South West Africa, 1897: 25 and 50pf.—As is well known only 1,000 of each value were made. Before the second surcharge (Südwestafrika) was issued the Postal Museum authorities asked for a considerable supply of full sets for exchange purposes, and 5,000 of each value were printed and handed over.

(15). German New Guinea, 1897, and Marianen, 1899: 25pf. with reversed surcharge.—All waste sheets had to be handed to the Postal Museum and these two sheets were found amongst them.

(16). German East Africa, 1900: 2 Pesa imperforate.—The Postal Museum ordered a few sheets imperf. for exchange purposes. They have no philatelic value.

(17). Tsingtau Provisionals, 1900: bad or defective prints.—These come from badly printed specimens and were sent in from the Tsingtau post office.

(18). Heligoland, 1876-79: reprints.—These come from the reprints made in 1875-79 for the Postal Museum, and it is said only 200 of each value were made. Lately a few of these have come into the market, notably the 1 and 5 Mark *se tenant*.

### Scottish Philatelic Society.

The Annual General Meeting of the above society was held at 28, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, on Monday, the 9th October, 1905.

The Secretary gave a short report of the progress made by the Society during the past session, stating that a great improvement had been made in every branch of its work.

The following office-bearers were elected for the session 1905-6:—

*President:* Mr. J. Walker.
*Vice-President:* Mr. Andrew Henderson.
*Committee:* Messrs. N. M. Berrie, J. MacGregor, W. S. W. Morrison, and Jas. Mursell.
*Hon. Sec and Treasurer:* R. W. Findlater.

It was arranged to hold the following meetings and displays during the session:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1905. | | | |
| Nov. 13 | Grenada | by | Mr. J. Macgregor, W.S. |
| Dec. 11 | Great Britain | ,, | Mr. R. Kerr. |
| 1906. | | | |
| Jan. 8 | Australasia | ,, | Mr. Baxter and Mr. W. Bonnar. |
| Feb. 12 | Scandinavia | ,, | Mr. N. M. Berrie and Mr. J. Walker. |
| Mar. 12 | Paper | ,, | Mr. T. A. M'Intyre. |
| April 9 | General Display. | | |
| May 14 | Social. | | |

### Part III. Africa.

We hear that the manuscript of this important work is practically completed, and part will by now be in the printers' hands, so that the publication may be expected somewhere about Christmas. The work will probably be the best of the Society's handbooks so far published, being lavishly illustrated; in fact, no pains have been saved by those who have undertaken the production on behalf of the Society.

### The Junior Philatelic Society.

A local branch of this enterprising Society has been recently formed at West Hartlepool, and we understand that in February next Mr. F. J. Melville will give a lecture in Manchester, with a view to the establishment of a branch in that city.

### Australian News.

The *Australian Philatelist* for September calls attention to the number being the first of Vol. XII., and to the fact that the business of its publisher, Mr. Fred Hagen, has been converted into a private limited company with a capital of £10,000. The new company, which is to be known as Fred Hagen, Ltd., has taken over the business of J. H. Smyth & Co., including all rights appertaining to the *Australian Journal of Philately*, which henceforth will cease to exist, having been absorbed in the *Australian Philatelist*. These events are celebrated by our esteemed Australian contemporary appearing in a larger size, which is a decided improvement. Mr. Van Weenen contributes a short valedictory address on his retirement from the office of editor, a position now occupied by Mr. J. H. Smyth.

### London Society Dinner.

After a trial of two years, both being a success, for some reason or other, a departure was made this year in holding the dinner.

Instead of Thursday, the night preceding the opening meeting, it was held on Wednesday, October 11th, at the Imperial Restaurant, Mr. M. P. Castle in the chair.

The attendance suffered in comparison with previous years, although in all other respects we hear the gathering was a success.

There was the usual plethora of speeches, Mr. Oldfield having the most difficult task. Members looked for the important information concerning the Exhibition which the notice of the dinner sent out stated would be given. It devolved upon the Assistant Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Pilliard, to admit that apart from the information already afforded by the prospectus, which had been published sooner than he contemplated, the cupboard was bare.

Mr. Reichenheim proposed "The Chairman," the company rising and singing, "For he's a jolly good fellow." In reply, Mr. Castle had a terribly weird philatelic dream to relate which might, although happily it did not, unfit him for being present.

### Obituary.

Dr. E. Diena, in *G.S.W.*, writes:—"The other loss which I have to mention took place on 16th September. I refer to the death of Cavaliere Vittoria E. Capanna, of Leghorn, who for many years had acted as Consul of the Netherlands in his native town. His father, Pietro, had been one of the earliest collectors, and I recall having come across his name in one of the oldest English stamp papers. Vittoria Capanna had inherited from his father, besides the outward signs of a 'real gentleman,' the qualities both of a refined and animated talker and of a merry and kindly comrade, and also the love of stamp collecting. He made a collection in his youth, and sold it for a pretty good price in those days. Several years afterwards he began another collection, and in only a few months he had carried it forward very quickly. . . . Our poor friend has left a widow and a boy to mourn his early death."

# Correspondence.

### St. Helena.

*To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."*

DEAR SIR,—The Governor has had his attention drawn to a paragraph in *The Philatelic Record* of April last, regarding the obliteration of St. Helena stamps for the purposes of sale. His Excellency requests me to inform you that the rule forbidding the obliteration of stamps for the purposes of sale is general in all colonies. It is not likely that the St Helena Government would place a bar against the sale of stamps to dealers were it not obliged to do so under existing orders. The obliteration of the balance of the stock of the Victoria issues of St. Helena stamps which were sold at the end of last year was entirely due to special sanction for such obliteration having been given by His Majesty's Government. It goes without saying that the St. Helena Government would have been only too ready to obliterate stamps in order to produce a sale had it not been contrary to regulations. As it was the stock referred to realized only a tenth of its face value. The obliteration used was not the St. Helena postmark but simply an arrangement of lines to prevent the stamps being again used for postal purposes. I have written at some length in order to show you that the St. Helena Government in carrying out explicit instructions does not in any way act in a "comical" manner. Other colonies may or may not be more obliging than the St. Helena Government, but that hardly comes into the argument.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) E. H. MERIVALE DRURY,
For Colonial Secretary.

The Castle, St. Helena,
*27th May, 1905.*

### International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

*To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."*

DEAR SIR,—May I be allowed to impress through the medium of your Journal upon the collectors and all those who take an interest in the forthcoming Exhibition, the necessity of having sufficient funds at the disposal of the Committee to make the Exhibition a success.

The appeal of the Committee issued in May last has so far not met with so large a response as the Committee expected, and further donations and promises of guarantees are urgently needed to meet the daily increasing expenses which must be incurred.

I may mention that the Committee have decided to offer for each donation of £1 1s., or each guarantee of £20, one ticket for the opening day and eight tickets, available any other day, and for each guarantee of £10 the option of one ticket for the opening day or eight tickets available any other day.

The Committee take the liberty of sending you a quantity of Donation and Guarantee Forms, and ask you to be good enough to insert one in each copy of your Journal, in which you may publish this letter.

Thanking you for the support you have given to the forthcoming Exhibition, I am, yours faithfully,

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Treasurer to the Exhibition Committee.

Villa Margarethe,
29, Holland Villas Road,
Kensington, London, W.
*Sept. 22nd, 1905.*

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### Fiji.

*To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."*

DEAR SIR,—In the August number of the *Philatelic Record* we notice that you have reproduced an article from the *Australian Philatelist* concerning the obsolete stamps of Fiji obliterated to order and sold below face value.

We are able to give you an answer to the last paragraph in the article in question, as we have received official intimation that the entire stock of obsolete stamps which remained in the Treasury at Suva were sold to a speculator very much below face value, and that all of them were obliterated before being handed over; the transaction is, in fact, one on exactly similar lines to the recent sale of St. Helena remainders.

Yours faithfully,
WHITFIELD KING & Co.

Ipswich,
*August 30th, 1905.*

### Sydney Views.

*To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."*

DEAR SIR,—With a view to obtaining the best possible plates for the forthcoming publication of the Philatelic Society, London, on the stamps of New South Wales, I should be much obliged if you would find space for the list of Sydney Views still wanted to complete the plates. Excluding the retouches of the stamps of the lower line of Plates I and II of the 2d.; the two Plates of the 1d., the five of the 2d, and the 3d. make up a total of 195 stamps. Of this number we have 125 unused, 58 fine used, and 12 not at all in fine condition. In the accompanying list the letters against the figures denote as follows:—

N = have not got at all in fine condition.
u = have got used only.
x = have got unused, but not fine.

SYDNEY VIEWS, *Numbers required.*

*1d., Plate II.* 5x, 6u, 14u, 16u, 20x, 21x, 23x, 25u.

*2d., Plate I.* 1x, 4u, 7u, 8u, 9u, 12N, 13u, 15u, 17u, 18x, 19u, 20u, 21u, 22u, 23u, 24x.

*2d., Plate I., retouched.* 13u, 14N, 15u, 16u, 17x, 18u, 19u, 20u, 22u, 23u.

*2d., Plate II.* 1x, 3u, 4x, 8x, 9x, 10x, 11x, 14u, 15u, 16u, 17u, 18u, 19u, 20u, 21u.

*2d., Plate II., retouched.* 13u, 14u, 15u, 16u, 18u, 19u, 20u, 21u, 22u, 23u, 24u.

*2d., Plate III.* 1u, 3u, 4u, 5N, 6u, 7u, 8u, 9u, 10N, 13u, 14u, 15u, 16x, 17x, 18N, 20u, 21u, 24x.

*2d., Plate III., first retouch.* 2N, 3N, 4u, 7u, 8N, 9N, 10N, 11u, 15u, 16u, 19u, 20u, 21N, 22u, 23u, 24u.

*2d., Plate III., second retouch.* 1u, 4u, 7N, 8u, 9u, 10u, 14x, 15u, 17u, 18u, 19x, 20x, 21u, 23x.

*3d.* 3x, 4x, 5x, 6x, 7x, 10u, 16x, 17u, 20x, 21x, 22u, 23x, 24x.

If a collector or dealer has any fine copies of 2d. or 3d. Sydneys, but has not time to plate them, I should be glad to see them and will plate them myself.

If possible, it is preferable to send the stamps themselves, but if this cannot be done, we should be glad to have good negatives, actual size.

All communications, stamps, and negatives should be sent to me, or to the Secretary of the Philatelic Society, London, 10, Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.

I will send you a list of the Laureated stamps required later.

Yours faithfully,
L. L. R. HAUSBURG,
Hon. Sec. "Australia" Publishing Committee.

Rothsay,
St. George's Hill,
Weybridge.
*September 15th, 1905.*

THE

# Philatelic Record.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

## Editorial Notes.

SOME time in March, 1904, the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands issued a printed notice asking for tenders for the Virgin Islands remainders. It would seem that the response to this circular was unsatisfactory, for in the November following a circular letter was issued which gave a list of the different values still on hand for sale. In this the public were informed that all applications must be directed to the Crown Agents at Whitehall Gardens, London, to whom the stamps had been forwarded. According to this list we note that at that time there were, *inter alia*, 22,260 stamps of the 4d. value. In March of this year another circular letter was sent out by the Crown Agents offering to sell the stamps in £50 lots and giving a list of them. On comparing this list with the one given in the November circular we were struck with the great divergence between them, the difference in value being upwards of £3,300; in particular, the stamps of the 4d. value being given as 1,620 as against 22,260 in the previous circular. The sales apparently again proving unsatisfactory, a further circular was recently issued under date October 9th, 1905, which again gives a list of the stamps unsold and asks for tenders. Comparing the quantities given in that circular with those contained in the one of November last, we find that exactly 1,620 stamps of each of the four lower values, and no more, were sold between March and November—that purchase being obviously made by someone so as to absorb all the stamps of the 4d. value apparently on hand at the time, and maybe hoping thereby to create a demand for this value when the remainders of the other stamps should be disposed of. If this be the case it would be interesting to learn whether the buyer in question has enquired what has become of the 22,260 stamps less 1,620 previously referred to.

**Virgin Islands Remainders.**

The wording of the last circular asking for tenders for the remainders would lead one to suppose, especially having regard to what the earlier circulars said on the subject, that less than face value would be accepted. With a view to clearing up this point, and also to ascertaining what has become of the £3,300 worth of stamps, we addressed a letter to the Crown Agents for the Colonies and received a reply which was either evasive or so obviously unsatisfactory that we ventured to again address the Agents on the matter and in terms which would admit of no possible misconstruction. The C.A. have thought fit to meet this second letter with a blank refusal to give the information desired.

The whole of the correspondence our readers will find in another

column, and for the time being we must leave it at that. At present it very much looks like another unsavoury dish being about to be served up in British Colonials.

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**Daily Inaccuracies.**

The appointed date of issue of the first two Government postage stamps of the United States (5c. brown Franklin and 10c. black Washington) was the 1st July, 1847. Owing to delay in the contractor's work, the stamps were not ready for nearly a month after this. On the authority of an article in the *Hartford Times* of 5th August, 1885, entitled "The First Postage Stamps," Mr. J. K. Tiffany in his book on the United States stamps gives the 5th August, 1847, as the date of the actual issue of the stamps. Mr. J. N. Luff in his work on United States stamps, recently published, follows Mr. Tiffany, quoting the same authority. The following is an extract from the article in the *Hartford Times*:—"Thirty-eight years ago to-day the first postage stamps were used in the United States. . . . On the 5th August, soon after the opening of the Postmaster-General's office for the day, an old gentleman called to see Mr. Cave Johnson (the Postmaster-General) on business. The gentleman was the Hon. Henry Shaw, a New Yorker, . . . and father of the well-known Henry Shaw, jun. (Josh Billings). Mr. Johnson came into the office, accompanied by the printer of the new stamps, a few minutes after Mr. Shaw had arrived on that August morning. Sheets of the stamps were laid before the Postmaster-General, who, after receipting for them, handed them to his visitor to inspect. Mr. Shaw returned them after a hasty glance, and then drawing out his wallet, he counted 15 cents, with which he purchased two of the stamps—the first two ever issued. The 5 cent stamp he kept as a curiosity, and the 10 cent stamp he presented to Governor Briggs as an appropriate gift."

We think the Hon. Mr. Shaw must have made a mistake with regard to the date of his visit, as at the last meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society Mr. Munn showed an envelope franked with a 5 cent stamp which was posted in New York on the 30th July, 1847, being received in Liverpool on the 14th August, 1847, so that the date of issue must be about the end of July, 1847. It is only another instance of how unreliable the daily press is in matters philatelic. One has no occasion to go back so far as 1847 for further illustrations; they are afforded with unfailing regularity by one of our contemporaries, a leading feature for the moment being extracts from the daily press, which are inserted without comment, although they are full of inaccuracies. We cannot help thinking that such a policy is a mistake, as very many of the collectors into whose hands the paper comes are not in a position to separate the grain of wheat from the bushel of chaff.

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**Modena.**

We bring to a conclusion this month the translation of the work on Modena which has been appearing for some time in serial form in these columns. It is the only English version of the book originally published at Modena in 1894, and has been revised by the author, who has also made several additions to the text, thereby bringing it thoroughly up to date. It will shortly be issued as the second of the Philatelic Record Handbooks, full particulars being given in our advertisement pages.

# Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Concluded from Page 213).

### Errors of Printing.

Each sheet presents the same error twice:—

Positions 53 and 134 ... CEN1. 10 (figure 1 instead of T).

### Printing Proofs.

I do not know of any.

### Cancellations.

I have seen these stamps obliterated with the Modena mark (Plate V, No. 24), in blue first, then in black, and with the cancellations Nos. 2 and 3 of Plate VII frequently impressed in black. The cancellation was often omitted.

### Postage Stamps used as Newspaper Stamps.

I have seen some newspapers which arrived at Modena on the 6th November, 1857, with two postage stamps of 5 centesimi each instead of the newspaper stamp. It is probable that the postal cashier had reached the end of the supply which he used to obtain, together with the postage stamps, from time to time from the "Magazziniere del Bollo," and that the clerk in the Newspaper Delivery Office had recourse to this expedient in order not to delay the delivery of the papers.

### Forgeries.

As the stamp is less common than the postage stamp of the same value, some speculators have tried to change the rose colour of the latter into lilac by means of immersion, but they have not succeeded in a manner to deceive an expert. Sometimes they used stamps which have the stop after the figures, and therefore the deceit was manifest. But even when they chose specimens without that stop, they did not succeed in obtaining the delicate colour of the newspaper stamps, the paper of which is somewhat thinner.

There exists one rather faithful imitation of this stamp, printed typographically on thicker paper, rather rough, of an inferior quality and less delicate colour: it has not the very fine blue and red hairs which are observed in the originals. The bottom inscription is not composed of loose type, and the figures are followed by the stop.

### *Issue of the 18th February, 1859.*

The change in design of newspaper stamps was brought about by a complaint from the Sardinian postal authorities, who, deceived by the similarity of the postage and newspaper stamps, thought that the

franked newspapers which entered the Duchy from the Sardinian States were subjected on arrival to a *postal* tax. Although the matter was soon cleared up, as will be seen from several letters I have published, the design of the stamp was changed.

In the absence of any interior Notification or Arrangement establishing when the use of the new stamps was to commence, I have adopted the date 18th February, the day on which the Modena Office commenced to apply them.

### The Design adopted.

The engraving of the new type was confided to Felice Riccò, of Modena,[1] who engraved the design in brass; the die was fitted with a boxwood handle, so that it could be used for hand printing. The work was finished, as before stated, at the beginning of February, 1859.

The stamp measures $20\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$mm; the Estense eagle, crowned, with folded wings, is enclosed in two concentric circles, between which is the inscription "TASSA GAZZETTE CENT. 10." with ornamentation at the corners (Plate III, No. 10).

[1] Felice Riccò was born at Modena on the 11th May, 1817. He began to frequent the Fine Art School of his native town in 1837, where he distinguished himself by gaining many prizes. The University of Modena on the 10th January, 1849, gave him a diploma for physical and chemical science, required at that time to carry on the profession of gold and silversmith, which he practised, whilst also devoting himself to mechanical and engraving work. In May, 1856, on account of his merits, he was sent by the Duke Francesco V to Vienna to perfect himself in the art of photography and in "natural printing" "and to acquire there"—so writes Crespellani in that often-quoted work, "Medaglie Estensi ed Austro-Estensi," p. 23—"the necessary knowledge for opening the Mint for beating coins in Modena." He remained at Vienna three or four months, where he attended at the Imperial Press, under the management of Lewis Auer. The latter, in conjunction with Andrew Werring, head of those printing works, was known as the inventor of the "natural printing" or "physiotypy," which consists in the application of some principles on the malleability of metals and on the opposite property of other bodies, an application by which can be obtained, for example, the exact and clear impression of a leaf which has been placed between a sheet of copper and a sheet of lead which have been subjected to great pressure. Riccò succeeded in perfecting this invention, producing the impression on the copper sheet, instead of on the lead, for which he had substituted one of steel. The impression which he obtained of feathers, leaves, engraved and inlaid plates, lace and the like, and with which clear typographical vignettes can be obtained, are really admirable (see an article in the periodical *Le Arti del Disegno* of Florence, year III, No. 6, of the 9th February, 1856, reproduced in the appendix in the *Messaggere di Modena*, No. 1,823, of the 1st of March of that year). I believe I am not wrong in saying that the ground colour, printed typographically, which we see in the revenue stamps of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom and many of Austria and Hungary, which show veins of leaves, has been obtained by means of this "natural printing," although Westoby, Evans, Dr. Legrand, and others, who have described the various systems adopted for printing cash notes, postage and fiscal stamps, do not mention it. However, I doubt whether there are many applications of this natural printing now, since the large number of phototype processes are, so to speak, within the reach of all, and cover a very large field. Riccò also made some interesting discoveries in the colouring of photographic positives without the use of colours by having recourse to immersions in gold solutions of different intensities. In fact, in 1863 he deposited in the "Accademia di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti" of Modena forty proofs of photographic pictures obtained with this system. The same Academy in 1881 awarded him a prize for hand work on leather in bas-relief, with leaves, figures, etc. He also invented a system of carving and automatic sculpturing in wood. Patient, laborious, of versatile ingenuity, he gave vent in a thousand other ways to his own activity. A very modest and severe judge of his own work, he used to call the engraving of the stamp "Tassa Gazzette" a smudge, which really cannot be said to be well executed. At the beginning of last February [1894] I was going to visit him with the purpose of interviewing him, when I got the unexpected news of his illness, and a few days after I received the painful announcement of his death on the 11th of that month. At the meeting of the 17th March, 1894, of the "R. Accademia di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti," Cav. A. Crespellani read some notes about this artist.

### The Proofs of the adopted Type.

With the letter dated 4th February, 1859, sent to the Minister of Finance and to the one for Foreign Affairs, which I have published, a block of eight proofs of stamps of the adopted type is enclosed, consisting of four horizontal pairs; the second pair is upside down, thus forming two têtes-bêches, an error which very likely existed also in the stamp sheets.



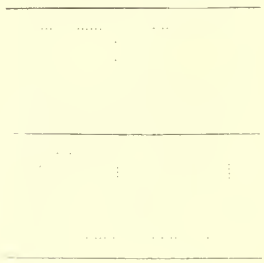

These proofs are printed on white, smooth, machine-made paper, of a better quality than that adopted for the same stamps. The eight proofs show some margin, except on the right hand, as will be seen from the sketch herewith. A friend obtained from the engraver a proof identical with those I have here mentioned, all showing, instead of lines typographically printed, a very thin line drawn in pencil on the top margin. These proofs, very accurately printed in deep black with a very new die, show up the design clearly.

### Impression by Hand.

The impression was done by hand on white machine-made paper, which the action of gum and time has slightly yellowed. This paper, noticeable for its transparency, shows, like almost all the rest of the machine-made papers used for the postage stamps, a kind of dotted work ("sablé").

I have not been able to discover the arrangement of the stamps in the sheets, since I have only succeeded in seeing very small groups. On the paper which was to be printed by hand, there had previously been printed some thin parallel lines, 23½mm. distant from each other, some in a vertical direction and others in a horizontal direction; these lines served to guide the hand of the patient printer (Montruccoli), who had to make the impressions one by one, and at the same time they showed the separation of the stamps. I have before me a block

of three horizontal pairs which only shows the lining in a horizontal direction—



and a further two separate pairs, one horizontal, the other vertical. In both there are horizontal as well as vertical lines.



But these few and small groups are not sufficient to determine the arrangement of the sheets. In fact I think it improbable that future investigation will clear this matter up.

If it were not already proved that the stamps were printed by hand, one by one, we should easily perceive it from the appearance of the larger number of specimens, the impression of which is uncertain and defective, from the unequal distances between the specimens, and still more from the fact that some stamps are printed on one of the lines, or rather on a portion of it, which would not have been the case if the stamps and the separating lines had been printed simultaneously.

The continued use of the original die must have very quickly deteriorated it; in fact, the frame line does not appear clearer, and the left bottom corner shows a slight bruise, due perhaps to a fall.

## The Quantities Printed.

From the following note, only made on the 28th February, and taken from the register kept by the Magazziniere, we see that Carlo Montruccoli, chief printer of the "Tipografia Camerale," whose name appears many times in this book, carried out the printing and gumming of these stamps, which were also arranged in sheets of 240.

> "28th February, 1859. In accordance with ministerial orders of the 4th February, No. 1,053, there have been delivered to this office by Mr. Carlo Montruccoli, sheets of stamps of 240 each to the number here booked, for the foreign political newspapers,

bearing the inscription "Tassa Gazzette, Cent. 10," which have likewise been gummed and finished by the same Montruccoli. Quantity of sheets as above received this month ... 60."

On the 29th March, 1859, 100 more sheets were registered, and a further 95 on the 16th April. Each of these two lots is mentioned as having been "received this month." The three dates I have given therefore are not those of the different printings, but of the day when the various supplies were entered in the books.

There were therefore printed altogether 255 sheets or 61,200 stamps.

### Withdrawal of the Newspaper Stamps.

The last supply of stamps dispensed by the Magazziniere Centrale was registered under the date of 27th May, 1859. Although the decree ordering the suppression of this tax was dated 12th July, 1859, it ceased to be exacted in June. On the political newspapers which arrived at Modena after the 11th of that month I never saw any of these stamps: their abolition thus coincides with the departure of the Duke. Further, it was only natural that the political reason for the tax having disappeared, this latter was no longer enforced.

### The Stamps Used and the Remainders.

The following is a letter from the Post Office with a list of the stamps applied in 1859, which includes those of 10 centesimi light lilac as well as those of the last issue:—

"Modena, 23rd July, 1859.

"General Post Office.

"To the Direttore 4a Direzione Finanze, Modena.

"I send you herewith the account of the newspaper stamps for 1859, showing 33,600 stamps bought for Lire 3,600; 32,640 used for Lire 3,264, and a remainder of 960 for Lire 96.

"Your most obedient Servant,

"D. D'Odeardi."

"Newspaper Stamps obtained from the Delivery Office in 1859.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th January ... ... | Sheets 10 ... | Lire 240 |
| 20th January ... ... | ,, 20 ... | ,, 480 |
| 11th February ... ... | ,, 4 ... | ,, 96 |
| 15th February ... ... | ,, 10 ... | ,, 240 |
| 24th February ... ... | ,, 12 ... | ,, 288 |
| 18th March ... ... | ,, 18 ... | ,, 432 |
| 22nd March ... ... | ,, 12 ... | ,, 288 |
| 16th April ... ... | ,, 14 ... | ,, 336 |
| 29th April ... ... | ,, 14 ... | ,, 336 |
| 12th May ... ... | ,, 14 ... | ,, 336 |
| 27th May ... ... | ,, 12 ... | ,, 288 |
| | Sheets 140 | Lire 3,360 |

"L. Braglia,

"22nd July, 1859." "Postal Cashier

"Account of Newspaper Stamps received during 1859.

| Month. | Received. | Stamps applied. | To the Provincial Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January ... | 7,200 ... | 4,076 ... | 3,120 |
| February ... | 6,240 ... | 3,835 ... | 2,040 |
| March ... | 7,200 ... | 4,276 ... | 2,760 |
| April ... | 6,720 ... | 4,200 ... | 1,920 |
| May ... | 6,240 ... | 4,102 ... | 1,200 |
| June ... | — ... | 1,111 ... | — |
| Totals ... | 33,600 ... | 21,600 ... | 11,040 |

"Received.

Stamps received during 1859 ... 33,600 (140 sheets).

"Delivered.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stamps applied ... ... ... ... ... | 21,600 |
| For Provincial Offices ... ... ... ... | 11,040 |
| Remainder returned ... ... ... ... | 960 |
| Total ... ... ... | 33,600 |

"Ciminago,

"Modena, 22nd July, 1859." "Stock-keeper.

The approximate number of stamps of the last issue which were applied to newspapers can be calculated, I think, at about 24,480, since the lots distributed on the 8th and 10th January and 11th February (34 sheets) were certainly stamps of the November, 1857, issue.

From the list I have published previously we learnt that the remainders of newspaper stamps sent to Turin in 1863, together with the Ducal postage stamps, consisted of 759 sheets plus 200 stamps (182,360 stamps). In this number were also included those stamps on light lilac issued in 1857. Those of the last issue must have only been 35,760 (149 sheets). The 960 which had been delivered, but which were returned, were perhaps not included in the quantity sent to Turin.

## The Cancellation Stamps.

I have seen these stamps cancelled in black only, with the date stamp of Modena (Plate V, No. 24, and Plate VII, No. 2, and of Reggio, Plate VI, No. 33), but the application of the cancellation was limited to about the first eight weeks from the introduction of the stamp. I have not seen any specimen cancelled after the end of March. And, further, during this period of two months, especially in the second, the cancellation was very often omitted, so that genuine cancelled stamps are rather rare.

## Reprints.

The original die still exists in the official archives of Modena. In April, 1890, there were reprinted a very few copies in greyish-black

on white, smooth, thin paper, in order to judge of the state of preservation of the die. One of these reprints is reproduced on Plate III, No. 11, and by comparing the same with No. 10 the reader will be able to see the deterioration of the die.

### Forgeries of the Stamps and of the Cancellations.

These are numerous, since the simplicity of the design is a temptation to forgers. The same Riccò, in order to comply with many requests of collectors, once set about imitating his own work, but succeeded very moderately.

The reproduction which I have given of the original type will save me a minute description of the design, which the reader will find in an article published in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, 1868, Vol. VI, p. 59. To those, however, who like to know the small signs in order to distinguish originals from forgeries, I will say—however much I think it doubtful that this will be of use to them—that on the crown instead of a cross, in the genuine stamps we always see a horizontal line.

Amateurs should abstain from purchasing original stamps applied to fragments of newspapers of that period, or loose, cancelled with the Modena mark (Plate V, No. 24), which has been imitated rather well. The impression of this is in greyish-black and has a too ancient appearance.

(*Concluded.*)

# Early Venezuelan Postage Stamps (1859-1873).

By B. T. K. Smith.

THE tariff of postage in Venezuela was fixed by the law of April 5th, 1856, at the following rates, which remained in force until 1873, when another table, based on the decimal system, was introduced (or at least approved) by a Resolution of June 30th of that year.

| | A single letter is that which weighs under ½ oz. | A double letter is that which weighs ½ oz. and under ¾ oz. | A triple letter is that which weighs ¾ oz. and less than 1 oz. | All that weighs 1 oz. is called a packet [pliego]. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Distances. | Postage in Reals. | | | |
| 1 to 25 leagues* ... | ½ | 1 | 1½ | 2 |
| Over 25 and under 100 leagues | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| ,, 100 ,, ,, 150 ,, | 1½ | 3 | 4½ | 6 |
| ,, 150 ,, ,, 200 ,, | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| ,, 200 ,, ,, 300 ,, | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 300 leagues and over ... | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |

* Presumably the Castilian league, which measured about 2½ miles.

Other sections of the law which may be quoted are the following :—

"I. Packets over 12 oz. shall pay those 12 at the tariff rate, and the excess at one-half, but if over 24 oz. then the excess over that weight shall be charged at one-fourth.

"II. National printed papers, other than gazettes, journals, or periodicals, shall pay ¼ real postage per oz. weight : those weighing less shall pay in proportion. Those weighing more than 4 oz. shall pay for the excess 1 centavo fuerte per oz. These rates are charged irrespective of distance.

"V. Official correspondence to be free, and all gazettes, journals, and periodicals."

The first decree relating to the issue of postage stamps is that of June 28th, 1858, and among its articles is the following :—

"III. In order that private persons may frank their correspondence in their own houses, there shall be printed rectangular stamps, six lines [12mm.] broad, and nine [18mm.] long, on suitable paper, and with all possible precautions so that they may not be forged, bearing in their centre the arms of the Republic, in the upper part the inscription 'Correo de Venezuela' and in the lower the value they represent. They shall also have well gummed the side which has not received the impression.

"The kinds of stamps shall be three, namely, of the value of ½ real, 1 real, and 2 reals, and in the impression of each one a different colour shall be used.

"For the first six months of the next fiscal year* and while the steel plates engraved for the purpose are being made, and other necessary instruments for printing the stamps, the Tribunal of Accounts shall supply the General Administration of Posts with the necessary stamps, which shall be lithographed with all the precautions," etc.

"As regards depositing the plates with which the stamps are engraved, and their annual printing, the same disposition of the law relating to stamped paper shall be observed."

Of course the wording here is plain enough and *if* we could rely on the decree having been followed, we should have the issue chronicled as

| | |
|---|---|
| July 1st, 1858 ... ... ... | *lithographed* |
| January 1st, 1859 ... ... | *engraved* |

and as the former would have been in use for six months only, and the latter more than five times as long, we should certainly find many more used engraved specimens than lithographed. Indeed, when I say "six months" I am allowing them a longer life than they could have had, as the stamps could not have been got ready in the three days after the decree.

* That is to say, July 1st, 1858, to June 30th, 1859.

*(To be concluded.)*

# Notable Philatelists.

## Sir William B. Avery.

IT was with feelings of pride that we noted in the list of Birthday Honours the name of a Philatelist who is known wherever collectors congregate to discuss the subject in which they take a common interest, as the possessor of an exceedingly fine collection.

The following is an extract from *The Times* of November 9th :—

> "Of the new baronets, Mr. Avery belongs to a Manchester family. One of his uncles was twice Mayor of Birmingham, and he himself is a large property owner in Warwickshire, Buckinghamshire, Worcestershire and Yorkshire. He has been a generous supporter of charitable institutions."

We believe that Sir William's family came from Birmingham, and not Manchester, but it is upon his connection with stamps rather than the qualifications dealt with from the leading newspaper's point of view, that our readers' interest will be centred.

Commencing to collect at the early age of eight, he has continued on and off ever since. The first collection was sold upon leaving school, and it was in the year 1880 that Sir William began again, and more seriously this time. By the year 1887 he had succeeded in getting together a good collection in a Lincoln album, when he showed it to the members of the old Society of Birmingham, his native town, and where, at that time, he resided.

The development from a general collector into a specialist began about Jubilee Year, and we quote his own words on this subject : "I got a little disgusted with the old-fashioned way of sticking the stamps on, and began to sell. However, I changed my mind and began again, and shortly after bought a fine collection of Australians, which was the nucleus of my first specialised collection. Since then I have taken up one country after another."

The result of this is well known, as Sir William has fine specialised collections of many difficult countries, among which New South Wales, Western Australia, British America, West Indies, Switzerland, and Spain are worthy of special mention.

In putting together these cursory notes, the writer recalls the death, in 1891, of Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., the President of the Philatelic Society, London, and the deep sense of loss which this sad event caused to so wide a field of collectors. The late Mr. Tapling at the time was looked upon as the biggest buyer of stamps in Great Britain, and speculation was rife as to whether anyone was likely to take his place. But the trade had not to wait for long. Mr. W. B. Avery, as he was then, came upon the scene, and although he had been quietly buying for some time before, launched out and soon was looked upon as the buyer of anything especially rare and the possessor of one of the finest

collections in this country. Among his purchases about the time (to be exact, in the year 1893) was the one of the two unused Post Office Mauritius for £780, a record price at the time, but one which latter-day experiences have revealed to be a bargain.

Sir William is a member of the Philatelic Society, London, and for some years was upon the Council of the Society. He officiated as Hon. Treasurer of the London Exhibition of 1897, at which he was a successful exhibitor, as well as in the Manchester Exhibition of 1899, and we are looking forward to seeing some of his treasures staged next year.

In such a sketch as the present, it is permissible, we trust, to be critical, without rendering ourselves open to the reproach of being in any sense offensive, and it is in such a spirit that we point out that his collection is framed upon the advanced specialist's lines in vogue in the early nineties. As such, it stands unrivalled amongst those in private hands in this country to-day. The rarities are all represented in strong force; the early issues are very complete, but the later issues suffer greatly in comparison, and the arrangement and collection of minor varieties, blocks and sheets, proofs and essays, as exhibited by the "Crawford School," are wanting.

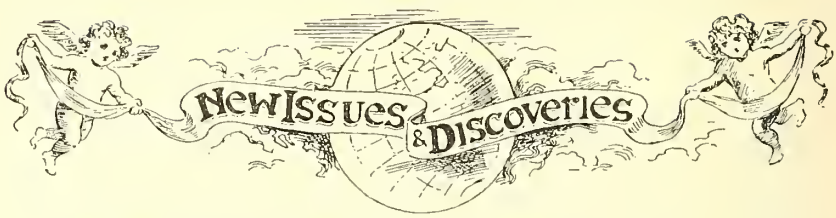
Perhaps the reason for this is that Sir William, owing to calls upon his time in other directions, has not, during the Crawford *régime*, been in the same touch with the Philatelic Society and philately as formerly, and not having become imbued with the new order of things, has very naturally rested upon his laurels with the knowledge that on the old lines little scope remained for improvement.

With such a nucleus as a foundation—nay, it amounts to much more than a foundation—the building is nearly completed; it only requires, figuratively speaking, certain architectural embellishments, the interior to be beautified, and a few artistic touches to be added to complete the structure, and make it one which, to a man having the inherent love for collecting possessed by Sir William, would be a pleasure and a pride.

The host of collectors who partook of the hospitality at Oakley Court of the Treasurer of the London Exhibition, 1897, quite *the* event of the social functions which it brought in its train, as well as philatelists in general, would hail with delight the birth of such feelings in the subject of our interview, knowing that they would ensure a further lease of activity on his part to the great benefit of our hobby, similar to that experienced when he first started upon specialist lines in 1887, lines which have now become out of date, and have given way to the new order, as will be seen in the Exhibition next year.



Sir William B. Avery.




*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.** — *Ewen's Weekly* states that the 5c. and 20c. are coming in new shades, the former in black and dark ultramarine, the latter in pale lilac. The 2c. on multiple paper is also referred to as having been issued, and we notice we have omitted to chronicle it before, so do so now.

*Adhesive.*
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2c. lilac and black on red.

**Ceylon.**—The 30c., completing the set, now appears with the new watermark.

*Adhesive.*
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
30c. violet and green.

**East Africa and Uganda.** — *Ewen's Weekly* states that the 2½ annas is coming in a new shade, cobalt blue.

**Gibraltar.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of the 1s. value with new watermark.




*Adhesive.*
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1s. grey-black and carmine.

**India.** Patiala. — The following newcomers are announced by *Ewen's Weekly*.

*Adhesive.*
4a. olive. Surcharged PATIALA / STATE in black.

*Adhesives.*
*Official stamps.*
2a. violet. Surcharged SERVICE / PATIALA / STATE. in black.
4a. olive. ,, ,, ,,

**Lagos.**—The set with multiple watermark is now complete, as from various sources we now hear of the issue of the 2½d. value.

*Adhesive.*
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2½d. purple and blue on blue.

**Malta.**—*Gibbons' Weekly* specifies the ¼d. value as having been issued upon multiple paper.

*Adhesive.*
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
¼d. red-brown.

**Natal.**—*Ewen's Weekly* has the 1s. value with multiple watermark.




*Adhesive.*
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1s. blue and rose.

**New Zealand.** — Mr. R. W. Findlater writes to inform us that he has a new value with mixed perforations; it is a specimen of the 4d. brown and blue, single lined watermark, perforated 14 at the sides, 11 at top and bottom, with an additional line of perforation (14) through the bottom, just over the perf. 11 and quite clear of it The specimen is postmarked "Dunedin, Jan. 1904."

**North Borneo.**—Three of the current issue have been surcharged "Postage Due" in black.

*Adhesives.*
*Unpaid letter stamps.*
2c. green and black. Surcharged "Postage Due."
4c. carmine and black. ,, ,, ,,
5c. orange-verm. and black. ,, ,, ,,

**Queensland.**—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* has the current 1d. with a new perforation—12 in lieu of 13.

*Adhesive.*

1d. red. Perf. 12.

**St. Christopher and Nevis.**—We are advised by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. that the ½d. value has appeared with multiple watermark, and *Ewen's Weekly* specifies the 2d. in addition.




*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

½d. green and lilac.
2d. purple and brown.

**Sierra Leone.**—The 20s. value with multiple watermark has now been issued, completing the set in this state.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

20s. purple on red.

**Straits Settlements.**—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us specimens of the 2 and 5 dollars with the new watermark, and *Ewen's Weekly* lists the 4c. in the same condition.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

4c. purple on red.
2 dol. lilac and black.
5 dol. green and orange.

**Tasmania.**—The first stamps to appear here with the new Australian watermark are the 1d. and 3d. values Both are perforated 11.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 11.

1d. rose-red.
3d. brown.

**Transvaal.**—Following the 1d. value in single colour chronicled last month, we have now received the ½d., printed all in green.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

½d. green.

**Trinidad.**—Messrs. Bright & Son inform us that they have the 1s. value with new watermark.

*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1s. black and blue on yellow.

**Victoria.**—The 2d. value has now appeared with the Crown over "A" watermark. A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* advises them of the fact.

*Adhesive.*

2d. violet. Wmk. Crown over A.

**Western Australia.**—The 5d. we chronicled a few numbers back is now coming perforated 11 in lieu of perf. 12, but as *Ewen's Weekly* points out, this perforation is probably being issued with the latter and does not replace it.

*Adhesive.*

5d. olive-yellow. Perf. 11.

## Foreign Countries.

**China.**—Continental exchanges mention that the current 5c. has been changed in colour from salmon to violet.

*Adhesive.*

5c. violet.

**Crete.**—We had put before us some time back a set of labels purporting to be issued by the Revolutionary party in the Island, but preferred waiting further information before chronicling them. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. now kindly send us the following reply to an enquiry they addressed to the Director-General of the Cretan Post Office upon the subject; we think they may be now dismissed from any serious consideration.

"En réponse à votre lettre du 9 de ce mois, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que les timbres revolutionnaires n'ont pas nullement cours dans l'intérieur, ni servent point à l'affranchissement des lettres. Cette espèce de timbres a été editée evidemment dans le but de gagner d'argent par la vente."

**France.** Indo-Chine.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* publishes a decree in which the issue of the following provisional Postage Due stamps is authorised. The number in each case is 10,000.

*Adhesives.*

*Postage Due Stamps.*

40c. in red on 5c. black.
60c. ,, ,, 10c. ,,
60c. ,, ,, 30c. ,,

**Denmark.** Danish West Indies.—Below we illustrate the design both of the lower values of the new set, as chronicled

in our July issue, and also that of three high values which we have now to add to the list.







*Adhesives.*

1fr. emerald and indigo.
2fr. orange-red and brown.
5fr. gold and brown.

Since writing the above, Messrs. Bright and Son have sent us three provisionals formed by surcharging three stamps of former issues with the new currency. The overprint is in three lines, in black, and reads 5 BIT 1905.

*Adhesives.*

5 bit in black on 4c. blue and brown (1898-1901).
5 ,, ,, ,, 5c. blue (1900-3).
5 ,, ,, ,, 8c. brown (1900-3).

**German Empire.** Morocco.—In commenting upon the new set last month we missed the fact that the stamps now overprinted were the 1902 "Deutsches Reich" set, superseding those inscribed "Reichspost."

Curiously enough, Mr. W. H. Peckitt has since shown us an error as below.

*Adhesives.*

5c. in black (new type) on 5p. "Reichspost."

Levant Offices.—We have to chronicle a similar new set.

*Adhesives.*

10 para on 5pf. green.
20 ,, 10pf. carmine.
1 piastre on 20pf. ultramarine.
1¼ ,, 25pf. black and orange on yellow.
1½ ,, 30pf. ,, ,, buff.
2 ,, 40pf. ,, carmine.
2½ ,, 50pf. ,, lilac on buff.
4 ,, 80pf. ,, carmine on rose.
5 ,, 1m. carmine.
10 ,, 2m. blue.
15 ,, 3m. violet-black.
25 ,, 5m. lake and black.

**Nicaragua.**—The *London Philatelist* lists the following additions to the new set we chronicled last month.

*Adhesives.*

3c. purple.
6c. slate.
1p. black.
2p. blue.
5p. green.

**Persia.**—The *Monthly Journal* mentions the following new provisionals. As they point out, a new spelling of the surcharged value has been adopted, though perhaps it is merely meant as an abbreviation of the old form.

*Adhesives.*

1 chai in black on 1kr. mauve.
1 ,, carmine on 1kr. ,,
2 chais in black on 5kr. light brown.
2 ,, violet on 5kr. ,,

**Portugal.** Nyassa.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shown us another error with inverted centre; this time it is the 300r.

*Adhesive*

300r. green and black. Centre inverted.

**Roumania.**—Messrs. Bright & Son have the 1 bani of the current type in black.

*Adhesive.*

1 bani black.

**Switzerland.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us that they have the 20, 25, and 50c. with the new watermark, while the 40c. and 1fr. are expected in a few days.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. Cross multiple.

20c. orange.
25c. blue.
40c. pearl grey.
50c. green
1fr. carmine.

**Turkey.**—We append an illustration of the new type recently chronicled.



# Virgin Islands Remainders.

NOTICE

is hereby given that tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to the 1st of August, 1904, for the remainder of the present issue of the Virgin Islands stamps, which will be recalled as soon as a stamp of a new issue is received from the Crown Agents.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Antigua,
15th November, 1904.

SIR or GENTLEMEN,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the Presidency of the Virgin Islands, I am directed by the Governor to enclose for your information a list of the stamps, which have been forwarded to the Crown Agents, of Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., for disposal, with directions that the plates from which they were printed are to be destroyed.

(2). All further communications on the subject should be addressed to the Crown Agents, who have been instructed to dispose of these stamps to the best advantage, either by tender or at auction in one or more lots, as to them may seem best.

I have the honour to be,
Sir or Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. ST. JOHN BRANCH,
Colonial Secretary.

VIRGIN ISLANDS STAMPS—List of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ½d. .. .. | 115,440 | stamps. |
| 1d. .. .. | 62,040 | ,, |
| 2½d. .. .. | 101,160 | ,, |
| 4d. .. .. | 22,260 | ,, |
| 6d. .. .. | 25,620 | ,, |
| 7d. .. .. | 26,520 | ,, |
| 1/- .. .. | 27,300 | ,, |
| 5/- .. .. | 8,520 | ,, |

VIRGIN ISLANDS OBSOLETE POSTAGE STAMPS.

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

The stamps are in sheets of 60 stamps, and are of the following descriptions and quantities :—

| Duty. | Number of Stamps. | Colour. |
|---|---|---|
| ½d. | 114,340 | Light Green. |
| 1d. | 47,940 | Red. |
| 2½d. | 53,760 | Blue. |
| 4d. | 1,620 | Brown. |
| 6d. | 19,080 | Purple. |
| 7d. | 24,720 | Dark Green. |
| 1/- | 18,120 | Yellow. |
| 5/- | 1,500 | Grey. |

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

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

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

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

Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
Whitehall Gardens,
March, 1905. London, S.W.

Whitehall Gardens,
London, S.W.
9th October, 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to inform you that of the remainder of the 1899 issue of Virgin Islands stamps announced for sale in March last the following numbers remain unsold :—

| | |
|---|---|
| ½d. duty .. .. .. | 113,220 |
| 1d. ,, .. .. .. | 46,320 |
| 2½d. ,, .. .. .. | 52,140 |
| 6d. ,, .. .. .. | 19,080 |
| 7d. ,, .. .. .. | 24,720 |
| 1/- ,, .. .. .. | 18,120 |
| 5/- ,, .. .. .. | 1,500 |

(2). We should be glad to know what price you would be willing to offer for all or any of these stamps in their present unused condition.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. MERCER.

Bank of England Chambers,
Manchester.
October 31st, 1905.

VIRGIN ISLANDS OBSOLETE POSTAGE STAMPS.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to the circular letter of the Colonial Secretary for Antigua, No. 1285, dated November 15th, 1904,

giving the list of these stamps forwarded to your Office for sale, and to the circular emanating from your Office dated March, 1905, wherein the quantity of stamps for disposal is given, it appears that a very large quantity, amounting to over £3,300 face value, have, between the dates above-named, been dealt with.

We write to enquire whether these stamps have been sold at face value, or what has been done with them?

From the last circular letter concerning these stamps, dated from your office on the 9th inst., it would appear that a further 1,620 of each of the four lower values (this quantity entirely absorbing the 4d. value) have been sold.

Will you kindly inform me if we are correct in this surmise, and may we understand that the conditions of the first circular fixing the minimum tender to be accepted at face value still holds good?

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
*Philatelic Record and Stamp News Co.*,
G. Fred. H. Gibson,
Secretary.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies,
Whitehall Gardens,
London, S.W.

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Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.
2nd November, 1905.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I have to inform you that none of the obsolete Virgin Islands Postage Stamps have been sold on terms differing from those embodied in our circular of March last.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. Mercer.

The Secretary,
*Philatelic Record and Stamp News Co., Ltd.*,
Bank of England Chambers,
Manchester.

Bank of England Chambers,
Manchester.
November 6th, 1905.

Gentlemen,—I am obliged for your letter 17SD. of the 2nd inst.

May I point out that it does not answer the questions in mine of the 31st ult., and respectfully ask for information as to whether (1) the stamps to the value of about £3,300, which were dealt with between November 5th, 1904, and March, 1905, have been sold at face value; or what has been done with them? (2) whether a further 1,620 of each of the lower values have been sold at face? and (3) whether no tender at less than face value will still be considered?

Yours faithfully,
*Philatelic Record and Stamp News Co.*,
G. Fred. H. Gibson,
Secretary.

The Crown Agent for the Colonies.

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Whitehall Gardens,
London, S.W.

Virgin Islands.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to inform you that we have no further information to give you than that contained in our letter of the 2nd inst. The stamps remain on sale at present for not less than face value.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. Mercer.

The Secretary,
*Philatelic Record and Stamp News Co., Ltd.*
Bank of England Chambers,
Manchester.

# Notes and News.

### International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS.

At the invitation of the Executive Committee, the following gentlemen have consented to act as Judges at the forthcoming Exhibition: Messrs. Bacon, Beckton. Castle, Major Evans, Lieutenant Napier, R.N.; Dr. Diena, Dr. Kloss, and Baron A. de Reuterskiold.

The Committee expect shortly to be able to announce the names of two other Judges representing France and the United States of America.

Various questions having been raised as to the exact meaning of certain rules and regulations contained in the Prospectus, the Committee have directed their attention to the matter, and beg to offer the following observations for the guidance of intending exhibitors:—

1. Those who have intimated a desire to enter the same Exhibit in more than one Class are referred to the note at the foot of the last page of the Prospectus. It is there clearly stated that no Exhibit may be entered for more than one Class or Section, and it may be added that this rule applies to all Classes, the Championship included.
2. The cards which the Committee are prepared to supply to applicants will be charged for at the rate of 1/- per dozen, postage extra.
3. The General Collections referred to in Class 7 must be contained in Albums that provide printed descriptions for each stamp, the method whereby the pages are bound together being immaterial. Supplements, issued in connection with printed Albums, if shown with the Albums, must appear in Class 7, even although printed spaces for each stamp may not be provided in such supplements.
4. General Collections referred to in Class 8 must be contained in blank Albums that have not been published with printed descriptions for stamps; it is immaterial, however, whether the Albums have a heading on each page with the name of a country or not.
5. The Committee have decided that the word "Country" is to include the word "Colony"; exhibits, therefore, in Classes 7 and 8 must consist of not less than 25 countries and or colonies.
6. A question has arisen as to the meaning of the words "without limit as to number," contained in Section 1 of Classes 7 and 8. The Committee rule these words to mean "without limitation provided the number exceed 10,000"; therefore, Exhibits exceeding 10,000, must be entered in Section 1, and Exhibits of less than 5,000 Stamps must be included in Section 3.
7. To prevent misapprehension, attention is specially called to the note in the Prospectus which provides that Special Collections contained in Classes 1 to 6, must be shewn in separate exhibits. Thus, an exhibitor showing more than one of the countries named in any particular Section, must enter as many exhibits as he shews countries; except in the case of countries specifically named as being grouped together. For example: in Class 2, Section 2, where Italy and States, and Germany and States; and in Class 4, Section 3, where Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are bracketed together; and in Class 5, Section 1, where Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria are placed together, etc., etc.

Exhibits in the Championship Class must conform to the grouping as set out in the various Sections of Classes 1 to 6.

Collectors are requested to enter specialised countries in Classes 1 to 6, and not to group them together for entry in Class 8.

The Executive Committee have much pleasure in notifying that the Philatelic Society of Sweden (Sveriges Filatelist-Forening) are giving their cordial support to the Exhibition, and that Consul Sixten Keyser, and Mr. Hilmer Djurling, the President, and the Secretary of that Society, have joined the General Committee.

The Executive Committee propose to invite other philatelists to join the General Committee, and the names of those who accept their invitation will be published at a later date.

By order of the Committee.
(Signed),
H. R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*
L. L. R. HAUSBURG, *Assist. Hon. Sec.*

*17th November, 1905.*

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 232nd Meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday, October 27th, the President in the chair. Miss Garrick was elected a Corresponding Member, and Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht read a paper on the stamps of Chili from 1867, illustrating it with his collection.

Mr. Beckton presided at the 233rd Meeting on Friday, Nov. 10th, when Mr. Pelham Parker was elected a Corresponding Member.

Mr. Munn gave a display, with notes, of the stamps of the United States, giving some interesting information as to the date of issue of the first two Government stamps, to which we refer at length in our Editorial Notes.

### Holland.

According to the *I. B. Z.*, the Dutch Post Office offers the following new facilities :—

1. The public can order postage stamps to the value of 5 florins and upwards by filling up a printed form, which can be posted in the next letter box and forwarded free of charge to the General Post Office. Next day (Sundays excepted), the stamps ordered will be delivered at any address given.

2. In order to supply a much-felt want, the following stamps can now be obtained at the General Post Offices :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dutch Colonies .. | 10 and 12½ cent. | Same price. |
| Belgium .. .. | 20 centimes = | 10 cents. |
| France & Switzerland.. .. .. | 25 ,, | or 13 cents. |
| Germany .. .. | 20 pfennig. | |
| Great Britain .. | 2½d. | |
| Russia.. .. .. | 10 kopeks. | |
| Austria .. .. | 25 heller | |
| United States (shortly) | 5 cents. | |

The stamps are, of course, intended to be sent in letters, when return postage has to be prepaid.

Such an institution as the above would be of the very greatest advantage in a commercial country like our own, and if introduced in all countries would do away with that hardy annual, the "international stamp."

### Death of Mr. Thomas Bull.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Bull, which took place in London, on October 5th, during a paralytic seizure.

Although his name had not been heard in connection with stamp matters for some years, Thomas Bull had helped to make philatelic history. Born 66 years ago, he, in due course, became a partner in the old-established firm of Ventom and Bull, auctioneers and surveyors, and about 1880 he began to be known as a keen philatelist, possessing what was for those days a very fine collection.

It was through his offering this for sale that the writer first had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. The collection was advertised in the "Bazaar," every stamp being priced separately, and it was to be seen by appointment at a Solicitor's office. Among other good things it contained a "Cape Woodblock, error," priced at £6, but one stamp which showed the philatelic knowledge of the owner in the days when the ordinary means of gathering a knowledge of minor varieties were not available, was the first discovered copy of the 3d. laureated New South Wales with the watermark "Z." It was described as such and priced at 15/-, at which figure it became the property of the present writer, who sold it to the late Mr. Tapling, and it is now in the National Collection in the British Museum. Thomas Bull himself afterwards sold many rare stamps to Tapling; he was always on the look-out for varieties, and in the days of "Bell Alley" and the old stamp exchanges and meeting places he was one of the keenest buyers.

He was one of those who thought that the collector should be able to buy stamps direct from the public, or from each other, without the intervention of dealers, and it was partly with this object that he joined the late Mr. Douglas Garth and others in organizing the first public Auction Sale of stamps in this country, if we except the small sale held by Messrs. Wilkinson, in Wellington Street, in 1872.

Thomas Bull's first sale was held at Messrs. Moss & Jameson's rooms, in Chancery Lane, on a Saturday afternoon, and was attended by collectors from all parts of the country. He was astonished that the dealers should buy at sales when their customers were in the room; the idea was to kill the dealers with the sales; but then, as now, the dealers turned out to be the principal buyers. Soon after this Thomas Bull decided to make stamp auctions a serious branch of his business. The sales were held on Saturday afternoons, at the Auction Mart, in Tokenhouse Yard, and were continued by Thomas Bull after he ceased to be connected with the firm of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, and the Company he formed afterwards had only a short career, as he relinquished stamps and returned to other subjects, of which he always had a special knowledge, being for a long time Property Editor of the *Standard* and the *Financial Times*.—*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

### Junior Philatelic Society: Competitive Display—Great Britain.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE'S REPORT—AWARD OF DIPLOMAS.

The report of the Examining Committee appointed by the President to award the Junior Philatelic Society's Diploma for the best collections of the stamps of Great Britain is appended.

According to the Committee's system of marking the collections, out of a possible total of 100 marks, the distribution is in the following proportion :—Arrangement, 50; Condition, 20; Completeness, 10; Notes (if any), 10; Rarity, 5; Bonus, 5. The best collection must receive 80 marks, or no diploma can be awarded.

FREDK. J. MELVILLE, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the Examining Committee, I have the honor to report that the Committee has concluded its examinations of the first series, *i.e.*, Great Britain.

The collections submitted to the examiners, though not numerous, are characterised by a thorough knowledge of the stamps of this country. The competitors are congratulated, not only for the skill of arrangement, but also for the

sound judgment displayed in variations of Shades, Watermarks, etc., which are sometimes found lacking in Philatelists of the first order. The Committee specially recognise the fine arrangement of stamps by the younger members of the Society.

In Class A, for competitors over 21 years, the Society's Diploma is awarded to Mr. Samuel Buckley, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. This collection is very finely arranged, the notes are copious and original. Many varieties, particularly in Inland Revenues, are noted. This collection, in fact, stands by itself in the Class.

The other collections, though not equal in arrangement to the Diploma winner, are of high character, both as regards rarities and condition of stamps.

With reference to Class B, for Members under 21 years, the Diploma is awarded to Mr. John Steele Higgins, junr., of Manchester. The winner in this section displays a finely specialised collection of unused and used in five volumes, combined with a sound judgment of arrangement and originality of treatment.

The Committee specially commend the collections of Mr. L. H. Crouch, of Aylesbury; of L. H. Newbery, Esq., of Brixton; and J. Russell, Esq., of East Greenwich. The arrangement in these collections is of the highest order.

On the whole the arrangement of the stamps in the junior class is superior to that of the collections in Class A.

I remain, dear Sir, on behalf of the Examining Committee,

R. SHEPHARD,
Hon. Secretary.

November 4th, 1905.

Manchester is, indeed, to be congratulated in bringing off the "double event."

### Watermark or Chalk, or Both.

Writing to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* upon the use of chalk surfaced paper, a correspondent says:—"The majority of papers, led by the *Philatelic Record*, hold that this is a variety which will only concern specialists; but almost all these same papers have chronicled the change from single CA watermark to multiple watermark, although I cannot understand why either of these should be of more importance to the general collector than the other. Both of these innovations point to a well-defined epoch in the production of the stamps, and if one is worthy of consideration then why not the other? The chalk-surfacing is being introduced as a safeguard against fraudulent cleaning; the multiple watermark has been introduced as an additional safeguard against forgery; moreover both are tolerably easy to recognise, wherein then lies the difference?"

We do not consider the reasons of the authorities have very much to do with the subject, but for what they are worth it is just as well that they should be correctly stated. We have read many times, and have up to the present understood, that the change from single to multiple watermark was effected to obtain uniformity, a condition which, up to the present, the printers have been unable to bring about, owing to the stamps they are called upon to print differing so much in size.

The change in watermark which has been effected, in our view, is quite as distinctive as if the alteration had been to Crown and CC multiple or simply Crown multiple, and inasmuch as the great majority of collectors now-a-days differentiate between CC and CA, so they must distinguish between CA and CA multiple.

Tradition has a good deal to do in determining whether new conditions brought about by the extended knowledge of those responsible for the production of postage stamps, are of sufficient philatelic importance to make it incumbent upon the general body of collectors, apart from specialists, who are influenced by a standard of consideration not applicable to the general collector, to take notice of the changes which from time to time arise.

After the question of design, and, perhaps, method of production, *e.g.*, engraved or lithographed, the watermark has always been a matter of paramount importance, and there very many general collectors stop; some collect different perforations, but by no means all; to do so in some countries we could name would make them specialists of the first water.

But, apart from laid and wove paper, who ever heard of them collecting differences in the paper? These are of a character sometimes which make specialists even draw the line. We are told that it is just as difficult to distinguish a stamp on chalk paper when it has been well washed, from one on ordinary, as it is to sever varieties upon hand-made from those upon machine-made papers.

### The Standard Album.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co have published a new album called The Standard, which is designed to meet the wishes of collectors who desire a high-class illustrated album which provides spaces for standard varieties only — excluding perforation, measurements, and minor varieties — and a separately designed space for every stamp. Each space is numbered to correspond with the catalogue of the firm, which is well known to be compiled on these lines.

We understand that it has taken nearly two years to compile and design the pages — the actual stamps having been fitted into the spaces to ensure accuracy — and that type and electro blocks weighing approximately four tons, have been purchased for the work, which will convey some idea of the

magnitude of the task and the care bestowed upon its production.

The album is published in several grades of binding, and upon different weights of paper, specimens of each having been submitted for our inspection, and with the cheapest no exception can be taken, whereas the better editions are upon an excellent highly finished paper. No collector using a printed album could possibly desire better.

What appeals specially to us in this album, however, is the general style of arrangement, which is unlike any other. The printing is all on the right-hand pages, the left-hand pages are entirely blank. The illustrations are much smaller than the actual stamps, thus allowing space for the inclusion of a description of each stamp inside the square as well as the illustration and the catalogue number. Thus, when the stamp is in position, the whole of the printing in the space devoted to it is completely covered, and when the collector arrives at that happy state of possessing a whole page full of stamps, nothing is seen but the description of the different issues above each row of specimens and the border lines round the stamps.

The Album is sure to meet with a very extensive sale, as it caters for the very large class who desire to make a collection of stamps upon what they are pleased to term rational lines, and do not wish to concern themselves with varieties which other printed Albums do give spaces for.

We are extremely favourably impressed with the Album, and look upon it as an ideal one for a beginner of any age, and for all others who desire to get together a representative collection of the stamps of the world without concerning themselves with varieties.

### Switzerland.

A new paper is used at present for the Swiss stamps. We are all familiar with the impressed oval containing the Swiss cross, which we have seen during so many years. The new paper contains the watermark, the cross, as before, but without the oval, produced in the usual manner during the manufacture. This cross is repeated over the entire sheet in such a way that at least a part of it will be found on every stamp.—*S. B. Z.*

### More about the "C.S.A.R." Forgeries.

We make the following extract from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of the 18th inst. :—

We have received a second letter from Mr. Moore's solicitor threatening us with the immediate issue of a writ for libel unless we apologise and contradict our present statements concerning him and his goods, but the large amount of unfavourable correspondence which we have received from customers of Mr. Moore's and the large proportion of forgeries they have recently been sold compels us, in the interests of stamp-collectors generally, to run the risk of a libel action and publish the further facts which have come to our knowledge.

We are not alleging that Messrs. Moore & Co. make the forgeries, but if they have effected their recent sales of stamps believing the stamps to be genuine, they stand confessed of gross incompetence and deserve to be avoided by all collectors who do not wish to become the victims of ignorance. It is in Messrs. Moore's favour that they put the forged stamps in their shop window and are not afraid to let people see them.




Both these stamps have forged surcharges and were purchased recently from Messrs. Moore & Co. Both postmarks on the Orange River are also forged.

*Forged Surcharges.*

Transvaal, overprinted "C.S.A.R." at top, various values. Overprinted "C.S.A.R." at bottom, various values including 5/-. Overprinted "C.S.A.R." inverted; Mr. Moore says 15 sets had the overprint inverted.

NOTE.—Those with inverted overprints are entirely bogus; the others are forgeries of varieties actually issued, except probably the 5/- value, of which no originals with genuine surcharge have yet been recorded.

Orange River Colony, overprinted "C.S.A.R.," various values.

Natal, overprinted "Official." The forgeries conform to the description given in Stanley Gibbons' catalogue; i.e., the 2d., 3d., 6d. and 1/- have single watermark. The originals, however, were *all* on multiple paper! (Gibbons' catalogue was in error in this matter).

*Forged Postmarks.*

St. Lucia, King's Heads with forged postmark "Castries."

Transvaal "C.S.A.R." with forged postmarks.

Gambia, King's Heads, with forged postmarks.

St. Vincent, King's Heads, with forged postmarks.

Leeward Is., King's Heads with forged postmark "Antigua."

### International Philatelic Union.

The seventh lantern display given by the I.P.U. took place at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday evening, November 8th, when a pleasant evening was spent by members and friends. W.

Schwabacher, Esq., Vice-President, ably carried out the duties of chairman, and contributed an interesting exhibit of Russian revenue and Zempstov stamps. Other items were contributed by Messrs. P. L. Pemberton (some new issues and the stamps of Bosnia), F. Reichenheim (varieties of the stamps of France), uncatalogued varieties exhibited by A. B. Kay, described by L. W. Fulcher; and the programme was concluded by an exhibit of some historical postal and fiscal stamps, by the Hon. Sec. Some excellent gramaphone selections given by Mr. Blackman on behalf of Mr. Airlie Dry, greatly added to the enjoyment of the evening, which concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, sub-committee, and exhibitors.

### Le Catalogue Officiel de la Société Française de Timbrologie.

The second edition of this catalogue has just appeared, and if we may believe the dates on the cover, is intended to last for two years, the first only being for one year.

Like other catalogues, the increase in matter and bulk is considerable. The new issue contains 1877 pages, or nearly a hundred pages of small printed matter more than the last. For the contents we have only praise. Several additional countries have been written up by specialists, others have been revised and corrected, and in some instances the pruning knife has been carefully and judiciously applied. We hope the remaining countries not yet taken in hand by specialists, will be dealt with in the next issue.

To call the work a catalogue is rather a misnomer. A universal handbook on stamps would be better in our opinion, and with each succeeding issue it will be more and more deserving of this name. Written by specialists for collectors and specialists, everyone can take out of it what suits him or his purse best. All regularly issued stamps are denoted in thick letters, and all varieties in small letters. In the latter instance the compilers have gone, we think, too far in considering even a change of paper or watermark, which in practically all cases herald a new and regular issue as far as collectors are concerned, as only a variety. Perhaps we are wrong, as we do not know the exact basis upon which the catalogue has been compiled by the French Society. On the other hand, we may be right. From a specialist's point of view the catalogue is the best that has yet been offered; from a collector's point of view, however, it has the fault that he cannot follow and collect only the stamps that are indicated in large type, but must study all the varieties printed in thin type, and select those he considers as regular issues.

The paper is thin, yet opaque, the printing and the illustrations clear. Nearly 2,000 pages make, however, a bulky volume, and one not fit to be taken round dealers' shops and to auctions. Perhaps it might with advantage be split into two parts.

We congratulate the editors upon this marvel of patience and work, and can honestly commend their catalogue to all philatelists, whether collectors or specialists. The low price—Fcs. 4.75—is absolutely no criterion of its value, for everyone can profit by a study of its contents.

### Norway.

Mr. L. Berger recently gave a short paper in Brunswick upon the 3sk. blue, second issue of Norway. He bought the stamp some 15 years ago, and much to his astonishment he found, on closer examination, that it was not the 4sk., but the 3sk., in the identical colour of the 4sk. The perforation is $13\frac{1}{4}$—$13\frac{1}{2}$. The paper is firm, the gum white and cracked, the colour the true blue of the 4sk. Harrison in his work mentions chemical changelings, but the blue is always greenish or greyish. The paper is batonné and vergé. So far this stamp cannot be found in any catalogue, either as "essay" or as "error." In the first case, one or more sheets must have been printed, and it is curious that the fact has never been mentioned before. In the latter case, a cliché of the 3sk. must have got by accident into the 4sk. plate, a fact which was soon discovered and corrected. In this case we should have to add a very rare error to our list of Norwegian stamps.

# The Mart.

By Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper on October 26th and 27th, 1905,

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain: 1840, 1d. black, a superb unused horizontal strip of 6 in mint state with side margin. Several lots brought from .. .. .. £4 to | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| 1841, 1d. red-brown, rouletted, guaranteed by W. T. Wilson.. .. .. .. | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| 1847, Octagonal issue, 1s. green, a little cut into right side but showing part of next stamp on left, mint, variety, one silk thread each side of stamp .. | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Wmk. anchor, 10s. grey-green on bluish, overprinted "Specimen" .. .. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Do., £1 brown-lilac, overprinted "Specimen" .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| British East Africa: 1891 provisional, hand-stamped in dull violet, 1 anna (A.B.) on 4a. brown, used on piece and very fine .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., surcharged with value and initials in MS., ½a. (A.B.) on 2a. vermilion, a fine horizontal pair used on piece, but one stamp slightly torn at side .. | 6 | 5 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do., another very fine pair used on piece, but surcharged "½ annas" in error, exceedingly scarce | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., provisional, 1a. on 4a. brown, a horizontal pair used on piece | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 1a. on 3a. black on dull red, used on piece | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., another, used on part of original envelope | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| 1894 provisionals. 5a. on 8a. bright blue, a block of 4 used on piece | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 7½a. on 1 rupee carmine, a block of 4 used on piece | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1895 provisional, value and initials in MS., ½a. (T.E.C.R.) on 3a. black on dull red, a corner block of 4 used on piece | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 1895, surcharged on Company's stamps, the set of 15 complete, used on entire envelope | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Do., ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, 8a. and 1 rupee, all used on entire | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 1a. green, unused block of 4, mint, one twice surcharged | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., 2a. vermilion, unused block of 4, mint | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., another block of 4 used on piece | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., 5 annas black on grey-blue, a corner block of 4, mint | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 2a. vermilion, an unused horizontal strip of 4, of which two are, by error, unsurcharged | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 4a. brown, ditto | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., 4½a. purple, ditto | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., 7½a. black, ditto | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., 8a. bright blue, ditto | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 2 rupees brick-red, unused block of 3, of which one stamp has the surcharge omitted | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 3 rupees dull purple, unused horizontal strip of 3, of which one end stamp has the surcharge emitted | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 4 rupees ultramarine, unused block of 3, of which one stamp has the surcharge omitted | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., 5 rupees olive-green, unused horizontal strip of 3, of which one end stamp has the surcharge omitted, mint | 9 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. provisional, 2½ in red on 4½a. purple, block of 4, mint | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., a similar lot, used | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Do., a mint horizontal pair | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| On Indian, ½a., 1a., 1½a., 2a., and 2½a., mint blocks of each, including no dot, and other varieties | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 2½a. green, a mint vertical strip of 4, of which the top stamp is surcharged "British Eas Africa" | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., ½a. green, 1½a. sepia, and 2½a. green, a mint vertical strip of 4 of each, showing dropped letters, inverted letters, and other varieties in the surcharges | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 1a. brown and 2½a. green, a mint vertical strip of 4 of each, including the varieties wide space between "Ea" and "st" of "East" | 3 | 17½ | 6 |
| On Zanzibar, surcharged in red, 1a. blue, block of 4, mint | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Cape of Good Hope: 1855-58 triangulars, half a 6d. slate-lilac used on piece of original letter with a 1d. rose-red, as 4d., postmarked "CRADOCK MAY 5th, 1861" | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Tasmania: 1st issue, 1d. blue, unused horizontal strip of 4 with side margin and gum, but a little stained | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| 1892-99, £1 green and yellow, mint | 4 | 12 | 6 |

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By Messrs. Glendining & Co., on October 31st and following day.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cyprus: 30 paras on 1d. red, plate 217, mint | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Great Britain: 1d. black, V.R., mint | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| 2d. blue, imperf., and 2d. blue, plate 12, both unused | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Octagonal 6d. violet, mint | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Same issue, 10d., die 1, no plate number, mint | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Another unused specimen, plate 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Same issue, 1s. green, mint, with one thread at each side | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 2s. brown | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Anchor wmk., 2s. 6d. on bluish and on white, 10s. blue on bluish, and £5 orange on bluish, all "specimen" | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Maltese cross, 5s. rose and 10s. grey on white, pair of each, surch. "specimen" | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| £5 orange on white, mint | 5 | 12 | 6 |
| "I.R. Official," 1884 1s. green, unused pair, one slightly stained | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., 1s. scarlet and green (Queen), strip of 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| "Govt. Parcels," 1d. lilac, with inverted surcharge, mint | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Russia, Levant: the large square blue stamp, mint | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Switzerland: Basle, 2½rap. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Bechuanaland Protectorate: 2s. 6d. "Protectorate," mint | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold Coast: £1 green and red, unused | 2 | 17 | 6 |
| Bermuda: Provisionals, 1d. on 2d., 1d. on 3d., 1d. on 1s., and 3d. on 1s., all mint | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Same issue, 3d. on 1d. and 3d. on 1s., unused, and 3d. on 2d., used | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| British Guiana: 1852, ship in shield, 4c. blue, superb specimen on original letter | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1853 1c. red, margins small, but mint | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 1860 24c. green, on thick paper, perf. 12, unused | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Buenos Ayres: Steamship, the In. Ps. yellow-brown (No. 16), fine specimen | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Canada: Jubilee set, complete, mint | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevis: Lithographed 6d. grey, mint | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Newfoundland: 6½d. orange-vermilion, unused, margins not large | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 1s. carmine-vermilion, with enormous margins, fine colour, very light postmark | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia: Splendid 6d. light green and half a 3d. (used as 7½d.) | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Peru: Provisionals of 1881-82, with arched surcharge for Arequipa, 5 soles bistre, entire mint sheet of 50, containing several errors | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| St. Vincent: 4d. on 1s. vermilion | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| 2½d. on 4d lake-brown, mint | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| United States: Columbus issue, error of colour, 6c. blue, unused | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands: 6d. on white, perf. 15, unused | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Hawaii: 1853 5c. deep blue on thick white paper (extremely scarce). 13c. red on medium toned paper; 1862 2c. red on vertically laid, all mint | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| "Inter-Island" 2c. in blue on white wove, unused | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Niue: Fine mint lot of the different values, mostly in pairs, including two errors (the 1d without stop, and the 1s. "Tahae"); Penrhyn, various, all mint; Aitutaki, ditto; and a Great Barrier Island "Pigeon-gram Service" stamp 1s. blue on original message—42 in all | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Tasmania: 4d. blue, serrated perf. | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 10d black, mint strip of 3, showing "New South Wales" in wmk. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 10d. black, no wmk., mint | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 1d. carmine, the error wmk. "2," pen-cancelled | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| £1 green and orange, used | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Another, mint | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| Postal Fiscals, surcharged "Revenue," 3d. chestnut, block of 4 and pair | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Same issue, 10s. salmon, wmkd. "1," on original | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Same issue, £1 green and yellow, on original | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| Tonga: 4d. on 1d. rose, variety without stop, mint pair, picture issue, 5s. red and black, mint | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Provisional ½d. on 7½d. on 2d., mint | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| 1897 2½d. blue and black, with no dividing line in the fraction, used | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Service, "G.F.B.," 1d. to 1s., mint set | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Same issue, 4d. and 8d., mint | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Same issue, 1s., mint | 1 | 0 | 0 |

THE

# Philatelic Record.

DECEMBER, 1905.

## Editorial Notes.

COLLECTORS have been much perturbed lately by the fear which was fast becoming recognised as possessing a sound foundation, that lead entered largely into the preparation of the chalk-surfaced paper at present used for printing so many of the Empire's stamps.

**An Assurance.**

Had this surmise been a fact, it would have been fraught with grave consequences to collectors, for it is recognised that such a substance must inevitably in the near future have exercised a chemical effect upon the stamps, which would utterly destroy their beauties from the point of view of the philatelist.

Happily, the fears on this head have been dissipated by an official letter published elsewhere in this number from Messrs. De la Rue & Co., addressed to Mr. P. C. Bishop, of the Junior Philatelic Society.

Although collectors may feel gratified in learning the stamps upon chalk-surfaced paper are safe from an early disappearance due to chemical action of lead, yet it is now generally recognised that the surface of the paper has been so specially treated as to make it peculiarly subject to chemical action if anything comes into contact with it, a condition of things which is the special object of those responsible for its introduction, but which at the same time cannot have any other effect than to make the stamps in the long run unpopular with collectors.

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THIS Island is suffering from one of the periodical revolutions to which its inhabitants by now must be almost as much accustomed as philatelists are to the class of postage stamps such petty riots bring in their train. We are told that the insurgents have created special stamps, and there seem already to be two or three issues differing more or less in design, which appear to be fairly plentiful cancelled to order in single specimens, pairs, or blocks. The stamps themselves are being distributed from Athens, and to that extent at all events, Greece appears to be actively concerned in the endeavour of the Island to bring about its complete union with that country.

**Crete.**

The letter we published last month in our New Issue column shows that the officials of the Crete Post Office do not recognise these revolutionary stamps, and until a portion of the Cretan Postal Service comes under the sway of the insurgents we fail to see how the stamps can be

accepted by collectors. At the present moment, we are informed, the only territory in the hands of the insurgents is a small mountain upon which an insignificant village is situated.

The postmarked specimens now being offered, most of them having full gum, do not however bear the name of this village, and the only stamps we have seen on entire envelopes have been addressed to Athens. Although an Athens postmark appears on the back of the envelopes, it is tolerably certain that such is the work of an obliging official in the Post Office, as the Greek Government would not recognise the franking powers of ephemeral issues of this description emanating from a country in the Postal Union, and whose ordinary issues still retain full franking powers.

We believe the whole of these revolutionary stamps to be entirely speculative, and up to the present, at all events, to possess no franking powers.

The stamps are procurable in large quantities in Athens from a stationer named Kokinokis, and there is every reason to suppose the stamps are printed (including the postmarks) somewhere in the vicinity. No doubt Athens is a better distributing centre than the small village we have already alluded to.

To petty revolutions, postage stamps are quite as essential as powder and shot, in fact in many cases probably more so. The game has been very much overplayed lately, but stamp collectors, in spite of the times they are hit, have a knack of coming up smiling again ; it is a matter for congratulation that collectors die hard.

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**The Sale of Obsolete British Colonials.**

After our article last month on this subject it affords us considerable pleasure to give prominence to the following announcement which we have received :—

Virgin Islands Obsolete Postage Stamps.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Governor of the Leeward Islands to make the following announcement with reference to their circular of March last :

"It has been decided to return all the Virgin Islands Postage Stamps of the obsolete issues of 1899 of which the plates have been destroyed to the Colony, where they will remain on sale at face value. Applications for them should be addressed to the Postmaster, Virgin Islands."

The Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.
*1st December, 1905.*

That we are not alone in viewing with concern the present action of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, we would refer to the article which appeared in the November number of the *London Philatelist*. Commenting upon the offer of the remainders of the Lagos and Somaliland Protectorate obsolete postage stamps, the Editor "cannot disguise our regret at the announcement . . ." and points out that "the proper course for a truly self-respecting Government would be to burn these discarded issues (as is vaguely threatened in the official notice !) rather than to expect philatelists to make a present of £10,000 to an apparently impoverished little colony."

# Early Venezuelan Postage Stamps (1859-1873).

By B. T. K. Smith.

(Concluded from Page 232).

IN my opinion the decree was not followed, a fact which is not surprising when it is seen, as I shall show later on, that the orders of other decrees were disregarded. Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Dorning Beckton, I have been able to examine an unusual number of blocks of all printings, and I am confirmed in the certainty that the so-called "engraved" stamps (*i.e.*, the impressions without dividing lines) are as much lithographs as the others (*i.e.*, those which, when examined in sheets, show vertical dividing lines between all or some of the stamps). They are finer and clearer prints, but that is all.

In saying this I am not trying to overthrow an old-established belief. The "engraved" theory has only been in vogue of late years, and is based on the discovery of the decree mentioned above, which cannot have been literally followed, as the fact that both the so-called engraved and the lithographed stamps have always, roughly speaking, been found in equal proportions shows.

There is, as far as I can see, no reason to depart at present from the traditional arrangement of Moens, accepted by Evans, and continued to the present day in the *Catalogue Officiel*.

*1859* (January 1st).

*Lithographed, fine impressions,* without dividing lines.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ real ... ... ... | golden orange. |
| 1 ,, ... ... ... | dark blue. |
| 2 reals ... ... ... | vermilion-red. |

*? 1860.*

*Lithographed, coarser impressions,* with dividing lines vertically.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ real ... ... ... | deep orange. |
| 1 ,, ... ... ... | blue (shades from light blue to |
| 2 reals ... ... ... | brick-red. [indigo). |

Date of Issue.†

To show that the date of January 1st, 1859, was no guess, but was founded on positive information, the following letter addressed to M. Moens may be quoted.

* The description "with" and "without dividing lines" is only roughly accurate. The fine impressions do sometimes show a trace of the dividing line, while some of the coarser impressions show no trace of lines between the stamps.

As a rule this vertical dividing line is single, but I have seen a block of the 2 reals where, between two vertical rows, there is a *double* line.

† Since writing the above I have seen the Report of the General Postal Administration dated January 6th, 1861, which settles the "1858" theory for good and all. After saying

"Caracas, April 28th, 1863.

". . . I am sorry to have been prevented until now from answering your request for the various postage stamps in use in Venezuela.

"I have pleasure in sending them enclosed. Those of the ½ real yellow, 1 real blue, and 2 reals red, were decreed on June 28th, 1858, and put into circulation on January 1st, 1859.

"Those of the ¼ centavo green, ½c. brown, and 1c. brown, were decreed in consequence of the postal treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain on May 1st, 1861, and were put into circulation on August 7th, 1861, in accordance with a decision of the Venezuelan Government, dated August 1st, 1861.

"It is estimated that the total value of postage stamps issued throughout the Republic from January 1st, 1859, to December 31st, 1861 (the date on which the general postal administration was replaced by the new organization given to the *branche des courriers*), is Francs 89,178.59, and from January 1st, 1862, to December 18th, 1862, Fr. 16,512.74.

"G. P."

## Design.

The design of each stamp differs slightly, showing that they had no common original. It is not necessary to describe the points of difference in detail, but they are especially noticeable in the drawing of the horse, the branch at the left, and the lettering "LIBERTAD."

## Printings, etc.*

I think the above division is only roughly accurate, and that further research and the discovery of more entire sheets might show more than two printings.

½ *real.* The fine *golden orange* impressions are on yellowish toned paper, and the stamps (judging from blocks) are very regularly arranged, with a vertical space† of 1½—1¾mm. between them. The *reddish orange* stamps are printed in ten rows of ten on white paper with a tinge of blue in it, and the placing is much less neatly done, the space between the stamps varying from 1¼ to 2mm.

I have examined a pair of *lemon-yellow* stamps, medium fine impression, which can hardly belong to either of these printings. The two stamps are very close together (1mm. only) and there is no

---

that "the system of postage stamps—the principal source of receipts—far from proving inconvenient in practice, is more and more every day proving acceptable to the public, who understand its advantages," the report gives the true reason for the delay in issuing the stamps. It appears that the stamps could not be put into circulation because there were no obliterating-stamps, though these were ordered in the decree of June 28th, 1858. The Executive Power "comprehending the importance of the matter" [rather a naïve remark, this] ordered them to be constructed "on the 18th of December of the aforesaid year."

* I have gone at some length into the question of printing, but I think that, after all, the following simple contemporary description by Dr. Viner (*S.C.M.*, I., p. 175) is difficult to improve on. He says, "The first series are not on blue but on very slightly toned paper. Independently of this, they may be readily distinguished by a difference in colour. The ½ real of the former issue is *gamboge*: the 1 real a *dull blue*; and the 2 reals, *red*. The respective colours of the 1860 series are *orange*, *deep blue*, and *lake*."

† In this and the following measurements I have disregarded the line which frames the design: the distance is that between the solid part of the designs themselves.

dividing line, but still it looks as though the adjoining stamps might have been further apart, possibly with dividing lines.

These are also "woolly" impressions of an *olive*-yellow tinge. These I have not seen in blocks.

*1 real.* The finely printed stamps are in a cold shade of dark blue. Here, again, the stamps seem to be placed $1\frac{1}{2}$—$1\frac{3}{4}$mm. apart, but I have not been able to examine blocks, nor can I say if the paper is of the same yellowish toned kind as the similar $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 reals.

The coarser impressions are closer together, the distance varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$mm. When the distance is as small as $\frac{1}{2}$mm. there is no room for a dividing line, and, indeed, when a block of the coarser impressions of this value is examined, as often as not the dividing line is absent, or only shows traces of its presence. The colour varies from a quite pale blue to indigo, but the blue is never the cold blue of the finer impressions, I think. The paper is white, with a bluish tinge.

*2 reals.* Here, too, the fine impressions are on a yellowish toned paper and in a clear red of a vermilionish tint.

The coarser impressions are on white paper with a bluish tinge, and vary in colour from a brick-red to maroon. These latter are "woolly" impressions, and seem to have a family likeness to the "olive"-yellow $\frac{1}{2}$ real.

A *tête-bêche* 2 reals (coarse impression) appears in all the catalogues. But Moens' Catalogue (from which, presumably, the others have copied) does not clearly imply that it *does* belong to the coarse printing. I regret that I have no information about it.

The coarsely-printed $\frac{1}{2}$ real are in sheets of $10 \times 10 = 100$, and doubtless the 1 and 2 reals of the same set were in similar sheets. Presumably the finely-printed set was also in sheets of 100.

## Postmarks.

Perhaps the most common postmark is "Correos" and the name of the town in a double-lined circle. The day and month is in the centre, but not the year. "Star," "gridiron," and no doubt many other kinds of cancellations were used.

A frequent obliteration is a large numeral—0, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 7, 8, and perhaps others—the precise signification of which has not been satisfactorily explained. It is not a surcharge, and evidently cannot be the number of the post-office, nor, presumably, was it a mark denoting postage due* on inland letters.

I was inclined to ask whether it might not be the cancelling mark applied, not by the postmaster, but by the "expendedor de estampillas" or distributor of stamps,† on letters arriving from abroad, but its presence on purely inland letters negatives this idea, and I can therefore only suggest that it may have been simply the old postage-due mark, used as a convenient obliteration when a proper cancellation was not at hand.

* When postage stamps were introduced, the transmission of unfranked correspondence (other than letters from or for exterior countries) was formally forbidden. Official correspondence and printed matter, however, were sent free.

† See the Decree of June 3rd, 1873, cited below.

### Varieties of Paper.

I do not attach any philatelic importance to the so-called "greenish paper," "yellowish paper," etc., etc., varieties found in various catalogues, but an exception may be made in the case of a specimen of the 2 reals brown-red recorded by Major Evans, as seen by him "on paper very distinctly blued by the gum and the ink," of which he says, "it is on paper as strongly blued as many of the early British 1d. stamps, and the impression is of almost the same colour as the latter."

### Second Issue (1861).

The postal convention referred to in "G. P.'s" letter provided for the following rates, which, as has been said, necessitated the issue described below.

½ centavo macuquino per 4 oz. (British), for gazettes or periodicals sent from Venezuela to Great Britain.

1¼ centavo macuquino (= ½ penny) for book-packets not exceeding 4 oz.

*1861* (August 7th).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ centavo | ... | ... | apple-green. |
| ½ „ | ... | ... | purple-slate (light and dark). |
| 1 „ | ... | ... | brown. |

Like the 1859 stamps, these are imperforate and lithographed. All show, more or less perfectly, dividing lines between the stamps, which are placed about 1½mm. apart. They also resemble the 1859 stamps in that each value is from a separate matrix, showing marked variations in the drawing of the arms, and especially in the word LIBERTAD, where the "RT" is sanserif in the ¼c., with serifs "RT" in the ½c., and thus—"RT"—in the 1c.

In the 1 centavo the period after "centavo." is surmounted by a microscopic dot.

### Third Issue (1863-4).

I now come to the decree of October 30th, 1861, in which a new issue is ordered in exactly the same words, "In order . . . impression," as were used in the decree of 1858, that is to say, the stamps were to be inscribed "Correo de Venezuela" and the stamps were to measure 6 × 9 lines. The succeeding words, however, are altered to—

> "The kinds of stamps shall be five, namely, of the value of ½ centavo fuerte; of 1 centavo fuerte; of ½ real; of 1 real; of 2 reals: and in the impression of each one a different colour shall be used."

The paragraph following now reads:—

> "The Tribunal of Accounts when superintending the impression of the stamps required for public use shall observe all possible precautions so that they may not be falsified: and as regards depositing the plates with which the said stamps are engraved, and at the printing thereof, shall follow the same directions of the law relating to stamped paper. The Tribunal of Accounts shall hand over these stamps, once lithographed, to the General Accounts Office [Contaduría general]."

It will be seen that no action at all was taken on this decree of 1861, for the stamps of the above-mentioned values did not appear until 1863-64, and when they were issued, they bore, not the words ordered, but "Federacion Venezolana," and the size was different from that ordered.

This emission was the following:—

*1863* (November).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ real ... | ... | ... | orange-yellow to brownish yellow. |
| 1 „ ... | ... | ... | blue (shades). |
| 2 reals | ... | ... | emerald green, moss green.* |

*1864.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ centavo | ... | ... | pink, dull red. |
| 1 „ | ... | ... | slate-grey. |

? *1865.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ real *(redrawn)* | ... | | orange-yellow (shades). |

As in the preceding issues, each value differs slightly in type from the others, not being produced from a common original.

As regards the redrawn ½ real, the point of difference usually given is that the lettering MEDIO REAL is wide in the first type and narrow in the redrawn type, and that the N of FEDERACION which is narrow in the first type is wide in the redrawn. A more obvious test, however, is the white space at each end of the top label, which is present in all three values, but wholly absent in the redrawn ½ real. But, as a matter of fact, the whole design was redrawn—border, pearls (52 instead of 49), eagle, "VENEZOLANA," and everything. In both types, however, the secret mark is the same—a dot in the pearl in the circle at the top.

In the remaining values the secret mark is a vertical stroke in one of the pearls in the circle at the left, the particular pearl varying with the value.

I have seen a strip of four 2 real stamps showing an embossed circular device, 29mm. in diameter (? arms of Venezuela). I do not suppose it is of any philatelic significance, though it has been reported on other stamps of later issues.

### Fourth Issue (1866-7).

The next postal decree is dated January 20th, 1865, and Article 3 reads as follows:—

> "3. For the postage of correspondence rectangular stamps shall be used, lithographed on suitable paper and with all possible precautions against forgery. The said stamps shall bear in their centre the arms of the United States of Venezuela, in the upper part the inscription 'Correos de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela,' and in the lower the value represented, and also having the unprinted side well gummed.

* Viner (*The Philatelist*, 1868, II., p. 41) says "there are three clear shades, although only one is chronicled; they are green, deep sea-green, and very dark (or sap) green, the last particularly uncommon."

"These stamps shall not be used until the current issue is exhausted, or the substitution of the new stamps authorized by the National Executive.

"The kinds of stamps shall be six, namely:—Of the value of ¼ centavo, ½ centavo, and 1 centavo fuertes: ½ real, 1 real, and 2 reals, each of different colour."

Here, again, it will be seen that the decree was not exactly followed, inasmuch as the ¼ centavo value never appeared.

The "arms in octagon" series is the following:—

*1866* (January 1st).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ½ real | ... ... | pale claret (shades described below). |
| 1 „ | ... ... | vermilion.* |
| 2 reals | ... ... | yellow. |

*1867* (January 1st).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ½ centavo | ... | yellow-green. |
| 1 „ | ... | blue-green. |

### Design.

The design of each value is separately drawn and differs in various details from the others.

### Perforated Varieties.

In July, 1868, the *Timbre-Poste* announced, "we learn that the current ½c., ½ real, and 1 real are *percés en pointe* [*i.e.*, with a saw-tooth perforation], but in Moens' *Catalogue* the whole set is given as *percés en scie* [a small saw-tooth perforation], as well as *en points* [pin perforated], all being described as unofficial. Mr. Beckton's collection contains copies with an ordinary perforation gauging 12, which he believes to be bad. There are also some stray specimens in the Tapling Collection marked 11½, which have a more respectable appearance, and are presumably genuine.

### Printings of the ½ real.

In 1866 the *Timbre-Poste* described the earliest specimens of this value as violet ["rose" according to the *S.C.M.*], and in September, 1870, it reported it as coming to hand "in carmine of a lilac shade on thick white paper," or, as M. Mahé described it, dark *lie-de-vin*.

According to Moens' latest list [*T.P.*, 1897, p. 59] these two reports represent two different printings, described as follows:—

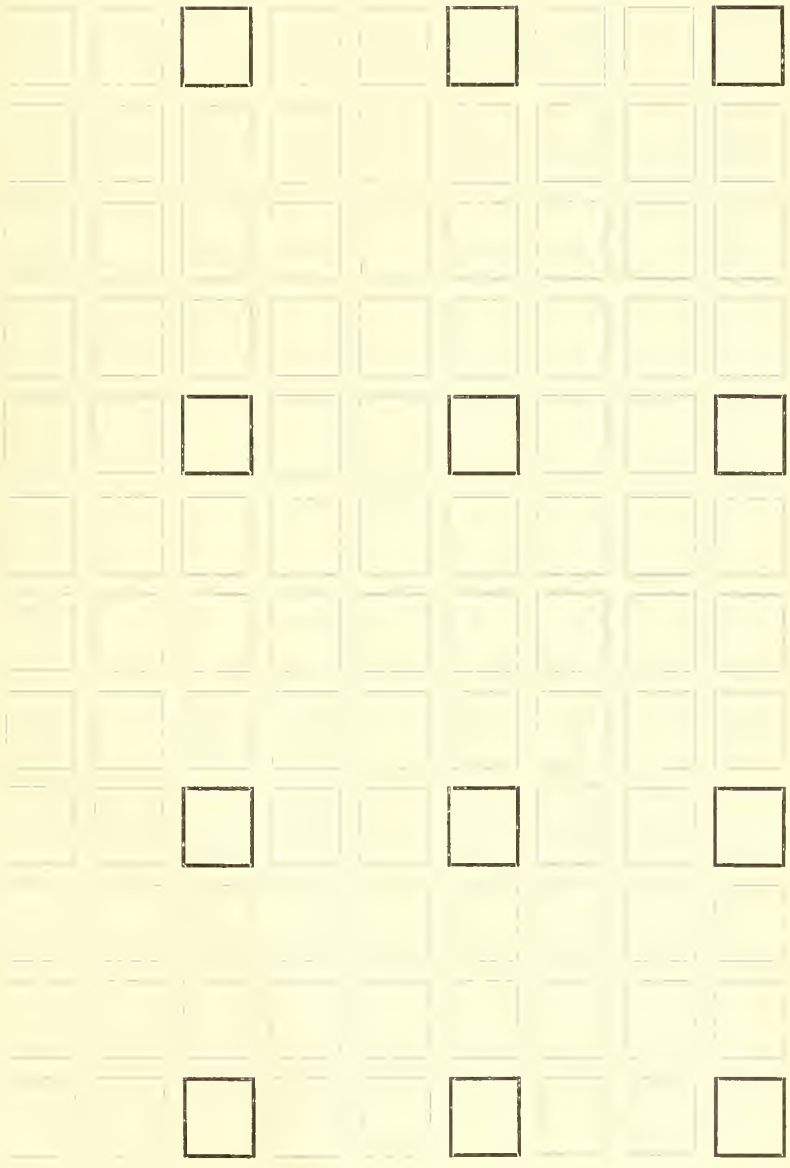
1866 (January 1st) ½ real ... ... ... violet-brown (shades).

Number of stamps in sheet not known. No *tête-bêche* variety in sheet. Lithographed by Felix Rasco, Caracas.

1870 (? July) ½ real ... carmine (lilac and brownish shades), brownish red, carmine, pale brown.

Number of stamps in sheet, 135, as shown in the diagram; those marked with a thick outline being upside down, forming the *tête-bêche* varieties.

* Viner, in chronicling [*Phil.*, 1868, II., p. 123] the ½, 1, and 2 reals as "now circulated with the peculiar scallop perforation adopted by some of the La Guaira labels" remarks that the 1 real "is a much brighter scarlet than formerly."



On this list—which is an elaboration of the following simple arrangement previously given in Moens' *Catalogue*,

1866 ½ real ... violet-brown (shades),
1870 ½ real ... lilac-carmine (shades) on thick white paper,

—I am afraid I have no satisfactory comment to make. I confess I have no means of deciding to which setting single specimens and small blocks belong, and frankly do I wish joy to the individual who can decide whether his stamp is "pale violet-brown" or "brownish carmine."

Someone, perhaps, will ask if the paper is not sufficient guide? Well, as M. Moens tells us that the 1866 setting was "more or less thick, slightly blued, but white in the later printings," while the 1870 setting was on "dull white paper, thick for the first printings and thinner and less white for the later printings," that does not help us very much.

I shall be glad to examine blocks which undoubtedly belong to the first setting (*i.e.*, without the *tête-bêche*), and we shall then see if there is any feature which will enable us to distinguish between smaller blocks or single specimens.

I now come to the question of the so-called "forgeries" of this issue. The particular type in question is easily identified, and a description of the points of difference consequently is unnecessary. It is sufficient to mention the folds of the cornucopia and the variation in the size of the ON of FEDERACION. Used specimens bear [? only] the genuine postmarks of Caracas or La Guaira.

The forgery is found *tête-bêche*, and according to Moens the arrangement of the sheet is exactly like that of the genuine issue of 1870, of which a diagram has already appeared. On the other hand, Collin & Calman record a block of five horizontal rows of three, without *tête-bêche*, which, as they point out, would be impossible on the sheet described. M. Moens, commenting on M. Collin's information, says that the block of fifteen without *tête-bcche* "presupposes a transfer not by twelves but by single stamps"—a remark of which the precise significance escapes me. I have seen a pair of the forgeries, printed in a lilac-brown or pale chocolate tint, which appears to belong to a different setting from the rose impressions containing the *tête-bêche*, the stamps being a good deal further apart horizontally.

The arguments given by M. Moens [*Timbre-Poste*, 1897] to prove the fraudulent nature of the stamps under discussion are these—

(i.) If larger supplies of the ½ real were required, the authorities would not have made sheets of 135 only, of a different type, but would have employed the standard type, and made larger sheets, say of 300 stamps, such as they made in the case of later printings.

(ii.) When the "Contraseña" surcharge was applied in 1874 they used stamps of the 1866, *i.e.*, the genuine, type. If the 1870 "forged" type were genuine, they would have given that the preference as being later and less worn.

(iii.) The "Contraseña" was certainly a precaution taken by the Administration "with the sole object of protecting itself against the counterfeit in question."

While giving due weight to these reasons, I am bound to say I do not think they are altogether convincing. M. Moens himself says, "It is a certain fact that the Administration found itself in possession of forged stamps [*i.e.*, the forged stamps in question] : the fact that we ourselves received an entire sheet from this source proves it." So far from thinking that this tells in favour of the forged type, the Belgian writer uses it to weave a theory that perhaps the forgers "were arrested when trying to exchange their stamps" or else that "they had succeeded in palming off enough stamps on the Government to enable them to renounce their dangerous trade."

On the other side of the question it may be urged that—

(i.) If the authorities attached so much importance to a standard type, why did they not have a standard type for the whole series? Again, it is not at all certain that the forgery existed *only* in sheets of 135.

(ii.) The reasoning is sound, but by no means conclusive.

(iii.) From the documents cited below it appears that the "Contraseña" was not applied in consequence of forgeries, but rather in pursuance of the Decree of June 3rd, 1873. Even had a forgery been assigned as the cause, it would not necessarily be the so-called forgery under discussion, but might with equal probability be the other forgery described in the footnote.*

Having given the arguments for and against the "forgeries," I must leave the reader to weigh them in the balance, but I think it will be agreed that the fraudulent character of these impressions has not been completely demonstrated.

I have not at hand the "Decreto de 27 Junio de 1870," which was indicated on the surcharge of 1879, but the following extract from a Decree (Ministry of Interior and Justice) dated Caracas, November 19th, 1873, explains it sufficiently.

"(i.) The total product of the duty of postage stamps shall be applied integrally to the popular primary education in the same manner as those [*i.e.*, "Escuelas" stamps] established for this purpose by the Decree of June 27th, 1870."

It is not within the scope of this paper to describe the "Contraseña" surcharges and the later issues, but I give extracts from the following decree to show that the "Contraseña" was not applied in consequence of the existence of the forgeries previously referred to.

"*Decree of 3 June, 1873, re-establishing the use of Postage Stamps.*

"Antonio Guzman Blanco, Constitutional President of the United States of Venezuela.—In virtue of that prescribed in the law sanctioned by Congress for the fiscal year 1873-74, concerning the sum produced by postage stamps, and in order that nothing may pass through the Venezuelan post offices except correspondence the

* Recorded in the *Timbre-Poste*, 1899, p. 128, and described as the "second counterfeit" in Collin & Calman's Catalogue. The horse is on a ground of seven lines, the lines 2-3, 4-5, 6-7 being in pairs. I have seen it in brick-red on white paper, but it is chronicled also in rose on bluish.

postage of which has been prepaid, other than that which is allowed to circulate free in conformity with postal conventions effected with other governments. Decree:

"Art. 1.—The use is re-established of stamps created by law in the form and application determined in the existing decree of January 20th, 1865, concerning the regulation of post offices.

. . . . . .

"Art. 5.—Orders that all correspondence from abroad arriving at a Venezuelan port and addressed to the interior shall be despatched accompanied with an invoice of the postage for the distributor of stamps. The postmaster is to advise the addressee of the arrival of the letter, and the addressee is to bring sufficient postage stamps to pay the postage. The postmaster is to remit to the distributor the number of stamps taken back, of which he is to give notice to the Treasury *de Fomento*, and the distributor *is to cancel them then* ('las inutilizará en el acto'), paying for them according to the aforesaid invoice, which is to be forwarded to the National Treasury.

. . . . . .

"Art. 8.—The Ministry *de Fomento* shall dictate the dispositions necessary for the execution of this decree as far as concerns it."

. . . . . .

On the same day (June 3rd, 1873) the Ministry *de Fomento* ordered 234,250 stamps to be "contraseñadas," that is, to receive the surcharge of "Contraseña."

# Notable Philatelists.

## D. M. De Heer.

IT may be that there are no specimens of the genus G.M. in Holland, although, as we have pointed out before, there are many very earnest and enthusiastic philatelists. Among these, one of the leaders in Rotterdam is the ever versatile subject of our interview this month.

Mr. D. M. De Heer was born in 1857 at a village in the province of Zeeland, but when he was five years of age his parents removed to Rotterdam, where he has since flourished as a merchant. Having formed and disposed of the inevitable school-boy collection, which, however, differs in this case from that of so many mentioned in these columns in that the owner's present opinion about it is that it was "a very poor one," he recommenced in 1883, but it was not until some



D. M. De Heer.

seven years later that the foundation of his present collection was formed. "About this time," Mr. De Heer says, "I saw the collection of Mr. Franz Völcker, who died a few years ago, which greatly increased my interest in philately.

"In 1896 I visited the Philatelic Exhibition at The Hague, and after that time started to complete some countries in my Schaubeck album.

"In 1898 I got my first medal for rarities at the National Exhibition in Utrecht.

"In 1899 I was awarded at the Exhibition in Manchester one Silver Medal for rarities and a Bronze Medal for Peru and Argentine. I then started to specialize Spain, Peru, and Columbia, and had the pleasure in 1900 at the Exhibition in Paris of receiving in different classes three Silver and two Bronze Medals.

"In 1901 at the International Exhibition at The Hague, I was very successful, obtaining seven medals in several classes for English Colonies, Peru, Spain, &c.

"In 1904 I visited Berlin and exhibited in some classes in the Architects' Buildings, where the International Exhibition was held.

"Although a Hollander, I am not going in for Holland and Colonies specialised, though this may come later, as I never dreamed when starting to collect that this hobby would give me patience to study the historical surcharged provisional stamps of Peru and the Habilitados of Spain and Colonies.

"Since 1900 I have only gone in for unused stamps, as many, particularly the British Colonials, look better in this condition. I am now completing my general collection, except in the case of those countries which make a speciality of stamps for collectors, and surcharged French Colonials, which spring up like mushrooms, whilst it is difficult to say which are, or are not, toadstools."

The enthusiastic support accorded by the Dutch School to recent Exhibitions has been noticed by us on two or three occasions. We are delighted to know that Mr. De Heer is looking forward to the London Exhibition next year, and we can assure him and his fellow-philatelists of a very hearty welcome.




*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, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

## The British Empire.

**British Guiana.**—The *Monthly Journal* lists two novelties, a 96c. and $2.40, the former is of the usual design and the latter also, but the value is shewn on a plain label below; the word "Revenue" only also appeared at the top, but this has been overprinted "Postage and Revenue" in two lines, in black.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
96c. black and red on yellow.
2d. 40c. violet and black.

**Cayman Islands.**—The 1d. value has now appeared with the new watermark.




*Adhesive.*

1d. carmine. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

**Gibraltar.** Morocco Agencies.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt advises us of the receipt of the 1 and 2 peseta stamps with the above surcharge and on the single CA paper, since which we have heard from various sources that supplies are now coming upon the multiple paper.

The variety with broad top to "M" is still to be found, as also the so-called hyphen in the word "Agencies."

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. CA and Crown.

1p. black and carmine. Surch. Morocco Agencies in black.
2p. black and ultramarine. ,, ,, ,,

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1p. black and carmine. Surch. Morocco Agencies in black.
2p. black and ultramarine. ,, ,, ,,

**Great Britain.** Levant.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the current 5d. overprinted "2 piastres" in one line in black.

*Adhesive.*

2p. in black on 5d. purple and ultramarine.

**India.** Gwalior. — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise the receipt of the current 1r. with the Service overprint.

*Adhesive.*

*Official stamp.*

1r. carmine and green. Surcharged in black.

**Jamaica.**—We have now received the ½d. pictorial with the new watermark.




*Adhesive.*

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. green and black.

**Tasmania.**—The *Monthly Journal* lists the following additions to our chronicle of last month, all upon the new paper.

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. Crown over A.

1d. carmine. Perf. 12½.
2d. mauve. ,, ,,

**Transvaal.**—*Ewen's Weekly* states that a correspondent has the ½d. multiple watermark surcharged "C.S.A.R." at foot.

*Adhesive.*

*Railway stamp.*

½d. green and black. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple. Surcharged "C.S.A.R."

**Victoria.**—We take the following perforation and varieties upon the new paper from the *Monthly Journal*:—

*Adhesives.*

Wmk. Crown over A.

1d. rose-red. Perf. 11.
2d. mauve. ,, ,,
2d. mauve. ,, 12½.

## Foreign Countries.

**Chili.**—The *Monthly Journal* states that the provisional stamps of 1904, the 1 on 20c and 12c on 5c. exist with the surcharge inverted.

*Adhesives.*

1c. on 20c. blue. Surcharge inverted.
12c. on 5c. red. ,, ,,

**Denmark.**—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us three more stamps of the low values of the new issue.




*Adhesives.*

1 öre orange.
2 öre carmine.
3 öre grey.
15 öre dull violet.

Danish West Indies. — The *Monthly Journal* states that it is quite satisfied as to the authenticity of the 2 on 3c. (1902) surcharge in dark green in lieu of black, and accordingly lists it.

*Adhesive.*

2c. in dark green on 3c. carmine and indigo.

**Holland.** Dutch Indies.—In January, 1904, we gave particulars of three high values that were about to be issued here, but since then we have heard no more. We now understand from the *Monthly Journal* that the 1g. has been seen, whether in a "specimen" condition or as an issued stamp is not apparent.

*Adhesive.*

1g. violet. Perf. 11½.

**Italy.** Eritrea.—We have been shewn by Mr. Peckitt the recent provisional overprinted in black.

*Adhesive.*

15 on 20c. orange. Surcharged "Colonia Eritrea" in black.

**Siam.**—Continental papers report the issue of a 4 atts on 24 atts with similar overprints to that on recent issues.

*Adhesive.*

4 atts on 24 atts purple and blue.

**Roumania.** — Here we have some varieties of the current issues further to those recently referred to.

*Adhesives.*

3b. red-brown. Perf. 13½.
5b. light green. ,, 11½ + 15½.
10b. carmine. ,, 11½.
1 leu black and blue-green. Perf. 11½.

**United States.** Cuba.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1c. and 2c. upon unwatermarked paper; the design is also slightly retouched.

*Adhesives.*

1c. green. Design retouched, no watermark.
2c. carmine. ,, ,, ,, ,,

# Notes and News.

### Modena.

We take this opportunity of replying to a large number of letters we have received asking for copies of our Number 2 Handbook to be sent for review. The edition is a limited one, and as the type has been broken up no more can be printed. We have therefore most reluctantly decided that no review copies can be furnished. All the copies will be quickly absorbed by our readers, and the work, we anticipate, will be out of print in a few weeks' time, exactly like our No. 1 Handbook, which was entirely sold out in six weeks. These books are published at a price at which it would be quite impossible to produce them if the matter had not already been used in the columns of this journal.

### Morocco Agencies.

Mr. Roskilly writes:—

"Have you seen or heard of the following 'variety'—Morocco Agencies, issue of 1903, wmk. single CA. with 'nc' in Agencies connected by hyphen (as, 'n-c')? I have the following values:—5c., 10c., 20c., 25c. I have not seen the variety listed in your 'New Issues and Discoveries.'"

We would refer Mr. Roskilly to an article on these stamps in Vol. XXV., page 63, by Mr. North, who mentions this variety as appearing on the London prints, on the fifth stamp of the third row of right hand pane. Mr. North was then dealing with the last issue of the Queen's head stamps, but the surcharge on the King's head series is the same.

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 234th Meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday, Nov. 24th, the President in the chair. Mr. S. W. Newington was elected an Ordinary Member, and Messrs. J. Hughes, G. S. Milner, and Thomas Worthington, Corresponding Members.

It was decided to open a Subscription List in order to make a donation to the funds of the London Exhibition in 1906.

Mr. Beckton gave a Display with Notes of the Stamps of the Orange Free State, shewing all the varieties of settings of the surcharges in panes and sheets. The collection, combined with that of Mr. Abbott, which was also shewn, made an exceptionally fine Display.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Coote took the chair at the 235th Meeting on December 8th, when Mr. Duerst read a paper on Russia, shewing signs of much study and research. With the help of his collection he shewed many varieties uncatalogued, as far as the paper is concerned, and gave a large amount of information upon a country of which few members possessed much knowledge.

A letter was read from Mr. R. F. Chance explaining that as he is leaving Manchester he will no longer be able to take an active part in the work of the Society, although still remaining connected with it. There was a universal expression of regret at the loss of a member who has done so much to further the aims of the Society, special reference being made to his share in the Discussions on the Stamps of Great Britain, which were the feature of the Session 1904-5.

The Rev. G. E. Spicer was elected a Corresponding Member.

At the List Meetings in November and December the Elementary Discussions on the Stamps of the West Indies were continued, Bahamas and Bermuda being dealt with by Mr. Abbott on November 3rd, Dominica and Jamaica by Mr. Gee on the 24th, Grenada by Mr. Chance on December 1st, and Montserrat and S. Christopher by Mr. Abbott on the 15th, this being the last Meeting of the first half of the Session. The second half will open on January 12th, 1906, with an Exhibition of Errors.

### Luxemburg.

From the 1st of January next the stamps of Luxemburg issued previous to those bearing the portrait of the late Grand Duke Adolphus cannot any longer be used for the prepayment of postage.

### Victoria Retouches.

Some collectors will probably be surprised to learn that at least one Victoria 3d. half length (first issue) was retouched. We have recently handled several specimens showing undoubted evidence of it. A Victorian collector has also sent us "copy" on this subject, but it must be held over until next month, as we have not sufficient space in this number.—*The Australian Philatelist*,

### Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society.

SYLLABUS.

1905.
Dec. 19.—"Displays and Remarks." Messrs JOHN BROWN, E. MOSER, and A. W. SCOTT.
1906.
Jan. 16—"Some Remarks and a Suggestion on the Colour Problem." Mr. J. R. HANNAY.
Feb. 20—"Great Britain." Dr. REES PRICE.
"Great Britain" and "Queensland." Mr. J. J. F. X. KING, F.E.S.
Mar. 20—"Display." Mr. JOHN MUIR.
Exchange. Members.
Apr. 17—ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.
"Colonials." Messrs. R. BORLAND, H. A. WISE, and T. N. WALLACE.

### Junior Philatelic Society.

Saturday, the 2nd of December, was a big day for the officials of the Junior Philatelic Society. From three o'clock in the afternoon they were conducting a big rehearsal of the remarkable stamp play entitled "The Lady Forger," which is to be produced at the Bijou Theatre in February. The cast is now completed and will shortly be published.

At 5.30 Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge commenced the second auction of the season in Exeter Hall. Nearly 200 lots were rapidly knocked down to a large number of members. A printed catalogue of the sale was issued, the catalogues being sold in the room at a penny each, the edition being entirely exhausted before the conclusion of the sale. Catalogues of future sales may be had posted in advance at the inclusive charge of one shilling for the rest of the season. Remittance should be made for them, and all lots for future sales should be sent to Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge, Hon. Auctioneer, 23, Spencer Road, Grove Park, W. The next sale will be on January 6th, 1906, when the sale will be largely devoted to lots of philatelic literature.

At 8 p.m. the President opened the ordinary meeting, and after the Secretary had read the minutes, it was announced that the Society's new publication, "The Postage Stamps of the United States," by Mr. Fred. J. Melville, was ready and copies would be distributed to those who had ordered them. The price of the book is 1s. 6d., or post free 1s. 7½d.

The following gifts were acknowledged:—To Forgery Collection. from L. Savournin and A Rendle; to Library, 33 numbers of *Ewen's Weekly* (Mr. A. H. L. Giles); Gibbons' Catalogues, 1902-3-4, and Part III., 1897 (Miss I. Hallows); Miscellaneous Literature (Mr. H. H. Harland), and *West End Philatelist*, *Le Postillon*, *Picture Postcard* and *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, sent regularly by the publishers; to the Permanent Collection of Stamps, gifts from Messrs. Steele, Sefi, Stickland, Mullens, P. D. Harrison, E. J. Homewood, and Mr. Harter. Mr. Halliday announced that he had mounted the stamps of Norway and of several British Colonies since he issued his last report. Twenty new members were elected.

The following interesting letter was sent to the President, to be read at the meeting. It is a reply to Mr. Percy C. Bishop (Life Member), who enquired of Messrs. De la Rue as to the truth of the report that lead entered largely into the composition of the new chalk-surfaced paper, which in the course of time would have the effect of turning the stamps black. The reply, which is autographed by Sir Thomas De la Rue, Bart., is of a reassuring nature :—

110, Bunhill Row, E.C.
1st December, 1905.

Percy C. Bishop, Esq.,
Longleat, Thames Ditton.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo we beg to inform you that there is no lead whatever in the preparation of the postage paper, and that therefore there is no danger of the paper going black.

Yours faithfully,

Thomas De la Rue & Co., Ltd.

(Signed), Thos. De la Rue,
Director.

Mr. Bishop was formally thanked by the meeting for this interesting communication.

Mr. Bertram Poole, Vice-President, was then called upon to give his display of the stamps of the Sudan. On these he chatted most interestingly as the sheets of stamps were being handed round. The collection was particularly strong in large blocks of the various settings of the surcharges, and a number of the varieties of the perforated and overprinted officials were included.

Mr. Halliday proposed, and Mr. C. J. Patman seconded, the cordial vote of thanks to the Vice-President for the entertaining study and display of the stamps of Sudan. It was carried by acclamation.

At the next meeting on Saturday, December 16th, Mr. Melville will give a paper on Hayti for beginners, and by special request will give a display of part of his collection of the country. Mr. W. E. Imeson will also contribute a humorous paper entitled "On nothing in particular — especially Stamps."

The next competitive display will be of Philatelic Literature and Accessories, on Saturday, January 6th. All entries for and communications respecting the contest should be addressed to Mr. R. Shepherd, 21, Hubert Grove, Stockwell, S.W.

Orders for the Society's new book on United States Stamps should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 4, Portland Place North, Clapham Road, S.W.

### Ecuador.

The flowing tide of provisionals is still running. Ecuador has now surcharged the entire set of her fiscal stamps of 1895-6 with "Correos—5 cents" in black vertically in two lines. Seven values.

### Cyprus.

Messrs. Glendining & Co.'s Catalogue of December 12th contains the following description of one of the lots :—

"Cyprus Half-penny on 1d. rare error; HALF PENN unused probably unique."

This variety, which is the 18mm. surcharge, occurs on every sheet; it is the 7th stamp in the 2nd row from the top. Mr. North drew attention to it about ten years ago at one of the meetings of the Manchester Society, and we know he possesses more than one block showing the variety.

### Norway.

Referring to the item under this heading in our "Notes and News" column last month, Dr. E. Diena kindly sends us a specimen of the stamp referred to.

It is upon horizontally laid paper, the lines being rather widely spaced. There is no doubt to our minds that the stamp in question is not an error at all, but simply a colour proof.

### *Re* J. W. W. Westhorp.

Before Mr. Walter Boyle, Assistant Receiver, the creditors met at the London Bankruptcy Court, on Dec. 4th, under the failure of John W. W. Westhorp, of 13, Regent's Park Road.

The Chairman, having dealt with the proofs, stated that the debtor had for the past ten years carried on the business of a philatelist, with a resulting profit of from £700 to £800 a year. He was also interested in a tapestry business. He attributed his failure to losses by speculations in South African shares, which had resulted in a loss of between £10,000 and £15,000 the past four years.

The accounts showed liabilities £13,138 (£6,262 unsecured) and assets £1,046. A trustee was appointed to wind up the estate in bankruptcy.—*The Daily News*.

### Postal Robberies.

Philately seems to be mixed up with every condition of life at the present time, although we hope it will be a long time before we shall have a Philatelic Police Court Gazette, or at all events, a paper bearing such a title, for sometimes we think it already does exist.

Our readers may have heard of the somewhat extensive postal robberies recently occurring in London. In the mail bag which was stolen from the Southampton Street Post Office, we learn that no less than 35 registered letters addressed by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., to various customers, and all containing selections of stamps of varying amounts on approval were included.

The thieves, evidently not finding the "swag" to their liking, have since very considerately returned the whole of these letters to the Post Office. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., are indeed a lucky firm.

### Australian Commonwealth.

Paper with watermark Crown and A has been sent out to Australia. Each sheet consists of four panes of 60 watermarks, 240 in all. In the margins the watermark reads "Commonwealth of Australia" in large letters. It is curious to note that the spelling is "Austrlaia." In the middle of the sheet the word is spelled correctly.

The *Australian Philatelist* says:—

A curious error has been discovered in connection with the new Cr. and A paper brought into use in the Melbourne Printing Office, viz., that the Crown is not in accordance with the circular received from the Imperial authorities and published in the *Commonwealth Gazette*, 29th August, 1901, No. 44. The circular contained the following:—"I have also to inform you that His Majesty has expressed his desire that the "Tudor" (Imperial) Crown may be substituted for any other pattern now in use as new articles become necessary." The one adopted on the Melbourne paper is known as the Royal Crown.

The question arises, will the error be rectified at any early date?

We have brought the matter under the notice of the Postmaster General, but up to the time of going to press have only received an acknowledgment of the letter.

The Crown on the New South Wales Cr. and A paper is exactly as illustrated in the *Commonwealth Gazette*.

### Italy.

Italy having reduced the inland postage on single letters to 15 centesimi, the Republic of San Marino is obliged to do the same; consequently the 20 centesimi stamps have been surcharged with the new value 15 and the year 1905 in black, pending the appearance of the regular stamp of this value. Of the Italian surcharged stamp 15c. on 20c. orange only 42,140,000 have been issued. It is therefore no use laying in a stock!

### Reviews.

We have received another handbook of the Junior Philatelic Society series entitled "The Postage Stamps of the United States of America," by Fred. J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society; illustrated with 12 collotype plates and 45 illustrations. Price 1s. 6d. nett. London: The Junior Philatelic Society, 4, Portland Place North, Clapham Road, S.W.

Mr. Melville, the President, is indefatigable in his work for the Juniors, who are indeed fortunate in having such excellent works so frequently published for their benefit.

We have also received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the 1906 Edition of the Catalogue of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, which is too well known and generally appreciated both in this country and the States to call for further comments from us.

# The Mart.

By Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, on October 10th and 11th, 1905.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain: O.W. Official, 10d. purple and carmine, mint | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Do., 10d. purple and carmine | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Government Parcels, 1891-1901, 1s. green and scarlet, with inverted overprint, a fine copy, but small tear | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Board of Education, 1902-4, King's Head, 5d. purple and blue | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Army Telegraphs. 1895. ½d. to £1, complete, mint | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Do., £5 lilac and green, mint | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| An exceedingly interesting letter written by the manufacturer of the postage stamps of Sweden to the Minister of Public Works, Turin, pointing out the imperfections of the then current Italian stamps (the issue of 1855-62), and offering to manufacture a superior stamp at half the cost. In the margin of the letter are specimens of the stamps of Italy, Great Britain, 6d. octagonal, 6d. no letters (a pair), and France and Sweden (all unused), a very interesting document | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Ceylon: 8d. brown, imperf., good margins | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| India: 1854, 4a. red and blue, unused with full gum, a nice copy from top of sheet, showing marginal description | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Newfoundland: 1857, 4d. scarlet | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Antioquia: 1868, 10c. lilac, unused | 5 | 17 | 6 |
| British Guiana: 1856, 4c. magenta, a fine large copy but repaired | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 1888-9, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars, green, unused, mint | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Peru: 1858, ½ peso rose-red, error | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., ½ peso yellow | 1 | 2 | 0 |

By Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, on October 24th and 25th, 1905.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brunswick: 1852, 3 sgr., red, unused, no gum | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| France: 1849, 15c., green, unused, part gum | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Great Britain: "I. R. OFFICIAL," 1884-5, 5s., carmine | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Mecklenburg-Schwerin: 1864, 4-4ths sch., rouletted, unused | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Naples: ½ T, Arms | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ½ T, Cross | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Moldavia: 1856, 27 paras | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 54 paras | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| Do., 108 paras | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Russian Levant: 1865, 2k., unused | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 2 k., unused | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Switzerland: Vaud, 4c. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Zurich, 4r., Type 5, vert. lines | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., another, same type, horizontal lines | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Tuscany: 2 soldi, on blue | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 60 crazie | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 9 crazie on white | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 3 lire, with 80c. on piece | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| Wurttemberg: 1875-9, 2 marks, yellow, unused | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1875-9, 2 marks, vermilion, unused | 2 | 17 | 6 |
| India: 1856-64, 2a., pale yellow-green, mint | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1866, Service, wmk. Elephant's Head, 8 pies, mint | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Cape: Woodblock, 1d. blue, error, repaired in several places | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Reunion: 1852, 15c. on piece | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 30c., ditto | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| U.S.A.: Executive, 1c. to 10c., set of five, mint | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| State, 5S, no gum, no perfs. at bottom | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Kitts: C.A., 4d. blue, mint | 2 | 17 | 6 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Vincent: 5s., Star, no gum | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Tobago: C.A., 6d. stone | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Buenos Ayres: 5p. orange, repaired | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Peru: ½ peso rose, error, cut close | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| New South Wales: Diadem, 5d, imperf., part gum | 5 | 0 | 0 |

By Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, on November 7th and 8th, 1905.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| France: 1849, 15c. green, unused | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., 20c. black, *tête-bêche*, pair, unused | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Do., 1fr. orange-vermilion, on entire, unused | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 1fr carmine, *tête-bêche* pair | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1862, 20c. blue, do., mint | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 1870 3, 10c. bistre, do., mint | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., used | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Do, 10c. brown on rose, do. do. | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., 20c. blue, mint | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., off centre, *tête-bêche* pair, mint | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., *tête-bêche* pair, used | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 1872-5, bistre, *se tenant* with 10c., unused | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 1877-97, 1c. black on Prussian blue, pair, mint | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Great Britain: "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen's Head, mint | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Do., King's Head, mint | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Board of Education, 1902, 1s., Queen's Head | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 1902-4, 5d., King's Head | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Do., 1s. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Afghanistan: 1871-2, 6sh. purple | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Ceylon: 8d. brown, imperf. | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| British Central Africa: 1895, £1 orange, mint | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Cape of Good Hope: Mafeking, set of nineteen varieties | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Northern Nigeria: 1900, ½d. to 10s., mint | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Nevis: 6d. green, mint | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| British Guiana: 1888-90, $1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, mint | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Fiji: 1874, V R in Roman caps, 12c. on 6d., with inverted "V R," unused | 10 | 0 | 0 |

By Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, on November 23rd and 24th, 1905.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gibraltar: Morocco Agencies, 1898, 10c. carmine, an entire unused pane of 60, including the variety inverted "V" for "A" | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, 20c. olive-green, ditto, ditto | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| India: 1856-64, 2 annas yellow-green, unused with gum | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1882-88, Colour proofs of the 4½a., in green and marone, imperf., and 6 varieties perforated | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Do., Colour proofs of the 12a., a set of 7 perforated | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Gwalior: On Indian, 1st issue, 4, 6, 8 annas and 1 rupee, all mint | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Labuan: 1st issue, wmk. C. & C.A. sideways, 2c. blue green, unused | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto, 6c. orange-brown, unused | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto, 12c. carmine, unused | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| 1880, C. & C.C, 12c. carmine, unused, a trifle thinned | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1880 provl., "8" on 12c. carmine, original value obliterated in red | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Do., "6" in red on 16c. blue, unused, a trifle thinned | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., 1880 provl., "8" in black on 12c. carmine, original value obliterated with figure "8" sideways | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Straits Settlements: 1868, perf. 12½, 96c. grey, mint | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Johor: 1891, 2c. on 24c. green, error, "CENST" | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Perak: Surcharged "PERAK Two Cents" on 24c. green, an entire unused pane of 60, showing the different types of surcharges | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Selangor: 1891 provisionals, surcharged "SELANGOR Two Cents" on 24c. green, an entire unused pane of 60, showing the different types of surcharges | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Mauritius: Post paid, 1d. vermilion, early state of plate, fine but tiny pinhole | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., another fine early impression | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., a very fine vertical pair | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., a fine single specimen, earliest impression | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Do., another with large margins | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., another, medium state of plate | 2 | 17 | 6 |
| Do., another, but small margins | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Do., another showing diagonal lines only | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., another | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Do., 2d. blue, earliest state of plate, defective | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| Post paid, 1d. vermilion, early state of plate | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., another | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., another early impression | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., another | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 2d. bright blue, error "PENOE" | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., another | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 2d. blue, medium state of plate | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., another, early impression, slightly torn | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., another | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., another good specimen, showing diagonal lines only | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Do., 2d, blue, error "PENOE," fine but from worn plate | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Large Fillet, 2d. blue, slight thinning at back | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 1876, provisional, "HALF PENNY" on 9d. dull purple, error, surcharge inverted, unused | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| British Guiana: 1852, 1c. black on magenta, a horizontal pair | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Do, a single specimen | 4 | 12 | 6 |
| Do., 4c. black on deep blue, fine margins, but a trifle rubbed | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 1853, 1c. vermilion | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Do., 4c. blue, unused | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1856, 4c. black on magenta | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| 1862 provisional, 1c. black on rose, border of grapes, pinhole | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 2c. black on yellow, border of cro-sed ovals, no roulettes | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Do., 2c. black on yellow, border of pearls, roulettes on two sides | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| Do., another fair specimen | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Do., 4c. black on blue, pearl in heart border, full roulettes | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., another specimen with trefoil border | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., another specimen with pearl in heart border, but no roulettes | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Nevis: 1878, lithographed, 6d. grey, used | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| Do., 1/- pale green, an entire unused sheet of 12, including the rare variety cross on hill | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 1/- pale green, a very fine unused horizontal strip of 3 in mint state, with top and side margins | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Do., perf. 11½, 1d. bright red, an entire unused sheet of 12 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 1883 provisional, "NEVIS ½d." in black on half 1d. lilac, an unused unsevered pair with side margin | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 1883, 6d. green, mint | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| St. Vincent: 1887, wmk. star, 4d. dark blue, mint | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 1880 provisional, 1d. in red on half 6d. blue-green, an unused pair | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| 1881 provisional, 4d. on 1/- vermilion, mint | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Turks Islands: 1893 provisional, ½d. on 4d. grey, a horizontal strip of 6, mint | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| New South Wales: Sydney Views, 1d. lake, plate II., unused | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Do., 1d. red, plate II., ? unused | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| New South Wales: Sydney Views, another apparentiy unused | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| Do., 2d. blue, plate I. unused | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Do., 2d. blue, plate III., unused with gum | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Do., 3d. green unused | 9 | 0 | 0 |