

SAPPHIRE

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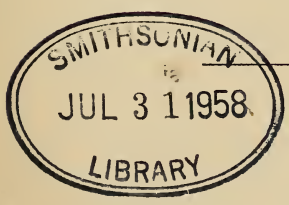



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Special Supplement, "The Dietetic Record," with February number.

THE

Philatelic Record.

JANUARY, 1906.

Editorial Note.

THE year 1887 set the fashion in jubilees, since when we have seen all sorts of possible and impossible kinds of jubilees, so much so that people generally and philatelists in particular now rather fight shy of a word, which, whatever else it may mean, certainly involves the expenditure of cash, sometimes it may be superfluous, but often by no means so.

A Pleasing Souvenir and Nothing More.

We recall the Jubilee of Penny Postage in 1890, and those Guildhall post cards, and worse still, those special penny envelopes doled out by the Post Office at one shilling each. How we did rush for them, not content with one, but buying a quantity! How pleased everybody seemed to be at the time at their good fortune in being able to get as many as they wanted, fondly hoping, may be, that the number would not go round! The more an individual collector got, to the same extent his gratification seemed to increase. We recall one whom we seriously suspected, after seeing his purchases, of throwing up stamps for jubilee envelopes. He is still looking out for the market which never came—and there are others!

On the 1st of December last, New South Wales celebrated the Jubilee of the Fivepenny Stamp, which was first issued on December 1st, 1855, and has remained in continual use and printed in the same colour (green) for over fifty years, truly a wonderful and unique record.

In spite of the various suggestions involving some change in the "Grand Old Stamp" which have been made by, to our minds, very misguided people, to celebrate this event, the Postal Department, backed up by the Sydney Philatelic Club, most wisely decided not to interfere in any way with the stamp, which continues as it has been for over fifty years.

A Souvenir Card was prepared by the Club, which bears an enlarged *facsimile* of the stamp in the centre and various items of interest concerning the design, engraving, printing and numbers printed tabulated at each side; the Postal Authorities co-operated to the extent of establishing a special post office at St. James' Hall, Sydney, where the Club gave a conversazione, and the cards were obliterated with a special circular post-mark, reading "St. James' Hall, Sydney,"—— "5d. Jubilee," with the date in the centre.

A pleasing souvenir and nothing more!

Notable Philatelists.

T. Wickham Jones.

A KEEN collector, a witty after-dinner speaker, and excellent company; thus may be very briefly summed up the subject of our sketch this month. For many years now he has been one of the main pillars of oratory at the London Society dinner, and there is ever a charm in listening, as in spite of repeated efforts in toasting the visitors he never appears stale. The Society owes the success of many of its dinners in no small measure to Mr. Wickham Jones, whose efforts in the directions already indicated have been materially added to by his work as one of the dinner and entertainment committee. At one time he was a regular attender at the Society's meetings, but during the last few years he has very unfortunately been unavoidably prevented from being present; and he is missed, as is inevitably the case in one possessing the genial versatility of our friend.

Mr. Wickham Jones tells us he commenced collecting as a schoolboy at Marlborough, but gave it up later. It is, we suppose, over twenty years ago when looking over his old collection he found he had some good stamps and started general collecting again. Soon after, he joined the Philatelic Society, London, and was on the Council for some time. The time came when Mr. Wickham Jones gave up general collecting and became a specialist; before this happened, however, he was a successful exhibitor at the London Exhibition of 1890, taking a Bronze Medal for Germany and German States.

We believe we are correct in saying that the first country he turned his attention to for specialising was Shanghai, the large number of varieties of the first issues, combined with the opportunity of acquiring them, contributing very much to the choice. Being a perfect glutton for work these did not satisfy him, so he took up Japan as well, and has now added Sicily. His collections of these countries stand in the front rank to-day. Of the three, perhaps his Japan are the best in the world. For both the former he has received Medals, viz., at London—Gold for Japan, a Silver and a Special Gold for Shanghai; and at Manchester—a Gold Medal for Japan: whilst a similar "fate" is no doubt awaiting Sicily (a maiden at entry) at the Exhibition in May next.

It must not be thought that Mr. Wickham Jones devotes the whole of his attention to the three countries we have named; he has, in addition, a fine lot of Nevis entire sheets, Newfoundland are strong, Grenada, Ceylon, etc.: but enough has been said to indicate the catholicism of his appetite.

A great gardener: can it be wondered at in view of his strong penchant for Japan that he is an ardent worshipper of the chrysanthemum, in the growing of which he has also met with considerable success? At one time a prominent member of the Croydon District Council for some ten years, an enthusiastic golfer, and fond of all kinds of sport, the marvel is that he can find time to collect the difficult countries he does; but Mr. Wickham Jones is only another example of how a born philatelist, be he ever so busy, can always make time to spend on the study of his stamps to his own infinite pleasure and to the advantage of his co-collectors.



T. Wickham Jones.

The Postage Stamps of Nevis.

By B. T. K. Smith.

Preliminary Note.

NEVIS was formerly administered by an Executive Council appointed by Act of 1859. In 1871, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, all the Leeward Islands (which include Nevis) were instituted a single Federal Colony. In 1877 the Nevis Legislative Assembly was abolished, and a Legislative Council substituted. Finally, St. Kitts and Nevis were united into one Presidency in 1882.

In early days *Nevis* was called the "Mother of the English Leeward Charibbee Islands," and pirates were tried there as being the Mother Island.

The Island is separated from St. Kitts by a strait, three miles wide, and is but a single mountain rising 3,200 feet above the sea. The population (1901) was 12,774. The chief town, Charlestown, has a population of 1,050.

There is a little doubt as to the origin of the name Nevis. In some of the old books (*e.g.*, in John Smith's account) it appears as Mevis, and the *History of the Caribby Islands* and other early works speak of "the Island called Nieves, otherwise Mevis." But the generally accepted derivation is from the Spanish *Las Niéves*,* or snows, and the name appears as *Insula Nivium* on the Seal of the Island. Bryan Edwards suggests that Nevis was, when discovered, an active volcano, and that the white smoke gave it its name, and another writer says that "the cloud-capped summit of Nevis is sufficiently like a snow-peak to account for its name."

Introduction of Postage Stamps.

I do not know the exact day of issue of the first postage stamps, but no doubt the date of 1861, traditionally assigned to them, is correct.† Their use was authorised by the following Act :—

* As the Spaniards so frequently gave divine or saintly names (*e.g.*, St. Saviour, Trinity, St. Christopher, etc., etc.) to the newly discovered lands, it seems probable that Nevis is connected with the B.V. Mary in the following way:—"On August 5th a miraculous shower of snow is said to have fallen in Rome and indicated the spot whereon the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore should be built. From Rome the association of the Virgin with snow spread to many mountain spots. The Rigi, for instance, has its shrine of Maria-zum-Schnee, in honour of which Wordsworth wrote his sonnet, 'Our Lady of the Snow.'"

In further confirmation of this suggestion I find (*Churchill's Collection*, V., p. 654) that the small rocky island of Redonda was called Santa Maria Redonda after the church of that name at Rome.

† According to an article by the Postmaster of Nevis, Mr. J. B. Brown, in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of January, 1867, "The stamps were first introduced into this Colony, under the administration of Mr. Musgrave (the present Governor of Newfoundland), in 1861."

AN ACT

to provide for the Control and Management of the Local Post Office. Dated 28th March, 1860.

WHEREAS, the control hitherto exercised by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General over the post-offices in the Colonies will cease and determine on and from the first day of May now next; and it has become necessary in consequence to make provision for the control and management of the Post-Office in this, Her Majesty's Island of Nevis, be it therefore enacted, by the officer administering the government of the said Island, and by the Council and Assembly of the same,

1. [Relates to appointment of Postmaster.]
2. [The salary of the Postmaster to be £60 sterling, with an allowance of £24 like money, for stores and office rent.]
3, 4, 5. [Of no philatelic interest.]
6. "That from and immediately after the issuing of any Island postage-stamps, all letters, newspapers, or book-packets, to which such Island postage-stamps of sufficient value to cover the postage may be affixed (such Island postage-stamps not being previously obliterated or defaced) shall be received and dealt with precisely as letters, newspapers, or book packets upon which the postage is paid in money."
7. [The rates of postage on letters, etc., to be such as are or may be hereafter prescribed in any Treasury order, convention, or circular instruction from H.M. Postmaster-General.]
8. [System of registration to be continued, unless otherwise directed by order of H.M. Postmaster-General.]
9. [Postmaster to remit monthly to the Receiver-General of the Post Office Revenue the sum due to the General Post Office, the calculation in such account for letters to the United Kingdom being made at the rate of fivepence the half ounce, with a credit therein of one penny the half ounce for each letter received therefrom.]
10. [Postmaster to deliver to Colonial Treasurer, monthly, a certified account of the postage collected and, after deducting the amount to be remitted to the General Post Office, pay over the surplus to the Colonial Treasurer for the public uses of the said Island.]

RATES OF POSTAGE.

According to Mr. Brown's article (already cited in a footnote on p. 4) the stamps in 1866 were employed as follows:—

1 penny. "The penny stamps serve to prepay the postage on newspapers, prices-current, soldiers' and seamen's letters, and books under 4 oz."

4 pence. "Fourpenny stamps are used to prepay postage on letters inter-colonially, and to America."

6 pence. "Sixpenny stamps are used to prepay the registration fee on letters, the postage on books over 8 oz. and under 12 oz., etc."

1 shilling. "The one shilling stamps are used to prepay postage to England, and with a sixpenny, fourpenny, or penny stamp, as the case may be, in transit through England; on heavy letters inter-colonially, and on book packets."

"These are the principal uses to which the stamps are put; they are also used one with another to represent values not represented by either."

The Design of the First Issue.

The design* represents the panel of the seal of the Colony, and in Mr. Brown's article, is described as representing "issuing out of the side of the hill, a stream of water, which, falling to the ground, forms a pool, wherein which a sick female is reclining, supported with one hand by a companion who extends the other to the presiding genius, or nymph, of the stream, for a bowl which the latter is filling from a pitcher of water drawn from the stream."

This is the stream referred to in a work by the Rev. Wm. Smith (1745), "sometime Rector of *St. John's* at NEVIS," who writes thus:—

"At the foot of a declivity adjoining to the south side of *Charles* Town our Metropolis, we have a little hot River called *the Bath* that runs half a mile or better before it loses itself in the Sea-sands. . . . I myself bathed in it once a fortnight and own that it contributed not a little to my Health and Vivacity. I usually went in at nine a Clock at night; and observed, That in two minutes time the sweat was ready to blind me, and that in about three minutes more I was obliged to quit it through faintness of spirit. Upon stepping out of it unto the green bank, the wind blew so exceeding cold that I should almost have fancied myself instaneously transported to *Nova Zembla* or *Greenland.* However, half a pint of strong *Madeira* Wine enabled me to cloath, put on my Riding Coat and go briskly home; the next morning I was almost as nimble as a Mountebank's Tumbler. When I lived at *Charles* Town, which I did for the last nine Months of my stay in that Country, it was my custom to walk to this River every Morning at Sun-rising, to drink a pint of its water," and the good priest (his Nevisian flock, by the way, treated him in "the most genteel manner," he says, by guaranteeing and paying him £30 a year, in addition to his fixed stipend of sugar), goes on to describe in the frankest eighteenth-century style the effect of the water on himself and his acquaintances.

Mr. Brown also gives a description of the "bath springs." He says: "Many years ago the proprietor of the land where some of these springs are situated opened two of tepid and one of hot water. . . . An hotel, of almost palatial dimensions and of very imposing appearance, called 'bath house,' was erected. . . . Just below the drinking spring of the bath house, a spring (the most considerable of that nature in the island) issues from the side of the hill, forms a large pool, and runs in a continuous stream . . . till it expands into a large pond on the sea-shore, about 500 yards from its source. . . .

* Before the true history of the design was known, some curious guesses at its meaning were made by philatelists of the early days. One of these "shots" is worth recording:—"That Nevis, being poor, is, or ought to be, supported by her sister islands."

"The baths have been of high repute, and the island was much resorted to by invalids when the hotel was properly kept. The extraordinary powers and unfailing efficacy of the Nevis baths have been long well known in the medical world, and have been celebrated in every treatise descriptive of the Colonies."

The writer, after quoting *Osborne's Guide to the Madeiras, West Indies, etc.* (in which reference is made to Sir Hans Sloane's visit to the springs) says, "It will be seen from these extracts that the baths have always been *the great institution* of the Colony, hence the device on the great seal. I have been informed by the Honourable George Webbe, F.R.A.S., Treasurer, etc., an old inhabitant, and a gentleman who was for many years Chief Justice, and who three times administered the government, and by the Honourable John A. Iles, Colonial Secretary, also an old public officer, that the great seal of the Colony was made between thirty and forty years ago, after a design by Mr. Colquhoun, the agent for this island in England, who submitted the device for the approval of the Government, intimating that it was meant to represent the healing virtues of its celebrated baths."

The framework of the different values was obviously copied from stamps of corresponding values of the mother country.

Engraving and Proofs.

The plates were engraved and the stamps manufactured by Messrs. Nissen & Parker, London [now Nissen & Arnold], and each stamp was separately engraved on the plate. As each plate contained twelve stamps arranged in four horizontal rows of three, it follows that there are twelve varieties of type for each value.

The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (1867, V., p. 12) mentions the existence of "proofs of the die, before it was finally approved or finished in its present state" which "are of the highest degree of rarity." As no "die" existed,* there could have been no die-proofs in the strict sense of the word, so the real nature of these impressions is not quite evident.

According to the London Society's work, "Proofs† of all the values exist on thick white card, in *black*, *purple*, *ultramarine*, *blue-green*, *carmine*, *orange*, and *dark blue*." Mackenzie (*Stamp News Annual*, 1893) says that proofs of all the 1861 values exist also on thin wove paper.

The plates‡ are no longer in existence, having been destroyed.

Paper and Perforation.

It is customary to describe all the values as first appearing on *blued* paper and then on *greyish*. I venture to think that varieties of this

* It may possibly be suggested that there was a matrix die and that the differences in the stamps on each sheet are due to retouching in the course of manufacture I am, however, most positively assured that such was not the case. Each stamp on the plate was separately engraved by hand.

† These proofs exist in entire sheets (*vide* Auction Epitome, 1889).

‡ In answer to the question, "Did Messrs. De la Rue & Co. ever print from the plates or transfers made by your firm?" Messrs. Nissen replied in the negative [*Stamp News Annual*, 1893, p. 52].

adventitious and somewhat indefinite kind are not worthy of catalogue rank, but it may be as well to record that Gray (1870), Nissen (1872), and Evans (1882) all agree in cataloguing only the 1d. and 4d. on blued paper, while Pemberton's *Handbook* says expressly that "to collectors of varieties it is well known that both the early 1d. and 4d. were printed on a paper chemically blued by the gum."

The following statement in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (1870) appears to represent the facts correctly, viz.:—"In the series on *blued* paper, besides the 1d. and 4d., the 6d. and 1s. do unquestionably exist, though the paper of the latter is not so blue as that of the former pair; its tint, however, is perceptible and plain."

The date and history of the 1s. bright yellow green on thick vertically *laid* paper, perf. 15, is unknown. A copy was sold in the De Coppet sale [1893] for $156·00, and the catalogue stated that "only four copies were known to exist, one of which is in the Tapling collection." [One copy was sold in the Ayer collection.]

Mackenzie catalogues the 1s. blue-green *imperforate*. I know nothing of its existence.

Consignments.

As it is impossible to separate the lithographed and engraved supplies, the whole list is given here. It will be seen that it does not begin until 1886, and though the London Society's work (1891) describes it as being complete for the years given, I am inclined to suspect that something is missing between 1866 and 1871.*

Date of Despatch.				
1866.	December 18th	20,000	1 penny.
		20,000	4 pence.
		10,000	1 shilling.
1871.	June 29th	12,000	1 penny.
1872.	April 29th	12,000	1 penny.
1873.	March 14th	18,000	1 penny.
1874.	August 10th	2,040	4 pence.
1875.	May 18th	6,180	1 penny.
		2,544	4 pence.
1876.	May 1st	2,040	4 pence.
	June 16th	6,000	1 penny (? *lithographed*).
		1,008	1 shilling.
	December 13th	2,000	1 penny (*lithographed*).
		3,000	4 pence.
		1,000	1 shilling.
1878.	February 15th	12,000	1 penny (*lithographed*).
		12,000	4 pence (*lithographed*).
		1,200	6 pence (*lithographed*).
		1,200	1 shilling (*lithographed*).
	November 21st	1,200	1 penny (*lithographed*).
		2,004	1 shilling (*lithographed*).

I have indicated the lithographed consignments in conformity with the following note in the London Society's work:—

"The stamps, down to the consignment sent out in February, 1878, were all printed direct from the plate with the exception of some of

* Writing in September, 1869, to the Postmaster, Alfred Smith & Co. said, "In future pray do not delay for old or new issues, but send what you may at the time have in stock." This looks as if the Postmaster had made some reference to receiving or expecting a new consignment about that time.

the later supplies of the one penny, which were printed from lithographic transfers taken from the plate. The stamps forwarded in February and November, 1878, were, on the other hand, all printed by the lithographic process. It has generally been thought that those stamps in use since 1878 were lithographs, but it has not been known for certain whether or not this was really the case. However . . . there can now be no further doubt upon the question."

It is important to observe that the quantities of the 1878 consignments do not truly represent the numbers available for postal use, as the lithographed 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. were locally surcharged "REVENUE." I have been unable to ascertain what proportion was thus used.

Notes.

The consignment of December, 1866, undoubtedly consisted of the new issue chronicled by all the journals early in 1867. The colours were changed or modified and the perforation was changed from 11 to 15. All contemporary writers agreed in describing the new 1d. as "vermilion" and the 6d. as "orange," while the colour of the 1s. was variously called "sea-green" (*S.C.M.*), "now a darker green" (*Phil.*), "blue-green" (*Timbroph.*), and "dark bluish-green" (*T.-P.*).

The change in the colour of the 4d. was obviously made to remove the confusion arising from the previous resemblance of the 1d. and 4d., which were almost identical in colour. The 4d. was a trifle deeper, but that was all.

In January, 1870, the *Philatelist* reported that "the latest arrival of 1s. are printed on slightly toned paper." There is nothing in the list of consignments to confirm this, nor the further remark that the 1d. "now appears in two shades of red, other than that first employed when the colour was changed; some are of a yellowish and some of a browner tint." The same paper added, "Singular that the ineffective grey sixpenny should still remain *in statu quo!*"

The next record is of some importance, as it indicates a distinct variety and should be restored to the separate place formerly assigned to it in the catalogues. It undoubtedly refers to the consignment of June 29th, 1871, and is as follows (*Stamp Collector's Magazine*, 1871, IX., p. 139):—

"The one penny is now printed in a rosy lake shade, approaching that of the first edition [1861], but distinguishable therefrom by the paper, which, like that of the preceding issue [1867] is pure white. This new variety came over by the last West Indian mail, together with supplies of the penny orange red."

Not only was this catalogued at the time as the issue of 1871, but in Alfred Smith & Co.'s correspondence of the time there are letters to the postal authorities asking if the "old colour" [*i.e.* vermilion] could not be supplied: in other words, the variety was so distinct as to need no description. It was taken for granted that the officials regarded it as a new issue.

By 1872 the 1d. stamp showed signs of wear. The *Philatelist* wrote (VI., p. 37):—

"We should imagine there would shortly be a variation, however

slight, in the type of the Nevis stamps; the sheets of the penny value, just received, bearing strong marks of the deterioration of the plate employed."

The "Cross" Variety of the One Shilling.

This variety, in which a "×" mark is seen on the rock, just over the top of the stream, was first noted by Mr. C. J. Phillips (*Monthly Journal*, 1896, VII., p. 34). It is found on stamp No. 9 on the sheet. He wrote:—

"This cross I do not know in the 1s. stamps of 1861, perf. 13, nor on the 1s. stamp of 1867, on the blue-green; but it is first found in the rare yellow-green engraved stamps [1876]."

Further mention of this variety will be found in the notes on the lithographed stamps.

I.—REFERENCE LIST.

Allegorical Group.
Line-engraved.

1861. *Perforated 13.*
Paper: greyish, the earlier impressions being more or less tinged with blue through chemical action.

	1 penny	dull lake.
	4 pence	dull rose.
	6 pence	grey.
	1 shilling	green.

1867. *Perforated 15.*
Paper: white.

	1 penny	vermilion.
	4 pence	orange-yellow.
	1 shilling	dark green.
1871.	1 penny	lake-red.
1876.	1 shilling	yellow-green.

Paper: white, vertically laid.

[? date]	1 shilling	bright yellow-green.

(To be concluded.)

The Why and Wherefore of Various Stamps.

By R. R. Thiele.

Bremen.

THE stamps of the Free and Hanseatic City of Bremen are all scarce, and some may even be called rare. This is not particularly surprising, considering their restricted use. There were in the city, besides its own post office, no less than three post offices of other administrations: one of Thurn and Taxis, one of Hanover, and one of Prussia. These took care of most of the German correspondence. The municipal post office reserved the correspondence with Hamburg and Luebeck, with Oldenburg and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with Denmark, Sweden and Norway, with the Netherlands, Great Britain, and all transatlantic countries. The first stamp issued, the three grote black on blue of 1855, represented the single letter rate between Bremen and its auxiliary ports of Vegesack and Bremerhaven, also between the latter two towns. In point of fact the stamps were used almost entirely between Bremen and Bremerhaven, as, oddly enough, the same circular which authorized their use between Bremen and Vegesack, also prescribed that letters between these two towns which were delivered to the respective offices and prepaid in cash were to be charged only two grote, so that there was no inducement to use stamps between these points.

In 1856 another value was issued, the five grote black on rose. This was intended to cover the single letter rate between Bremen (or Bremerhaven or Vegesack) and Hamburg. The single letter weight at the time was one loth (or ounce). The rate (nearly five and one-half cents.) seems rather high for postage to so near by a city, which was one with which Bremen no doubt had an extensive correspondence; all the more so when at the same time the rate charged by the Thurn and Taxis Office from Bremen to Muenchen was only three grote.

Not until 1860 was another value issued; this was the seven grote black on yellow. It represented the single letter rate from Bremen, Bremerhaven or Vegesack to Luebeck and to the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg. Correspondence in this direction cannot have been very large, as the seven grote used is a very rare stamp. About the same time as the seven grote the five silbergroschen green was issued to represent the single letter rate to England—*i.e.*, the entire United Kingdom which on the Continent of Europe is often included in the term "England." The rate was eleven grote, which was just about equivalent to five silbergroschen; I cannot say why the value was expressed in silbergroschen instead of grote, as the former was a

Prussian and Hanoverian coin. Perhaps it was thus expressed because it was the Prussian or Hanoverian rate to England. There was always considerable mercantile correspondence with England, so that this stamp in used condition is fairly cheap, at least in its later issues. The ten grote black was issued about this time also; it covered the single letter rate to the Netherlands, which was thus a trifle lower than that to England (letters to the latter, it may be mentioned here, went *via* Ostend). It is a surprisingly rare stamp considering that Bremen must have had no small correspondence with the Netherlands.

The two grote yellow (or orange) was issued in 1863, as the single letter rate between Bremen and Vegesack (and Bremerhaven also ?) had been reduced to two grote. The three grote was continued on the list, but it evidently had only a limited usefulness thereafter, so that in its percé en scie and perforated states it is quite scarce used.

Luebeck.

THE ancient chief city of the Hansa was rather slow about issuing stamps. The first issue did not make its appearance until 1859. At that time Luebeck had three post offices: that of the city itself, one of Thurn and Taxis and one of Denmark. The two latter had been using stamps for several years and the force of public opinion finally prevailed upon the postal authorities of the Free City to issue stamps also. The values of the first issue were selected for the rates most in use. The one-half schilling stamp represented the rate on city letters for local delivery, and also on local printed matter. The one schilling stamp was intended for the other city (there is only one, Travemuende) and villages within the territory of the Free City, as well as to those post offices in the neighboring Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin which lay within three German miles of Luebeck. Two schillings was the rate to Hamburg and Bergedorf, hence the stamp of this value. To most of the post offices within the two Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz the single letter-rate was two and one-half schillings, and hence a stamp of this value was found necessary. Finally, the four schilling stamp represented the single rate on letters destined to points in the territory of the German-Austrian postal union more than twenty German miles from Luebeck (about ninety statute miles). The rate to certain offices in Mecklenburg-Schwerin was one and one half schilling and that to other offices between ten and twenty German miles distant was three schillings, but for some reason stamps of these values were not issued.

In 1862 or 1863 the postal authorities received word from London that the stamps of Luebeck had been counterfeited there. This was, perhaps, not very difficult, considering their lithographic production. At all events the authorities decided to discontinue their lithographed stamps (they were made by H. G. Rathgens, a printer and lithographer at Luebeck) and to make use of steel engraving in the future. They, therefore, ordered the next set, that of 1863, from the Royal Prussian Printing Establishment at Berlin. It is related that the price of the die and plates nearly gave the Luebeckers a fit, but that the expense,

to their great joy, was soon counterbalanced by the orders of the stamp collectors of the time, who bought large numbers of the pretty labels. The values represent the same rates as before.

In 1864 the war with Denmark broke out and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were occupied by the Federal troops. Correspondence for these two duchies from Luebeck had formerly been handled by the Danish office at Luebeck, but this office was now closed because of the war and the City post office took charge of all mail for the duchies. The Danish rate had been four skillings, equivalent to one and one-fourth schilling in Luebeck currency; hence the department issued a new stamp of the latter value. As it had to be provided in a hurry it was not engraved and printed in Berlin like the set then current, but was lithographed by Rathgens at Luebeck. In 1866 the rate was raised to one and one-half schilling and the one and one-fourth schilling stamp was then discontinued.

As above mentioned, the rate to Hamburg and Bergedorf was two schillings. In 1865 this rate was lowered to one and one-half schillings and a stamp of this value was issued. It was again printed at Berlin, but it was not ready on the date when the reduced rate went into effect and the official notice, with charming simplicity, points out that the postage might, nevertheless, be made up by means of the one schilling and the half schilling stamps.

Hanover.

The Kingdom of Hanover began the issue of stamps comparatively early; its first stamp was put forth in 1850. This was the one gutengroschen black on greyish blue. The stamp was issued as something of an experiment; it could not be used for foreign correspondence, but represented the single letter rate within the Kingdom and to several cities outside of the Kingdom where Hanover also maintained post offices; chief of these were Bremen and Hamburg. The experiment presumably proved satisfactory, for the next year saw the issue of further values. These were necessitated by Hanover's adherence to the German-Austrian Postal Union. As the States comprised in this had—at first tacitly and then formally—agreed to use similar colors for similar values of stamps (an arrangement which was the germ of the present similar arrangement within the Universal Postal Union), the colors red, blue and yellow were selected for the $\frac{1}{30}$, $\frac{1}{15}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler stamps, corresponding to one, two and three silbergroschen, which values are indicated in the right-hand scroll. The rates within the German-Austrian Postal Union, for which these values were required, were as follows:—

Up to ten German miles—one silbergroschen.
Over ten and under twenty German miles—two silbergroschen.
Over twenty German miles—three silbergroschen.

The unit of weight was the customs loth (ounce).

As the $\frac{1}{15}$ thaler now became blue, the one gutengroschen could not retain this color, and for this reason was printed on greyish-green paper. The 1853 issue consists of only one value, three pfennig, nominally

equivalent to one-third silbergroschen, as indicated at the top of the stamp. This value was intended for printed matter. The salmon color of the $\frac{1}{30}$ thaler was so easily confused with the orange-yellow of the $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler, especially under artificial light, that the colour of the $\frac{1}{30}$ thaler was afterward changed to crimson, which is thus properly listed not as a shade, but as an intentional variety. The one gutengroschen was retired in 1858, as the inland letter rate had been lowered to one silbergroschen, so that the former value was no longer required. For the one silbergroschen rate, of course, no new stamp was needed.

About the reasons which led to the adoption of the colored network I have not been able to find any definite information. I imagine that it may have been for the purpose of more effectually preventing stamp cleaning, as stamps printed in black on colored paper can be cleaned very easily. The change from the network with small meshes to that with larger meshes was made probably because the fine network obscured the design of the stamps too much.

In 1858 the currency was changed; the thaler had formerly been divided into twenty-four gutengroschen of twelve pfennig each, but it was now divided into thirty silbergroschen (or simply groschen) of ten pfennig each. Because of this change of currency a new issue of stamps was printed, with the values expressed in groschen only; this is the 1859 set with the head of King George V. For the same reason the inscription of value on the three pfennig stamp was altered, being now more correctly expressed as DREI ZEHNTEL SILBERGROSCHEN, which means three-tenths of one silbergroschen, instead of one-third silbergroschen, as formerly expressed by the EIN DRITTEL SILBERGROSCHEN. The rate for which the one-half groschen black was issued I have not been able to learn; presumably it was a local rate. In 1861 the three groschen stamp was changed to brown, as the various administrations within the German-Austrian Postal Union had agreed to print this value, and those corresponding to it in other currencies, in brown instead of yellow. The ten groschen stamp was issued because it became desirable to have a high value for heavy letters, but it was never sold except at a few of the more important offices.

(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, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Canada. — The 10c. Special Delivery stamp is coming in a slightly different shade—blue-green.

Ceylon.—Referring to our recent notes with regard to the discovery of Service stamps upon multiple watermark paper and the doubt we expressed as to their authenticity, the following dates of issue of the ordinary stamps are interesting, that is to say, bearing in mind that the last printing of the "On Service" stamps took place in July, 1904. The list is taken from the *Monthly Journal*.

	Single wmk.	Multiple wmk.
2c.	21.7.03	17.11.04
3c.	11.6.03	17.11.04
4c.	29.5.03	13.9.04
5c.	2.7.03	29 11.04
6c.	5.11.03	11.10.04
12c.	13.8.03	29.9.04
15c.	2.7.03	1.12.04
25c.	11.8.03	no record
30c.	29.5.03	7.9.05
75c.	31.3.05	25 5.05
R.1.50	12.4.04	no record
R.2.25	7.4.04	no record

Great Britain. Levant. — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the 2½d. stamp will be overprinted "1 piastre" to take the place of the 40 paras.

As it seemed curious that the 2½d. and 5d. values should exist both with the overprint "Levant" and with the surcharge 40 and 80 paras, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. made enquiries and were informed that the stamps overprinted with the local currency are used exclusively for letters, whilst those overprinted "Levant" are intended for printed matter, postcards, and parcels, the postage on these being charged in English money, whilst letters are charged for in piastres.

Grenada.—We are advised by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. that the following values of the King's Head set have been received upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesives.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

½d. lilac and green.
2d. ,, brown.
2½d. ,, blue.
3d. ,, ochre.
1s. green and ochre.

India. China Expeditionary Force.—The current 1a. carmine has received the usual surcharge.

Adhesive.

1a. carmine. Surcharged C.E.F. in black.

Patiala.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 6, 8, and 12 annas surcharged for this State. These complete the set to 1 rupee.

Adhesives.

6a. bistre. Surcharged PATIALA STATE in black.
8a. magenta. ,, ,, ,,
12a. purple on red. ,, ,, ,,

Hyderabad.—Mr. C. E. Howard, of Bombay, sends us the ¼ and ½ anna in a new type. The design is much the same as that to which we have been so long accustomed, but the inscription reads "Postage" in lieu of "Post Stamp," and the stamps themselves are practically square in shape. Mr. Howard says he believes they were issued on the 1st of November last. Higher values are to come in due course.

Adhesives.

¼a. blue-grey.
½a. orange-red.

Mauritius.—Messrs. Bright & Son have shown us a curious variety of the two cents on 4 cents of 1891, in which the overprint reads "VO CENTS"; there is no trace of the "T" or the remainder of the "W." The specimen is used.

The 2c. lilac has now appeared upon multiple paper.

Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2c. lilac and violet.

Natal.—The stamps of this Colony, with new watermark, despite the length of the set, come but slowly; the last to arrive is the 6d. value.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
6d. green and brown.

New South Wales. — The *Monthly Journal* states that several values have made their appearance upon the new paper. We list these and the 2½d., of which we have since heard, below.

Adhesives.
Wmk. Crown over A.
½d. blue-green. Perf. 12 × 11½.
1d. carmine.
2d. ultramarine. Perf. 12 × 11½.
2½d. blue.
4d. brown.
6d. orange.
1s. purple-brown.

North Borneo. — The one and two dollars have now been surcharged "Postage Due," the former in black as well as in red.

Adhesives.
Unpaid letter stamps.
1dol. scarlet. Surcharged "Postage Due" in black.
1dol. scarlet. ,, ,, ,, in red.
2dol. dull green. ,, ,, ,, in red.

Northern Nigeria.—The complete set of this Colony's stamps, with the exception of the 10s. value, have now been issued upon multiple paper. The 1d. we listed some time back.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. lilac and green.
2d. ,, orange.
2½d. ,, ultramarine.
5d. ,, brown.
6d. ,, mauve.
1s. green and black.
2s. 6d. ,, blue.

Sarawak.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 12c. is now coming over in a much deeper shade of violet.

Straits Settlements. — Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 50c. with new watermark.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
50c. grey-green and rose.

Sudan.—*Ewen's Weekly* is informed that it was intended to issue a set of Army Official stamps on the 1st instant. The new surcharge is applied horizontally in two lines in small block capitals.

Adhesives.
Official stamps.
Surcharged ARMY / SERVICE in black.
1m. brown and carmine. Wmk. star and crescent.
2m. green and brown. ,, ,,
3m. mauve and green. ,, ,,
5m. carmine and black. ,, ,,
1p. blue and brown. ,, ,,
2p. black and blue. Wmk. Quatrefoils.
5p. brown and green. ,, ,,
10p. black and mauve. ,, ,,

Tasmania. — The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 2d. purple, perf. 11, and the 3d., perf. 12½, with new watermarks; both varieties we have not listed at present.

Adhesives.
2d. purple. Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 11.
3d. brown. ,, ,, ,, 12½.

Victoria.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have just sent us the current ½d., 3d., and 6d. with the new watermark, all perf. 12½.

Adhesives.
½d. green. Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 12½.
3d. orange-brown. ,, ,, ,,
6d. bright green. ,, ,, ,,

Western Australia.—The 1d. value is the first to come from this Colony upon the new paper.

Adhesive.
1d. carmine-rose. Wmk. Crown over A.

Foreign Countries.

Denmark. DANISH WEST INDIES.—Four values of a new issue of Unpaid Letter stamps have been sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The design is very simple; the value is shown in large uncoloured figures upon a grey band across the centre; the name, in two lines, is at top and "Efterports" and value in "bit" at bottom in oblong frames. They are without watermark.

Adhesives.
Unpaid letter stamps.
5 bit red and grey. 30 bit red and grey.
20 ,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ,, ,,

France. OFFICES IN CHINA.—The 2frs. and 10frs. of the Indo-China set have now been surcharged for use here.



Adhesives.

2frs. brown on orange. Surch. "Chine" in black.
10frs. red on pale green. ,, ,, ,,

IVORY COAST.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* mentions the following new Parcel Post stamps.

Adhesives.

(Postage Due).

50c. violet. Overprinted Cote d'Ivoire—C.P.
1fr. rose on buff. ,, ,, ,, ,,
1fr. ,, ,, ,, Cote d'Ivoire 2 Francs C.P.
1fr. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 Francs C.P.
1fr. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 8 Francs C.P.

German Empire.—The current set is gradually appearing upon paper watermarked with small diamond-shaped spaces; so far the following have appeared.

Adhesives.

Watermarked paper.

2pf. grey.
3pf. brown.
5pf. green.
10pf. rose.

Holland. DUTCH INDIES.—Mr. J. B. Robert, of Gravenhage, sends us a strip of the recently issued provisional showing three distinct types of the "1" in "10." He also tells us that a quantity of the 20c. of the earlier shade has arrived at Batavia and will be surcharged in due course.

None of the recently listed high values are yet issued; the first will probably be the 1g. for this Colony.

The 15c. will not be issued for eighteen months or more, as a great quantity of the surcharged stamps still exists.

SURINAM. — The 10c. has arrived at Paramaribo, but it is not yet issued.

Monaco.—The *Monthly Journal* lists a set of Unpaid Letter stamps for this Principality. The design is similar to that of the Postage Dues of France: we hope to illustrate it later.

Adhesives.

Unpaid letter stamps.

1c. olive.
5c. green.
10c. red.
15c. brown.
30c. blue.
50c. orange on brown.

Nicaragua.—The *Monthly Journal* lists the following:—

Adhesives.

5c. in blue on 1c. lilac (1900). Surcharged "Habilitado Valè 05c." in three lines.
20c. brown (Postage Due overprinted 1901). Surcharged "B. Dpto. Zelaya" in black.
15c. on 10c. mauve (Postage Due). Surcharged "B. Dpto. Zelaya" in black.
15c. on 10c. mauve (Postage Due). Surcharged "CABO."

Notes and News.

International Philatelic Exhibition, London.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PHILATELIC PRESS.

The Executive Committee have much pleasure in intimating that Mr. P. Mahe and Mr. J. N. Luff have consented to act as Judges at the Exhibition as representing respectively the Collectors in France and the United States of America, so that the full list of the Judges will now be: Messrs. Bacon, Beckton, Castle, Dr. Diena, Major Evans, Dr. Kloss, Mr. J. N. Luff, Mr. P. Mahe, Lieut. Napier, R.N., and Baron A. de Reuterskiold.

The preliminary arrangements for the Dealers' Stalls at the Exhibition have now been completed. They will be fifteen in number; ten of them situate in the Annexe, leading out of the Main Hall, and the remaining five on the first floor where numerous interesting exhibits will be placed, and where the Lecture and Committee rooms are situate.

The Committee have decided to offer these Stalls by private auction at upset prices varying from £15 to £65 each. Bids will only be received from firms of Stamp Dealers and Publishers and others concerned with Philately, to whom a copy of the catalogue has been supplied by the Committee. Intending bidders who may be unable to be present at the auction by themselves or by their representatives, may communicate their instructions to either of the Hon. Secretaries, and the same will be treated as in strict confidence. Such instructions can, of course, be to bid up to a certain amount for any particular Stall, and if that is not obtained for some one or more alternatively of those remaining.

The Committee will in each case arrange for the name of the occupier of the Stall to be prominently displayed, and will also provide a counter with glass case and lifting flap, shelves at the rear of the Stall, and two chairs.

The auction will take place towards the end of February, and descriptive catalogues containing plans, showing the position and dimensions of each stall, are ready, and can be obtained on application to either of the Hon. Secretaries, 13, Walbrook, E.C.

H. R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*
L. L. R. HAUSBURG, *Assist. Hon Sec.*

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 236th Meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday evening, January 12th, Mr. C. H. Coote in the chair. Many members were absent owing no doubt to the elections in Manchester and Salford which took place on the following day.

Mr. J. M. Oliver was elected an Ordinary, and Mr. D. S. Garson a Corresponding Member.

A display of Errors, limited to 12 by each Member, was given. Amongst the more interesting stamps shewn were the 2c. Guatemala (bird type) with inverted centre, by Mr. Abbott; the THREE PENCB Cape of Good Hope, and the 5c. Venezuela, 1880, printed on both sides, by Mr. Albrecht; the 5 bani blue, 1876-8, and the 5b. and 25b. blue Roumania, *se tenant*, by Mr. Coote; the Gibraltar without value, and the 7k. Russia with inverted background, used, by Mr. Gibson; and the ½gr. Sicily, cobalt blue, by Mr. Heywood.

At the Meeting on January 19th the subject of the discussion was Nevis, opened by Mr. Coote.

Great Britain Bleuté.

The half-crown stamp of the issue 2nd July, 1883, was first printed upon paper which, like most fiscal paper, bore a more or less bluish tinge, and is known as the two shillings and sixpence on bleuté. These variations are more sought after than the subsequent printings which are upon white paper, and it has been known for some time that the later specimens have been chemically treated to resemble the earlier impressions. Those collecting used specimens have hitherto prided themselves upon the genuineness of used copies bearing the date 1883, which was before the issue of the white paper supplies. Mr. Bernstein has recently submitted to us a specimen purporting to be on bleuté bearing the postmark dated apparently 1883, but which on examination turns out to be 1886 with the last figure overprinted 3 to make it read 1883, and the blueing of the stamp being bad, it has the blotchy appearance peculiar to the fakes.

Collectors will be well advised in future in not laying too much stress upon the date of the postmark until they have most carefully subjected it to a test.

We have to thank Mr. Bernstein, who takes a great interest in used English, for bringing this fake under our notice.

Junior Philatelic Society.

With a view to the formation of a branch of this Society in Manchester, Mr. Fred. J. Melville, the President, will give a Lantern Lecture entitled "Postage Stamps with Stories," at the Athenæum, Manchester, on Friday evening, February 2nd, at seven o'clock. Tickets of admission to the lecture, which will be followed by music and a Display of Stamps, can be had without charge from the Hon. Secretary *(pro tem.)*, Mr. R. Albrecht, 2, Seedley Terrace, Pendleton.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society will not be held, in order that the members may support Mr. Melville by their presence at the lecture.

Mr. Hagin on Tour.

This well-known Australian dealer having just converted his business into a Limited Company, as already announced in these columns, is seeking renewed energy by a tour round the world. Accompanied by his wife he left Sydney on the last day of October for Melbourne where a very happy time seems to have been spent sight-seeing, the Australian "Derby" and the "Melbourne Cup," according to the *Australian Philatelist*, standing out as special attractions.

We gather that Mr. and Mrs. Hagin will be in London in time for *the* "Derby" and *the* Exhibition and possibly will run up North in time for the "Manchester Cup."

Mr. Hagin is not bent on selling stamps but on seeing the world and cementing old friendships, some of which are of many years' standing.

Railway Letter Stamps.

We have received Part 1 of the Railway Letter Stamps of the United Kingdom, issued from February 1st, 1891, to November, 1905, compiled and published by Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen. This is the third edition of this work which, although not so pretentious a looking volume as its predecessor, certainly very far outstrips it in other directions. The author has adopted the more scientific classification by plates or transfers and printings, and endeavours to show in each case how the stamps were produced. The preface points out that the principal charm of collecting Railway Letter Stamps lies in the reconstruction of sheets, and in this we certainly concur, for whatever the stamps may be lacking in variety of design and colour is certainly made up for in this direction. Our knowledge concerning these stamps is too limited to enable us to attempt a critique, but having read the book we can testify to the immense labour and care which the greatest living authority on these stamps has bestowed upon the production of the work in question. To all interested the book is simply indispensable.

British Somaliland.

An official letter from Berbera, in answer to an enquiry about the stamps offered for sale by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, states that the Queen's Head Indian Stamps of 1 rupee overprinted "Service British Somaliland," and the King's Head Indian Stamps of ½, 1, 2, and 8 annas with the same surcharge have never been put into use at all.

Wanted.

Mr. Hausburg writes us from Rothsay, Weybridge, Surrey :—

HANDBOOK ON THE
STAMPS OF BRITISH INDIA,
FOR THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

"If any of your readers possess pairs, blocks or single specimens with marginal inscriptions of the 4 anna stamp of the first issue, in all three spacings, or pairs or strips of the 6 anna Bill stamps surcharged 'POSTAGE' in letters 3 mm. high, or pairs or blocks of the ½ anna Bill surcharged 'SERVICE POSTAGE,' I should be much obliged if they would be good enough to lend them or send me photographs of them."

VICTORIA HANDBOOK FOR THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

"I have been endeavouring to plate the 2s. 1858 green, perf. or imperf., and 2s. 1864, wmk. 2, blue or green, for some years, and should be glad to see pairs, strips and single used or unused in bad as well as good condition. Perhaps your readers who possess any of these will be good enough to lend them."

The Stamp Collector's Annual.

The New Year brings the third edition of this publication, about which we felt constrained to speak in high tones last year. The present book maintains the traditions of old, the portion devoted to Societies being, perhaps, the most useful portion as a work of reference. The articles upon King's Head Stamps of the British Colonies, compiled by Charles Nissen, upon British Telegraph Companies and their Stamps, by R. Halliday, and upon The Adhesive Stamps of Tonga, by Percy C. Bishop, strike us as the next chief items of interest, the perusal of which will amply repay the student. There are other articles, such as The Stamps of St. Helena, by a Specialist, and Some Historic English Essays, by the Editor, which, although carefully compiled, do not add anything to what has already been written.

The Stamps of Prince Edward Island, by A. P. Langworthy, is saved from this reproach by a short addendum, being a warning to collectors "to be on their guard against proofs of Prince Edward Island fraudulently perforated to make them appear as *bonâ fide* issued stamps. The perforations have been imitated with dangerous exactitude."

Mr. Langworthy unfortunately does not state the gauge of the forged perforations, but we have reason for supposing it to be the scarce one, viz., perf. 9. We have been impressed with the large number of these which have lately been about, and especially in all the small auctions, a favourite outlet in some quarters east of Temple Bar.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 8th January, 1906, at 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m., with a good turn out of Members. Miss Currie, Edinburgh, was unanimously elected an Ordinary Member. The Secretary reported that the September packet had returned from circulation, the sales being exactly double for corresponding month of last year. The October, November and December packets were still in circulation with excellent sales to date The January, 1906, packet was dispatched on the 2nd inst. Mr. James Baxter and Mr. William Bonnar gave an interesting display of the Stamps of Australasia, Mr. Baxter's collection being especially strong in Victoria, while Mr. Bonnar having devoted his energies to New Zealand, made this combined display an exceptionally interesting one. The Society welcomed one of its lady members, who kindly attended this Meeting, and the hope was expressed that others would find time to attend the Meetings.

At the February Meeting the President, Mr. John Walker, will read a paper, and be assisted by Mr. N. M. Berrie in a display of the Stamps of Scandinavia.

Spain.

According to Mr. Glasevald the following Spanish stamps have been forged and passed through the post :—

1852	..	12 cts.
1855	..	4 cts (wmk. loops).
1856	..	4 cts. (wmk. crossed lines).
1857	..	2, 4 cts., 1, 2 r. (no wmk.)
1860	..	4 and 12 cts., 1 and 2 reales.
1862	..	2, 4. and 12 cts.
1864	..	4 cts., 2 reales.
1865	..	12 cts., 2 reales, imperforate.
1866	..	2, 4 and 12 cts., 10 and 20 esc.
1867	..	10 and 20 c. de e., 12 cts. yellow, 58 mils. brown.
1869	..	200 mils., 50 mils. violet.
1870	..	50 mils., 400 mils., 1 esc. 600 mils.
1872	..	12 and 25 cts.
1874	..	10 c., 4 and 10 pesetas.
1875	..	1, 4 and 10 pesetas.
1878	..	1 and 4 pesetas.
1879	..	25 c.
1889	..	15 c. and 25 c. War Stamps.
1874	..	5 c. black.
1876	..	5 c. green.
1877	..	15 c. carmine.

Winter Gum.

About two years ago it was officially stated that the stamps of the United States would in future be supplied with two kinds of gum; one for summer, the other for winter. We now learn that parcels delivered to the Post Offices from headquarters have a label attached to them signed by Edwin C. Madden, third Assistant Postmaster, intimating that the contents have soft gum, and must be used in cold and dry weather. As heat acts on this gum, Postmasters are instructed to keep the stamps in a cold place, and also to see that they are sold to the public before the commencement of the warm season, as those for use in the summer have hard gum.

Federal Prospects.

We must confess getting rather tired of seeing this heading in our esteemed Australian contemporary. For nearly five years now it has been a regular feature and the prospects in so far as they interest philatelists by the abolition of all the separate state stamps and the adoption of an uniform design seems to be no nearer than three years ago. When announcing the advent of the new watermarked paper "Crown" over the letter "A" a few months ago, we certainly did fondly hope that at all events uniformity in the watermark had come at last and that in the design might reasonably be expected before any of us were very much older. In this, however, we fear we are condemned to disappointment, for we gather that already three separate papers portraying this watermark in absolutely different types have been manufactured by the Commonwealth and if *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* is correctly informed, each State printing office orders its paper independently according to its own specifications. Consequently there is every prospect that there will be six different "Crown A" papers, one each for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Up to the present Federation has certainly belied its name in Australian postal affairs.

Persia.

The *Stamp Collector* contains the following notice :—

The Belgian Controller of the Post Office in Mesched, Victor Castaigne found that his regular stamps had run very low, and as no new supplies arrived, he was forced to find substitutes. These provisional Mesched stamps bear his initials V.C. Six values—1, 2, 3, 5 and 12 shahi and 1 kran (the 5 shahi in 2 colours); in all, seven sorts were printed. From the beginning of March to the end of May about 6,000 stamps were sold, amongst them 600 of 1 kran. As soon as a fresh supply of regular stamps arrived, the remainder of the provisional stamps were destroyed.

The drawing was made by Castaigne himself; the engraving was done by Persians on copper. Three engravings were made. one for the frame, one for the figures of value in the corners, and one for the initials V.C. Each stamp received the signature of the director of the post, the 1 kran in violet and the other values in red ink.

More Rubbish.

Writing from Bucharest, Mr. A. W. Rothchild tells us that on January 6th there were issued, for Inland Postage only, four Charity Stamps of the values of 3 bani brown, 5 bani green, 10 bani carmine, and 15 bani lilac. They are to be sold at 10, 15, 20, and 25 bani respectively in aid of the charitable institutions "Policlinica" and "Tesatoarea." The design represents Queen Elizabeth of Roumania (generally known as Carmen Sylva) dressed in the national costume, spinning wool. At the foot of the stamp is the inscription "May the Lord lead our hand."

Mr. Bernstein also informs us that in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Kingdom of Wurtemburg all the Service Stamps have been surcharged in black with a crown at the top and at the bottom 1806-1906. As is not uncommon in these cases, only one month's supply has been printed. The lower values can only be had cancelled, the higher one either cancelled or mint. All have original gum.

Whitfield King's Catalogue.

Just as every specialist looks upon Gibbons' Catalogue as his *vade mecum*, so every beginner and those wishing to collect upon what have been called rational lines, looks upon his Whitfield King. The fifth edition of this catalogue has just been published, and worthily upholds the lines upon which all its predecessors have been built. The catalogue, in addition to having been brought up to date (January 1st, 1906), has been completely overhauled. Many countries have been rewritten to great advantage, thereby making the descriptions clearer and identification easier.

The Preface points to a novel and interesting feature which has been added in a Pronouncing Vocabulary of the names of stamp-issuing places. This at once recalled to our minds a collector of many years' standing, who, at Sir William Avery's picnic during the 1897 Exhibition, caused endless amusement by his idiosyncrasies in this direction. If only we had had our Whitfield King then, *what* it would have saved us from! but we are going fully armed to the 1906 Exhibition, and hope to meet our friend—whom, alas, we have not seen since—and make a presentation, probably to find that, like all wise men, he has bought his copy in the meantime.

A Christmas Card.

We have to thank the New England Stamp Company for seasonable greetings conveyed upon a novel Christmas Card, consisting of a photo on the back of a Post Card of an entire franked with Hawai first issue 2 cents. and 5 cents. The envelope is postmarked Honolulu, Oct. 4th, but no year, and is addressed to Mrs. Moses G. Ashton, 271, County Street, New Bedford, Mass., and bears, of course, a pair of the United States 3 cents. imperf. then current, as the stamps of Hawai only paid the local postage. The envelope itself is in the collection of Mr. Geo. H. Worthington, and is stated to be the rarest cover known in philately. Whether this is strictly so or not we will not venture to say, but we know of a cover in the collection of Mr. Vernon Roberts we should prefer; it is franked with two exceedingly fine copies of the Post Office Mauritius.

THE

Philatelic Record.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

Editorial Notes.

WE have received the first number of a new publication entitled the *Dietetic Record*, and which, judging from the outside cover, we take to be a magazine in some way or other connected with postage stamps. Whatever may be the duties of one who is, month after month, called upon to write reviews of the miscellaneous assortments of pamphlets and price lists bearing stamped across the cover the momentous words "For Review," he is, at all events, expected to carefully read them; whether *he* does so or not may be another matter. Without making any unnecessary confessions, we may say at once that upon receipt of the first number of the *Dietetic Record* we were so impressed with its outward appearance, bearing, as it does, such a striking resemblance to the particular magazine which, according to so high an authority as the *Philatelic Journal of India*, is the "Art Journal of Philately," that we felt constrained to make a departure from our usual practice in such cases. After reading it carefully through we experienced very much the same feelings as we have done before, considerable amusement, which, certainly in the present instance, was much better sustained to the close than is usually associated with first numbers of stamp literature! and had to confess ourselves just as wise from a philatelic view when we had finished as when we began.

For Review.

We suppose the new comer is expected to fill a long-felt want, possibly particularly in the district of South Manchester, from whence it emanates, or may be that we are indebted for its appearance owing to the South end not having hitherto had a stamp paper of its own.

We do not know whether it is to be a monthly or a quarterly, but all the same we welcome the *Dietetic Record*, and do so all the more heartily as we feel very sure that, in common with so many of its predecessors, it will never run for more than two copies, and more likely than not will join that large army glorifying in the issue of a first and last number.

The Lindenberg Medal.

In the number for March last year we inserted a short editorial note dealing with the foundation of the Lindenberg Medal. We have, during the past month, received an official notification from the Berlin Society informing us that the first awards have now been made. We extend our hearty congratulations to Mr. E. D. Bacon, Dr. Emilio Diena, Mr. Theodor Haas, and Dr. Legrand, the first recipients of the medal. It is also a matter for congratulation that the Berlin Society have not, after instituting the medal, continued to treat it as a dead letter. We understand that the Awards in the first instance have been made by the Committee of the Society, and the result of their deliberations will certainly meet with universal approval. In the future the power of conferring the distinction passes from the Society to those upon whom the decoration has already been conferred, and it is for this reason that the Society have conferred four medals the first year; in future only one medal will be awarded annually.

The Exhibition.

The arrangements are progressing apace and, from everything we hear, the number of entries will be a bumper indeed, far surpassing all previous records. Although the time for sending in the formal entry forms does not expire until March 20th, all intending exhibitors who have not yet sent in the form should bear in mind that they would lessen the heavy work devolving upon the Committee by doing so at once. There are always a hundred and one things to do at the finish without unduly burdening the Hanging Committee with demands for space at the last minute.

The fifteen available dealers' stalls were offered by auction at the Covent Garden Hotel on February 23rd and were all bought by English dealers. The total price realised was £802 10s. Mr. Hadlow was the auctioneer and did his work nobly. The stalls went to the following:—Bridger and Kay, three; Stanley Gibbons, Limited, two; Peckitt, W. T. Wilson, Pemberton, Bright, Ewen, Nissen, Griebert, Morley, Marsh and Field, one each.

The Postage Stamps of Nevis.

By B. T. K. Smith.

(Concluded from Page 10).

The Second or Lithographed Issue.

Notes.

These printings have already been referred to in the list of consignments and the note following. They were not chronicled on their appearance.

Perforation.

The *Philatelic Record* in 1879 (August) reported that "amongst some sheets of 1d. stamps recently received was one imperforate." There is no chronicle of the appearance of the 1d., perf. 11½, but there is little doubt* that it belongs to the consignment of November, 1878.

Printing.

Mackenzie writes:—"From the difference in the printing of many specimens of the 1d. and 1s., I think that more than one transfer from the original plates was taken—in fact, that fresh transfers were taken each time that supplies of stamps were required," and the following conversation took place between him and the senior partner of Messrs. Nissen & Arnold:—

"Were the lithographed stamps all printed from the first transfers made, or were fresh transfers made each time the supplies were ordered?"

"I really cannot remember, but think it very likely that fresh transfers were made as stamps were wanted."

Colours.

The colour of the 1 penny, litho., perf. 15, varies greatly, and includes a pale vermilion-red exactly the colour of the 1d., perf. 11½.

* Mr. C. J. Phillips, in his article already quoted, writes, "The 1d. vermilion, perf. 11½, is usually considered a later printing than that perf. 15, but from a close study of a number of sheets of each perforation, I have come to the conclusion that the order should be—first, the stamps perf. 15, clear, sharp impressions; second, the stamps perf. 11½, with the stamps showing some traces of wear; and third, and lastly, a re-issue of the 1d., perf. 15, with No. 1 on the sheet re-touched." Assuming that one stone was used throughout for the lithographed 1d. this reasoning would be conclusive, but Mr. Phillips believed that in the case of the 1s. lithographed, a separate transfer was employed for each printing. Why not, then, *a fortiori* for each printing of the 1d.? It must not be forgotten that when the engraved plate of the 1d. was employed for producing the lithographs it was in a worn state, especially as regards the No. 1 stamp.

There is also marked variation in the 1s. stamps which I have seen in chalky green and dark green. As the "Cross" variety is found only on the former, it is presumed that the chalky green represents the consignment of February and the dark green that of November.

The "Cross" Variety of the One Shilling.

In Mr. Phillip's article he writes:—"In several mint sheets that I possess, all the sheets of the pale yellow-green stamps show the variety No. 9 with the cross on hill; and all the sheets of the other shade—the deeper green—do *not* show any traces of such a cross."

"This cross cannot in any way be termed a re-touch, but is more of the nature of an accidental blow from some tool; but its existence on some sheets and not on others may be interesting as tending to prove two transfers from the engraved plate, especially as on the sheets of the darker green stamps I notice that, in stamp No. 9, the outline of the hill on the right is not as sharp and distinct as in the other stamps, thus tending to show that this accidental flaw had been removed before a second transfer was made."

II.—REFERENCE LIST.

Allegorical Group.

Lithographed.

1876 (?). *Perforated 15.*

	1 penny	...	red (shades, *see* note above).
1878.	4 pence	...	orange-yellow.
	6 pence	...	brownish-grey.
	1 shilling	...	chalky grey, dark green (*see* note above).

1878. *Perforated 11½.*

	1 penny	...	pale vermilion-red.

The "Queen's Head" Stamps.

Consignments (1879-82).

Date of Despatch.								
1879.	November 7th	...	780	stamps	(13	sheets)	...	2½ pence.
1880.	May 14th	...	4,980	,,	(83	,,)	...	1 penny.
			1,620	,,	(27	,,)	...	2½ pence.
	October 30th	...	5,400	,,	(90	,,)	...	1 penny.
1881.	March 28th	...	5,400	,,	(90	,,)	...	1 penny.
1882.	January 31st	...	10,020	,,	(167	,,)	...	1 penny.
			5,040	,,	(84	,,)	...	4 pence.
	August 10th	...	9,960	,,	(166	,,)	...	1 penny.
			1,080	,,	(18	,,)	...	2½ pence.
1883.	May 9th ...	...	2,100	,,	(35	,,)	...	4 pence.
			1,020	,,	(17	,,)	...	6 pence.
	November 6th	...	10,140	,,	(169	,,)	...	½ penny.
			4,980	,,	(83	,,)	...	1 penny.
			5,100	,,	(85	,,)	...	2½ pence.
			4,980	,,	(83	,,)	...	4 pence.

	Date of Despatch.						
1884.	January 29th ...	5,100	,,	(85	,,)	...	1 penny.
	May 21st	9,900	,,	(165	,,)	...	½ penny.
		10,020	,,	(167	,,)	...	1 penny.
		5,100	,,	(85	,,)	...	2½ pence.
		5,100	,,	(85	,,)	...	4 pence.
	August 7th ...	19,920	,,	(332	,,)	...	½ penny.
		10,200	,,	(170	,,)	...	1 penny.
		5,160	,,	(86	,,)	...	2½ pence.
		5,100	,,	(85	,,)	...	4 pence.
1887.	May 16th... ...	9,720	,,	(162	,,)	...	1 penny.
		10,080	,,	(168	,,)	...	4 pence.
1888.	May 12th... ...	10,020	,,	(167	,,)	...	½ penny.
		10,020	,,	(167	,,)	...	1 penny.
	October 15th ...	2,100	,,	(35	,,)	...	6 pence.
1890.	March 5th ...	6,000	,,	(100	,,)	...	½ penny.
		6,000	,,	(100	,,)	...	1 penny.
		3,000	,,	(50	,,)	...	2½ pence.
		6,000	,,	(100	,,)	...	4 pence.
		3,000	,,	(50	,,)	...	6 pence.
		2,040	,,	(34	,,)	...	1 shilling.

Remainders.

The remainders of Nevis stamps were included with the rest of the obsolete Leeward Islands stamps sold by the Crown Agents to T. H. Thompson in 1892. I was under the impression that the complete list of these remainders had been published in the philatelic journals of that period, but I have searched for them without success, and am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Edmund Shorthouse for the missing particulars.

		Total Consignments.	Unused Remainders.	Quantities Used.
½ penny	green	55,980 ...	7,227 ...	48,753
1 penny	carmine	51,060 ...	5,872 ...	45,188
2½ pence	blue	13,260 ...	5,045 ...	8,215
4 pence	grey	26,280 ...	4,332 ...	21,9 8
6 pence	red-brown... ...	5,100 ...	2,944 ...	2,156
1 shilling	lilac	2,040 ...	1,457 ...	583

Notes.

The total consignment of the 1d. *C C* was 15,780, but of these a certain proportion, the number unknown, was locally surcharged "REVENUE."

The 1 penny with watermark *C A* was first noted in *Alfred Smith & Co.'s Monthly Circular* of April, 1882, and no doubt represents the consignment of January 31st, 1882.

In the same publication (June, 1883) we read:—

"From Mr. W. Clifford [Hull] we receive specimens of the one penny, mauve, divided vertically down the middle, to do duty as half-penny in the absence of this value in the new series; but the half stamps bear no surcharge as in the case of Dominica."

and afterwards:—

"We mentioned in our June number that half-penny stamps had been provided by dividing the one penny ones longitudinally down the middle. Some of these have been offered surcharged with '½d.' [*i.e.*, without Nevis]. Mr. W. Clifford writes us that he has it from indisputable authority that no *surcharged* half-penny stamps have been officially issued in the island."

But the suggestion of a surcharge seems to have borne fruit and in the *Monthly Circular* of November, 1893, the following note appeared:—

"Mr. W. Clifford sends us specimens of the one penny stamp divided vertically into two equal parts, each surcharged with NEVIS ½d. in roman type. This surcharge is evidently hand-stamped and was, we are told, first issued on 4th September last. It was first applied in black ink, but this being found to be inconvenient, the colour was, after two day's experience, changed to violet-blue."

In the *Philatelic Record* [V., pp. 178, 195] we read:—

"It appears that in some of the specimens the surcharge reads upwards instead of downwards. . . . . The authorities seem to have found the operation of surcharging troublesome, for we have seen the half stamps without any surcharge which have done duty quite as well as the others."

The Philatelic Society's work states that both the black and purple surcharges are found reading upwards and downwards and this surcharge [? colour] is also known on halves of the 1d. lilac, overprinted REVENUE, postally used.

Some doubt was expressed, at the time, as to the official character of the 1883 provisionals. The present Postmaster, however, informs me that both the black and the purple overprints "were officially surcharged in the Nevis Post Office in 1883 and such stamps were accepted, as far as I understand, all over the world. Since 1883 no cut provisionals have been issued.

The date of *1886* assigned by the London Society to the 6d. red-brown is an error. It was chronicled by the leading journals in January, 1889, and was issued at the end of 1888, as the table of consignments shows.

III.—REFERENCE LIST.

Profile of Queen.

Surface Printed (De La Rue & Co.)

Perforated 14.

Watermark, *Crown CC.*

1879.	2½ pence	...	red-brown.
1880.	1 penny	...	lilac.

Watermark, *Crown CA.*

1882 (Feb.).	1 penny	...	lilac.
	4 pence	...	blue.
1882 (Sept.).	2½ pence	...	red-brown.
1883 (Sept. 4th).	"NEVIS ½d." (on half 1d.)	...	lilac (black surch.)
(Sept. 6th).	"NEVIS ½d." (on half 1d.)	...	lilac (purple aniline surch.)
1883.	½ penny	...	green.
	6 pence	...	green.
1884.	1 penny	...	rose.
	2½ pence	...	ultramarine.
	4 pence	...	grey.
1888.	6 pence	...	red-brown.
1890.	1 shilling	...	lilac.

Post Cards.

Consignments.

Date of Despatch.			
1879.	November 7th	1,000	1½ penny.
1880.	May 14th	1,600	1½ penny.
1881.	March 28th	1,020	1½ penny.
1884.	May 9th...	1,020	1½ penny.
1886.	March 9th	1,144	1 + 1 penny.
		1,126 ...	1½ + 1½ penny.
1887.	May 16th	1,000	1½ penny,
1890.	March 5th	2,000	1 penny.
		1,020	1½ penny.
		1,020 ...	... 1 + 1 penny.
		1,020 ...	1½ + 1½ penny.

Remainders.

	Consignment.	Unused Remainders.	Quantities Used.
1 penny	2,000 ...	1,006 ...	940
1 + 1 penny	1,020 ...	1,030 ...	(?)
1½ pence	1,020 ...	663 ...	357
1½ + 1½ pence	1,020 ...	985 ...	35

IV.—REFERENCE LIST (Postcards).

Type I. Profile of Queen in octagon.

1879. 1½ penny ... brown on buff (121 × 87mm.)
1883. 1½ penny ... brown on buff (139 × 88mm.)

Type II. Profile of Queen in circle.

1886. 1 + 1 penny ... carmine on buff (139 × 88mm).
1½ + 1½ penny brown on buff (,, ,,).
1887. 1½ penny ... brown on buff (,, ,,).
1890. 1 penny ... carmine on buff (,, ,,).

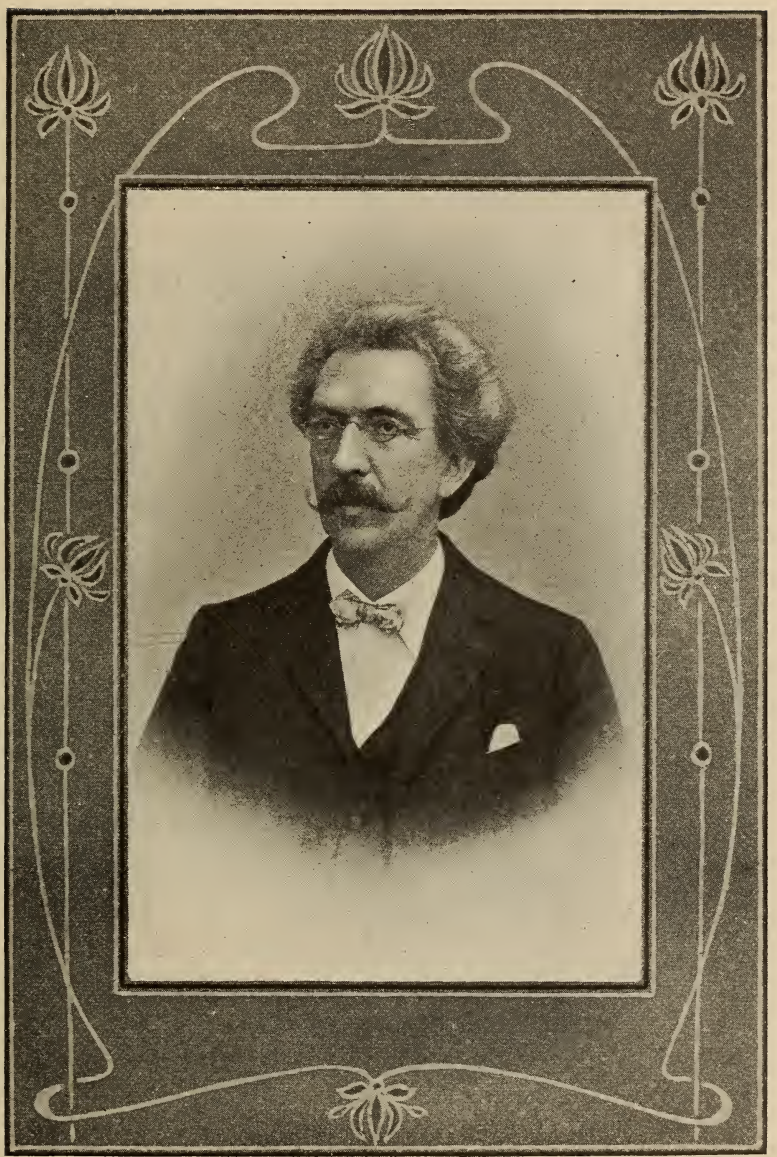
Note.—I have assigned the date of 1883 to the larger size of the 1½d. card (Type I.); it was chronicled by various journals about February, 1887, too early a date to correspond to the consignment of that year. Moreover, the 1½d. of Type II. was chronicled by the *Timbre-Poste* in August of the same year.

Notable Philatelists.

Theodor Haas.

THE only Lindenberg Medallist whose portrait has not yet appeared in this journal is Mr. Theodor Haas, the Editor of Gebrüder Senf's Illustrierten Briefmarken Journals, and author of many philatelic works. He was born at Carlsruhe, in Baden, on the 22nd of September, 1848, and after the usual course at a grammar school studied at the Universities of Erlongen, Strassburg, Marburg, and Munich, at first on the theological side, and subsequently graduated in the School of Modern Languages. After leaving Munich Mr. Haas spent a number of years in France, continuing his studies of modern languages. He began to collect in 1859 at the early age of eleven, and, as was the custom in those days, everything was grist that came to the mill, including postage, fiscal, telegraph and private stamps, entires and cut square envelopes, and sometimes even postal stationery without impressed stamps, but, of course, excepting post-cards, which had not then been introduced. Mr. Haas continued to collect until 1883, when he was appointed Editor of the philatelic journal, *Erdball and Mercur*, published by Larisch, at first in Vienna and subsequently at Munich. One of the paragraphs in the contract which Mr. Haas was called upon to sign when he took up the position was that "he should give up collecting." This does appear to be a somewhat remarkable fact. It has always seemed to us to be an advantage for an editor to be a general collector, although, alas, in the case of ourselves we sometimes feel that the calls of this journal upon our time are such as to render our powers for collecting feeble indeed.

To pick up the thread again of Mr. Haas' career, when the *Postwertzeichen* of the Bavarian Philatelic Society and the *Erdball and Mercur* united, he remained Editor of both papers until the year 1890, when he was requested by Messrs. Gebrüder Senf, of Leipzig, to become Editor of their papei, to which, by the way, he had contributed since its inception some thirty-two years ago and of which he has now acted as Editor for sixteen years. Amongst works he has written may be enumerated the Postcard Catalogue of Larisch, the Postcard Guide forming the second volume of Moschkan's Cataloge (seventh edition), and the "Lehrbuch der Briefmarkenkunde," published by Gebrüder Senf; in fact, shortly after he ceased to collect stamps, he commenced to collect literature, which is his hobby still. In these days, few men have sufficient leisure to collect both philatelic literature and postage stamps, and in this Mr. Haas may find some consolation for the loss of his stamps, resting assured that in the field of philatelic literature he is upon the top rung of the ladder.



Theodor Haas.

The Why and Wherefore of Various Stamps.

By R. R. Thiele.

(Continued from Page 14).

THE issue of the first stamps of Oldenburg was caused by the entrance of Oldenburg into the German-Austrian Postal Union in 1851, as the rules of this Union required the adoption of postage stamps by the contracting States. The postal rates required three values, 1, 2 and 3 silbergroschen. These were difficult to express in the currency of Oldenburg, the thaler (which elsewhere was divided into 30 silbergroschen) being here divided into 72 grote, so that 1 silbergroschen was equivalent to $2\frac{2}{5}$ grote, 2 silbergroschen to $4\frac{4}{5}$ grote, and 3 silbergroschen to $7\frac{1}{5}$ grote. For this reason the values, like those of the first issue of Hanover (to which they bear considerable resemblance), were expressed in fractions of a thaler; the equivalents in grote and silbergroschen are expressed at either side. The supplementary value $\frac{1}{3}$ silbergroschen or 4 schwaren (the grote was divided into 5 schwaren) was issued in 1855 for the payment of printed matter, at the rate of $\frac{1}{3}$ silbergroschen per loth (ounce). The letter rates at the time of the first issue were 1 silbergroschen up to 10 German miles, 2 silbergroschen over 10 miles, both for letters up to 1 loth, and 3 silbergroschen for heavier letters and places outside of the Duchy proper. (The stamps were used only in the Duchy of Oldenburg proper; in the Principality of Luebeck, situated near the Free City of the same name, the post office was conducted by Denmark, and in the Principality of Birkenfeld, enclosed within the Rhine Province of Prussia, the post office was conducted by Prussia, both of these Principalities forming part of Oldenburg.) The 1 silbergroschen stamp was also used for the registration fee. Later on—in 1858—the single rate within the entire Duchy, regardless of distance, was reduced to 1 silbergroschen per loth.

In 1857 the coinage of Oldenburg was altered, the thaler being now divided into 30 groschen of 12 schwaren each. This gave rise to the second issue, that of 1859 (Scott's Catalogue incorrectly gives the date as 1858). The values remain the same, only they are now expressed in groschen.

Like most German postal administrations that of Oldenburg had at first printed its stamps in black on colored paper, but like all the others it finally abandoned this process in favor of colored impression on white paper, as this gave more security against forgery and showed the cancellation more distinctly; besides this, the colors of the adhesives were thus more easily made corresponding to those of the stamped envelopes which naturally had to be made of white paper.

Two new values were added to this issue, that of 1861 (not 1860, as Scott gives it). The ½ groschen value was caused by the reduction of the local letter rate (on "drop letters") to ½ groschen. The ¼ groschen served no single rate, but was found desirable to express fractions resulting in the computation of various rates to foreign countries; of course it was no doubt often used in strips and blocks for domestic rates. This value was retired in February, 1862, as its use was after all rather restricted; the post office authorities ordered that thereafter any such fractional rates should be rounded off to the next highest, ½ groschen.

The 1862 issue was caused by the adoption of uniform colors for equivalent values by all the Austro-German postal administrations which caused so many alterations in German stamps. At the same time it was produced by a different establishment. The former issues were lithographed by Girhard Stalling's printing office at Oldenburg. For the new issue the postal authorities desired to employ embossing as an additional safeguard against forgery, but Stalling's establishment was not in condition to furnish this for want of the necessary machinery. For this reason the manufacture of this issue was entrusted to the Prussian State Printing Office at Berlin. The values remained the same, except that the ¼ groschen was discontinued, as before mentioned.

The stamps of Oldenburg were withdrawn on January 1st, 1868, being superseded by those of the North German Confederation (or rather the North German Postal District).

The introduction of stamps in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was retarded by the difficulty of expressing the rates of the Austro-German Postal Union in the currency of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The latter divided the thaler into 48 schillinge of 12 pfennig each. The inland rates were as follows:—

For single letters up to 1 loth and up to 3 miles...	1 schilling.
From 3 up to 6 miles	1½ ,,
Over 6 miles	3 ,,

Printed matter paid ½ schilling per loth up to 1 loth, regardless of distance, from 1 to 4 loth one-fourth of the letter rate. The registration fee was 2 schilling. The foreign rates—*i.e.* within the German-Austrian Postal Union—were as follows:—

Up to 10 miles	1¾ schilling ...	1 silbergroschen.
From 10 to 20 miles ...	3¼ ,, ...	2 ,,
Over 20 miles	5 ,, ...	3 ,,

These rates would have necessitated quite a string of various stamp values. This was avoided by the invention of the divisible ¼ schilling stamp, parts of which could be used to represent the fractional rates, while in its entirety it represented the inland single letter rate. The idea is not half bad; it was adopted by Braunschweig (alias Brunswick) and Spain and has been suggested in similar forms in several

other countries, *e.g.*, France, Germany and Great Britain. The rates for which the 3 and 5 schilling stamps were adopted, either alone or in combination with fractions of the $\frac{4}{4}$ schilling stamp, can easily be seen from the table given above.

The dotted background of the $\frac{4}{4}$ schilling was not well adapted for the clearness of the cancellation; this was the reason why the dots were later removed from the die and new plates made, from which Scott's No. 5 was printed. The rouletting of this and the other values was not ordered by the department but supplied upon its own initiative by the printing establishment. The 5 schilling was changed to bistre to make it correspond with the 3 silbergroschen value in the other countries of the German-Austrian Postal Union; the 3 schilling should have been changed to blue, but was not, as it did not quite correspond with the 2 silbergroschen rate ($3\frac{1}{4}$ schilling were equal to 2 silbergroschen).

In 1863 the rates were somewhat changed. For inland letters the rates now were as follows:—

Up to 5 miles	1	schilling per loth.
From 5 to 10 miles	2	,, ,,
Over 10 miles	3	,, ,,

Letters over 1 loth up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound were rated double the above. For printed matter distance was disregarded; the rates were now computed as follows:—

Up to 1 loth	$\frac{1}{2}$	schilling.
1 to 4 loth	1	,,
From 4 loth to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound ...	2	,,

It will be seen that there was considerable occasion for a 2 schilling stamp, but this was not issued until three years later, in 1866.

The stamps of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were superseded in 1868 by those of the North German Postal District.

The tiny Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was rather tardy about introducing postage stamps. When it did so, it secured good work by getting them from the before-mentioned Prussian State Printing Office. It used more values than its sister Duchy of Schwerin, as, with one exception, its stamps are expressed in silbergroschen. The rates were as follows:—

Single letter up to 10 miles ...	1	silbergroschen.
Same from 10 to 20 miles ...	2	,,
Same over 20 miles	3	,,

Inland printed matter was taxed at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ silbergroschen per loth; the same within the German-Austrian Postal Union $\frac{1}{3}$ silbergroschen per loth. Local ("drop") letters paid 1 schilling; the registration fee was 2 schilling, the delivery fee $\frac{1}{4}$ schilling, special delivery 3 silbergroschen. It can easily be seen from this to what rates the different values were adapted. The computation must have

been rather cumbersome as the rates were expressed partly in schilling, partly in silbergroschen, and the two coinages did not correspond to any extent.

In 1868 these stamps also made place for those of the North German Confederation.

The first issue of Schleswig-Holstein, the 1 and 2 schilling of 1850, were issued by the revolutionary government of the two provinces. They had seceded from Denmark in 1848, and for a while it seemed as though with the aid of foreign Powers they might be able to hold out against Denmark, but in the end they succumbed to the superior force of the Danes. During the nearly four years they held out they organized a fair sort of government and introduced postage stamps as well. The rates for which these two stamps were to be used were so various that they can hardly be enumerated here. Two other stamps, a 3 schilling and a $\frac{1}{10}$ schilling, had been planned and the former even partially prepared, but the course of events prevented their issue.

From 1852 to 1864 Danish stamps were again in use in Schleswig-Holstein, but then things developed so that a number of new issues resulted. In 1863 King Christian IX. of Denmark proclaimed the definite and entire union of Schleswig with Denmark. As Holstein belonged to the German Confederation, and Schleswig and Holstein were to remain united for ever, the German Confederation took steps to prevent the entire absorption of the Duchies by Denmark and occupied Holstein with Federal troops. Federal High Commissioners were placed at the head of the provincial government and one of their first steps was to provide for new postage stamps. There was only one kind issued though; it is the $1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling of 1864 (Scott's Nos. 15-17). This stamp was purposely made to resemble the Danish stamps previously current, as Denmark was still nominally sovereign over the Duchies. The Danish letter rate was 4 skilling; this was equivalent to $1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling Hamburg currency, which was also in use in Schleswig-Holstein. Hence both values are indicated on the stamp.—Holstein formed one postal district with the little Duchy of Lauenburg, and this stamp was, of course, used in Lauenburg also. But Lauenburg used a different currency, that of Mecklenburg, and for this reason it was desirable to indicate the equivalent in this currency also. This gave rise to a new $1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling stamp (Scott's No. 18), which bears the inscription at the foot "$1\frac{1}{2}$ S. L. M." ($1\frac{1}{2}$ schilling Lauenburger Muenze = Lauenburg Currency). In payment of postage to foreign countries this stamp was considered the equivalent of 1 silbergroschen, although the silbergroschen was really worth $1\frac{1}{3}$ schilling.—This stamp cut in half diagonally, as listed in some catalogues, is a legitimate provisional; it was authorized to be thus used as a $\frac{3}{4}$ schilling stamp for the local rate at Altona and Kiel.

Schleswig about the same time was occupied by Austrian and Prussian troops; and two Commissioners of these Powers were entrusted with its government, For this province a stamp was issued in March, 1864; it is Scott's No. 13, the 4 schilling carmine. The spelling of the value is misleading; not Schilling Courant (Hamburg currency) are meant, but Danish skillings, this stamp representing the same rate

as the Danish 4 skilling stamps. It had but a short life, as with April 1st of the same year the same currency as already adopted in Holstein was introduced here also. This necessitated a new stamp for the single letter rate; it is the 1¼ schilling green (Scott No. 9).

In the war with Denmark the Duchies had been definitely wrested from Denmark by Austrian and Prussian troops. The Federal troops were withdrawn from Holstein, and Austria and Prussia undertook to govern the two Duchies conjointly. The postal administrations were united with each other, and the stamps current in one Duchy were also made current in the other. The first stamp issued by the joint administration was the ½ schilling rose (Scott No. 3). It was intended for inland printed matter up to 1 loth and for local letters. Next came the 1¼ schilling green for single letters (Scott No. 4).

Up to 1865 Schleswig-Holstein used the rates of the German-Austrian Postal Union to the countries of the Union, but with the addition of a local rate. In 1865, through the intervention of Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein practically joined this Union, and the consequence was the issue of a stamp which would exactly represent the 1 silbergroschen rate. This was the 1⅓ schilling lilac of 1865 (Scott No. 5), which, therefore, has the value expressed in both currencies.—About the same time a treaty was concluded with Denmark by which the single letter rate to that country was fixed at 2 schilling (equal to 6 skilling Danish) and this gave rise to the 2 schilling blue (Scott No. 6).—The 4 schilling bistre of 1865 (Scott No. 7) simply represented the 3 silbergroschen rate within the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Austria and Prussia, bitterly jealous of each other, could not agree on the administration of the Duchies; continued bickerings finally led to the severance of the joint control. In the Gastein Convention of 1865 the Duchies were divided between the two Powers, Austria taking control of Holstein, and Prussia taking charge of Schleswig. Lauenburg at the same time was definitely ceded to Prussia. This division led to new stamp issues for the now separated Duchies. The stamps issued for Schleswig were the following:—

½	schilling	green	(Scott's No. 8).
1¼	,,	lilac	(,, ,, 10).
1⅓	,,	rose	(,, ,, 11).
2	,,	blue	(,, ,, 12).
4	,,	bistre	(,, ,, 14).

The rates to which these values applied remained the same as before.

In Holstein the following stamps were issued for the separate administration:—

½	schilling	green	(Scott's No. 19).
1¼	,,	lilac	(,, ,, 20).
1⅓	,,	carmine	(,, ,, 23).
2	,,	blue	(,, ,, 21).
4	,,	bistre	(,, ,, 25).

The design of the stamps with white inscriptions on colored ground did not meet the approval of the postal administration, although it accepted them provisionally. When a new supply was ordered the printing firm was directed to change the design to colored letters on

white ground and the inscription was enlarged, the designation in silbergroschen being dropped. This accounts for the 1¼ schilling red lilac and the 2 schilling blue (Scott's Nos. 22 and 24). The rates corresponding to all these values remained as before.

The difficulties between Austria and Prussia had been only temporarily alleviated by the division of the Duchies; matters became more and more strained and finally war resulted in 1866. The Austrian troops left Holstein and it was occupied by the Prussians. The postal administrations were again united. At first the separate stamps remained in use at each Duchy as before, but a few months later all the separate issues for each Duchy were made current in the other Duchy also and the remaining stocks of the joint issue for the two Duchies (Scott's No. 3—7) were likewise again put into circulation, so that from November, 1866, all these issues may be found used indiscriminately in both Duchies, often in curious combinations. Prussian stamps were permissible in the two Duchies after their formal annexation to Prussia on January 1st, 1867, but were not sold by the post offices, except the Prussian 10 silbergroschen red and 30 silbergroschen blue. All the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein of all joint and separate issues were finally superseded by those of the North German Postal District on January 1st, 1868.

(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, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Gibraltar. Morocco Agencies.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of the appearance of the 20c. upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesives.

20c. green and rose. Surcharged MOROCCO AGENCIES in black.
20c. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Variety: Broad topped "M."

Grenada.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a new set of four pictorial stamps for this Island. Design is shown below.



Adhesives.
Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
½d. pale green.
1d. carmine.
2d. orange.
2½d. ultramarine.

Jamaica.—We have received from Mr. W. H. Peckitt the 1d. on multiple paper, as also the new five shilling value in the Pictorial type.

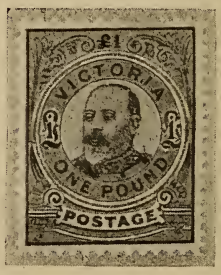


Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1d. carmine and black.
5s violet and black.

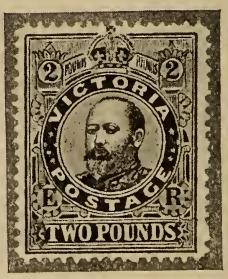
Victoria.—We are indebted to the *Monthly Journal* for several perforation varieties as set out below, and to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the 9d. rose.

Adhesives.

½d. green. Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 11.



£1 rose. Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 11.



£2 dark blue. Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 11.



9d. rose. Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 12½.

Mauritius.—A 15c. black on blue, in the usual type, has just come to hand.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown.
15c. black on blue.

New South Wales.—*Ewen's Weekly* has received the current 20s. with new watermark.

Adhesive.
Wmk. Crown over A in circle.
20s. bright blue. Perf. 11 × 11½ 12.

Queensland.—*Ewen's Weekly* mentions that the current ½d. value now comes perf. 12 instead of perf. 13.

Adhesive.
Wmk. Crown and Q.
½d. dark green. Perf. 12.

South Australia.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 2s. 6d. with large "Postage." He is informed by his correspondent at Adelaide that the 4d. value in this type is not yet issued, and will not be in use for some time yet.

Adhesive.
2s. 6d. dark violet. "Postage" large.

Straits Settlements. Federated Malay States.—The *West End Philatelist* chronicles two rather unexpected stamps. These are the 5cc. and 3d. of Perak, with the usual surcharge for the Federated States. It would be interesting to know whether these are issued varieties.

Adhesives.
Surcharged "Federated Malay States" in black.
50c. green and black (Perak).
3$ green and ochre (,,).

Transvaal.—A correspondent of Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs him of the issue of the current 4d. value upon multiple paper.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
4d. brown and black.

Western Australia.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the undermentioned varieties of watermark and perforation.

Adhesives.
Wmk. Crown over A.
1d. carmine-rose. Perf. 11.
1d. ,, ,, 12½.
2d. yellow. ,, 12½.

Foreign Countries.

Ecuador.—*Le Journal des Philatelistes* lists the following novelties.

Adhesives.
The Fiscal series of 1901-2. Surcharged "RIOS 19" in large violet letters.
1c. yellow.
2c. green.
5c. grey
10c. black.
20c. grey.
25c. yellow.
1s. blue.
5s. brown.

The Fiscal series of 1895. Surcharged "Correos 5 centavos" in black.
5c. on 1c. blue.
5c. on 2c. orange.
5c. on 4c. brown.
5c. on 10c. grey.
5c. on 1s. red.
5c. on 5s. violet.
5c. on 10s. green.

France. Tunis.—We have been sent by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. and Mr. W. H. Peckitt six values of a new Pictorial set, the 1, 2, and 5c. are of the first design, the 35, 40, and 75c. of the second shown. The three low values are on toned paper.





Adhesives.
1c. black on yellow.
2c. red-brown on toned.
5c. deep green on greenish.
35c. olive-green and pale brown.
40c. brown and red-brown.
75c. lake red and carmine.

German Empire.—The 40 pf. is the last to appear with the new watermark.

Adhesive.
40pf. black and rose. Watermarked.

Kiautschou.—Two of the set for this colony have appeared with the watermark mentioned in our last.

Adhesives.
1½d. violet-black. Watermarked.
2½d. carmine and black. ,,

Cameroons.—Messrs Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have the 5pf. on the new paper.

Adhesive.
5pf. green. Watermarked.

Holland.—Messrs. Yaar & Co. and Mr. W. T. Wilson send us the 1 gulden Unpaid Letter stamp overprinted "50 cent." in black, diagonally.

Adhesive.
Unpaid Letter stamp.
50c. in black on 1g. red and blue. (Types I., II., III.)

Nicaragua.—We illustrate below the design of the new set. We see by the *Monthly Journal* that we were in error in naming the colours of the 2 and 5 pesos; they should be deep green and violet respectively. We have also to list two official stamps of a new design, and also five provisionals of 1901-2, which have, so it is stated, only just been issued.



Adhesives.

2p. deep green.
5p. violet.

Surcharged with new value and date vertically.

1c. on 1p. blue (1901).
3c. on 5p. black (,,).
4c. on 2p. brown-orange (,,).
1c. on 1p. blue (1902).
2c. on 2p. brown-orange (,,).

Official stamps.

5c. blue.
10c. yellow-brown.

Le Journal des Philatelistes gives the following list of new provisionals; all are on the oblong pictorial issue.

Adhesives.

Surcharged "B. Dpto. Zelaya" in two types.

1c. violet.
2c. red
3c. green.
4c. olive.
5c. red.
10c. violet.
20c. brown.
50c. brown-orange.
5c. on 10c. violet.
15c. on 10c. violet.

Surcharged "Cabo" in two types

1c. violet.
2c. red.
3c. green.
5c. red.
10c. violet.
20c. brown.
50c. red-brown.
15c. on 10c. violet.

Portugal. NYASSA.—It appears that three values exist with the centre inverted. Mr. W. H. Peckitt now sends the 10 reis. We have chronicled the 150r. and 300r. before.

Adhesive.

10r. green and black. Centre inverted.

Roumania.—As briefly mentioned in a note in our last number, on January 6th four stamps were issued, the denominations being 3, 5, 10, and 15 bani, and sold for 10, 15, 20 and 25 bani respectively, the proceeds going to two charitable objects. They are to be employed for Inland Postage only. We illustrate and list them below.



Adhesives.

3b. brown.
5b. green.
10b. carmine.
15b. lilac.

Salvador.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles two new provisionals; they are formed by surcharging the 5 and 13c. of 1903 with a numeral at each side, the original value being covered with a circular blot.

Adhesives.

2c. on 5c. deep blue.
3c. on 13c. red-brown.

Siam.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us six values of a new set, as will be seen below. The design is a fine and striking one. The stamps are on white wove paper, unwatermarked and perforated 14.



Adhesives.

1 att orange and green.
2 atts purple and green.
3 ,, green and pale green.
4 ,, grey-lilac and red.
12 ,, blue and pale blue.
24 ,, red-brown and pale red-brown.

Switzerland.—*Ewen's Weekly* states the type of the 25c. has been re-drawn similarly to the 40c., which we chronicled some months back.

Adhesive.

25c. blue. Type re-drawn.

United States. PHILIPPINES.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the current 2 and 5 dollars now appear with surcharge in red in lieu of black.





Adhesives.
Surcharged "Philippines" in red.
2d. dark blue.
5d. green.

Uruguay.—In chronicling the new set surcharged for official use we did not mention they were punched with the diamond shaped holes which in the case of the former issue removes the tiny initials appearing on either side of the surcharge, we are not aware whether the present stamps have appeared with these initials intact.

Wurtemburg.—Mr. Bernstein informs us that the current sets of Service Stamps have been overprinted with a crown and the dates 1806-1906.

Adhesives.

Municipal Service stamps.

Surcharged Crown and 1806-1906 in black.

2p. grey.
3p. brown.
5p. green.
10p. rose.
25p. orange.

Official stamps.

Surcharged Crown and 1806-1906 in black.

2p. grey-blue.
3p. dark brown.
5p. green.
10p. rose.
20p. blue.
25p. orange.
30p. orange and black.
40p. red and black.
50p. red and black-brown.
1m. violet.

Notes and News.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 237th Meeting was held on Friday, Jan. 26th, the President in the chair. Mr. North gave a Display of the stamps of Wurtemburg, the Notes being read by Mr. Duerst, who suggested for very advanced specialists the collection of the second issue with various thicknesses of silk thread.

The Annual Dinner took place at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday evening, February 7th. The President took the chair, and there were also a number of ladies present. Mr. Gee's reputation as a compiler of novel and original menus was well maintained. A copy of the one used on this occasion, containing allusions to various members, appears with this issue of the *Philatelic Record*, and further description is therefore unnecessary.

After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Beckton gave "The Manchester Philatelic Society," in response to which the Hon. Secretary contrasted the surroundings of the Society at present with those of its early days. Mr. G. L. Campbell, Junr., proposed "The Visitors"; Mr. Herbert Spencer, in reply, pointed out the intimate association of the word "philatelist" with the principles of Free Trade.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with an entertainment by Mr. Lindon Wyatt and members of the Minnehaha Minstrels.

The Elementary Discussions on the West Indies were resumed on February 16th, when Mr. Munn, in the absence of Mr. Beazley, gave a display and opened an elementary discussion upon the stamps of St. Lucia and Tobago.

The Mann Collection.

The purchase of the celebrated collection of Europeans belonging to Mr. Mann by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., is the largest transaction yet recorded in the history of stamp dealing. The price paid, we learn, was over £30,000. The collection is contained in some 80 albums and is being priced for sale by the firm. Our advertisement columns this month, and for some time to come, will prove of exceptional interest to our readers in that they will contain a description of the principal stamps in the several countries as they are priced and got ready for sale.

We have always been ardent admirers of the stamps of Europe, and are still of the same opinion, notwithstanding the set back stamps of this class have encountered since the "Castle" sale. Those who make a study of them alone know the difficulty of obtaining fine unused specimens of the older issues, and by them the opportunity offered will, we believe, be fully appreciated.

Junior Philatelic Society.

Mr. Fred. J. Melville, the indefatigable President of this Society, delivered his Lantern Lecture, "Postage Stamps with Stories," at the Athenæum, Manchester, on Friday evening, Feb. 2nd. Mr. W. D. Beckton, President of the Manchester Philatelic Society, took the chair, and was supported by several of his fellow members.

The Lecture, which was preceded by music and a small Display of Stamps, was given with the idea of forming a branch of the Junior Philatelic Society in Manchester. This has now been done, and numbers, we believe, some eighty members.

During the evening the Diplomas awarded by the J.P.S. at a recent competition of the stamps of Great Britain to Mr. S. Buckley and Mr. J. S. Higgins, Junr., were presented by Miss Beckton.

Junior Philatelic Society, Manchester.

Session - February to May, 1906.

Meetings are to be held on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month, at 6 o'clock, at the Y.M.C.A. (Room 19), Peter Street.

Committee (with power to add to their number) :—Chairman, Mr. I. J. Bernstein ; Treasurer, Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun. ; Secretary, Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht, 2, Seedley Terrace, Pendleton.

SYLLABUS.

Mar. 1st.—6 p.m., Bourse. 7 p.m., Chairman's Address. 7.15 p m., Paper, "How to collect Stamps," W. Dorning Beckton. Display.

Mar. 15th.—6 p.m., Bourse. 7 p.m., Business. 7.15 p.m., Paper, "Jamaica," J. S. Gee. Display.

April 5th.—6 p.m., Bourse. 7 p.m., Business. 7.15 p.m., Paper, "Canada," N. Heywood, Display.

April 19th.—6 p.m., Bourse. 7 p.m., Business. 7.15 p.m., Paper, "France," J. R. M. Albrecht. Display.

May 3rd.—6 p.m., Bourse. 7 p.m., Business. 7.15 p.m., Paper. Display.

May 17th.—6 p.m., Bourse. 7 p.m , Business. 7.15 p.m., Paper. Display.

St. Helena.

We take the following extract from a paper on the Stamps of St. Helena, in the *Stamp Collector's Annual* :—

"Amongst the remainders in this issue (1884-95) recently acquired by a well-known dealer, were some very interesting, and hitherto unchronicled, varieties of the Twopence-Halfpenny value, and, though they were not issued to the public in the ordinary course of business, there is little doubt they would have been so issued, if the postal authorities had—as many people think they might have—exhausted the stamps of the original Type, before using the smaller and stereotyped productions of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., which first appeared in 1896 ; and it is through the courtesy of that gentleman that a note of them is here given.

"As stated above, the sheets of stamps consist of twenty rows of twelve each, but the surcharging plate—for the Twopence-Halfpenny at all events—was made up of only sixty casts, in ten rows of six, sufficient to print the value on a quarter sheet only.

"In the process of making this new value one of the sheets printed in pale ultramarine was correctly surcharged as regards the upper two and the right lower quarters, but, owing to being incorrectly placed in the press, it received the impression intended for the left lower quarter 'a row too high' ; consequently, the first six stamps in the tenth horizontal row of this particular sheet received a double surcharge, one being slightly above the other."

Great Britain.

We referred last month to the faked copies of the half-a-crown Queen's Heads on bleuté. We have since seen other copies in which the year of the postmark has been changed from 1893 to 1885, and in addition to the two shilling and sixpenny value we have seen the five pound value similarly treated, both in the change of paper and change in date of postmark. The copy of the higher value was an exceptionally fine specimen, and it certainly appeared a pity that it should have been so completely spoiled by having been treated by the City of London Gang.

Milan International Exhibition, 1906.

We have received a four-page illustrated leaflet, being a prospectus of this Exhibition, which has been organized by the Società Filatelica Lombarda.

The Organizing Committee consists of the following five gentlemen :—Ing. Leopoldo Rivolta, Prof. G. B. Cresto, Dr. Achillito Chiesa, Cap. A. E. Fiecchi and Mr. Paolo Cometta. The prospectus sets out that the absence of an earlier communication from the Committee must not be attributed to any inaction on their part. It seems to have been brought about by the difficulty of obtaining a suitable *locale* for the Exhibition. This has now been done, however, by the grant by the Municipal Authority of Milan, of a suite of rooms situate in the Corso de Porta Romano. We gather that these are in every way suitable for the purpose.

The announcement is also made of the appointment of Dr. Diena and Baron de Reuterskiöld to act on the Jury. A detailed prospectus of the Exhibition containing the Classes will be sent out to collectors very shortly. The Exhibition is to be held during the third week in September, namely, from the 16th to the 23rd. We wish it every success.

St. Helena Again!

Some months ago we warned collectors against the remainders of this Colony which had been cleaned, the special obliteration used for cancelling appearing to us to be of a character to easily lend itself to such treatment. We have been shown during the last month specimens of the 1s. and 5s. values (doubtless the other values also exist) in which this special cancellation has been removed and the stamps bear forged postmarks. The latter are cleverly done, but the stamps we saw bore traces of the special gridiron cancellation on the back when turned to catch the light—all traces had been removed on the face of the stamps. The acid used has had a marked effect upon the texture of the paper of the stamps, reducing it almost to blotting paper in character.

Obituary.

It was with feelings of deep regret that we heard just after going to press last month of the death of Miss Hadlow, sister of the well-known philatelic auctioneer, who had been associated with him as an active member of his staff for a number of years, and whose loss will be greatly felt not only by him but will be deplored by a large circle of those interested in stamps, by whom the deceased lady was highly respected.

An Old Question.

The Postmaster-General has directed the following reply to be sent to a correspondent:—"With reference to your letter of the 29th ult., I am directed to acquaint you that various proposals for enabling the sender of a letter to a place abroad to prepay the reply will be discussed at the Postal Union Congress to be held in Rome in April next, but that the Postmaster-General is unable to forecast the result."

Cyprus.

Mr. North has shown us a very interesting series of proofs and trials for Cyprus consisting of Queen's Head Stamps of the usual De la Rue type used for the Leeward Islands. The values, expressed in English currency, and the colours, were as under:—

1s. lilac and red.
1s. green and red.
2s. lilac and green.
2s. blue and red-brown.
5s. carmine and blue.
5s. green and blue.

In the Cyprus type:—

1s. yellow and red.

In the Accepted type:—

9 pi lilac and red.
18 pi steel blue and red-brown.
45 pi brown and red.

In the case of the three last stamps the word Cyprus and the value were painted in by hand.

We hear that these are the Cyprus portion of a large quantity of similar proofs, etc., covering most of the small colonies which have come upon the market, and once were the property of some official. Only one specimen of each was in the collection, we are told, and therefore considerable interest must necessarily attach to them on the score of their rarity.

It is meet they should go into the finest collection of the Stamps of Cyprus extant.

New Issues Foreshadowed.

Lettercards of the values of 4 and 10 öre are shortly to be introduced for Iceland. Greenland has issued three parcel stamps of the values of 1, 5, and 10 öre. No doubt letter stamps will follow, shortly. Report says that the coat-of-arms is to be reinstated on the stamps of Finland. Italy will issue commemorative stamps for the opening of the Simplon Tunnel and the Milan Exhibition.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society was held at the kind invitation of the President, Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, at Carnanton, on Tuesday, January 2nd, 1906.

The Hon. Secretary presented the annual report and balance sheet. The report stated that the Committee had pleasure in presenting a report of the second year's working of the Society, which continued to make progress, and to provide entertaining and instructive afternoons for its members at its monthly meetings. Financially, the Society was sound, having a balance of £7 15s. 4½d. in hand, while in point of number there had been thirty-four members during the year, though five had now signified their intention of retiring, owing chiefly to the distance of their places of residence from Tunbridge Wells. The Committee regretted this, and trusted that there would be more new members joining the Society during the year 1906.

Mr. Edward J. Nankivell was elected President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents, and a Committee.

The President displayed his fine collection of the stamps of the Sudan, and contributing highly interesting notes thereon, explained the types of the overprinted Arabic characters on the first issue.

British Somaliland.

The remainders of these stamps offered for sale by the Crown Agents for the Colonies have been purchased by Mr. Ewen, the price paid being £2,179.

It appears that before Mr. Ewen effected the purchase two or three small sales had been made, but since then he has traced two of these lots and secured them for £550, Mr. Ewen's total purchases thus amounting to £2,729.

From *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* we learn that he is very well satisfied with his purchase, and that the demand for the 1 rupee value has been such as to practically absorb them, the price of the few remaining unsold having been increased.

We cannot but admire the pluck of Mr. Ewen in putting down some three thousand pounds in the purchase of these remainders, which sum, bearing in mind the restricted area they cover, is a very long way in front of the Thompson purchase of the Leeward Isles some years ago, and which at that time created a mild sensation. Mr. Thompson did remarkably well out of his purchase, and it looks as if the present case were about to afford such another example. We think, however, we are voicing the sentiments of collectors and dealers alike (including even both the gentlemen we have named) when we say that it would be infinitely better were such Government trafficking put a stop to—Municipal Trading has become a curse of the age!

Switzerland.

The new Swiss stamps of 2, 3, and 5 centimes will bear the portrait of William Tell's son, drawn by the Swiss artist, M. Welti, of Munich; and the 10, 12, and 15 centimes the head of Helvetia, drawn by Prof. L'Eplatenier, of Chaux-de-Fonds.

A new discovery has been made in the issue of this country, viz., the 40 rappen yellowish green on paper with a *blue* thread.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

Mr. R. W. Findlater, the Hon. Sec., reports:—The usual Monthly Meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 12th February, 1906, at 8 p.m., at 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with an attendance of fourteen members. The Secretary reported that the October, 1905, packet returned from circulation on the 10th January, 1906, with nett sales, £41 15s. 6d., all sheets were returned to members on the 11th January, 1906. The November, December, January packets still in circulation with excellent sales to date. The February, 1906, packet was sent out on the 1st inst. containing 50 sheets, value £244 14s. 6d. nett. The President (Mr. John Walker) read an interesting paper on the Stamps of Norway and Sweden, and at the same time his fine collection of the Stamps of these two countries was handed round for inspection by the Members. Mr. N. M. Berrie also read a paper on the Stamps of Denmark and Iceland, and gave a probably unique display of the Stamps of Iceland. Mr. Berrie's collection of the Stamps of Iceland is probably one of the finest collections of this interesting country ever shewn, containing many whole sheets mint, and including almost all the varieties of Surcharge of the 1898 and 1882-1902 issue, in mint and finest used condition.

Cordoba.

The *Journal des Philatelistes* has lately published a short article in which is given the decree for these stamps, dated 27th September, 1858. The principal item from it is that they could not be used for franking letters to such places as were not touched by the postal service of the State. They can therefore be compared to the Semstvo stamps or to the Landpost. The postage was 5 centavos for each ounce. All official correspondence was forwarded free of charge. They were printed in sheets of thirty stamps in three rows of ten by lithography by Simson, a native of Lübeck. The shades of the 5c. are pale blue, bright blue, dark blue, and indigo, probably coming from different printings during the years 1858-65. A curious detail in the drawing is that there are nine pearls on the left and ten pearls on the right hand side.

The 10c. black was also issued, but in small numbers; the 15c. violet was only intended to be issued. The seventeenth stamp in the sheet of the 5c. blue has a full stop after the word CEN.

Revolution Stamps of Venezuela.

The *Ill. Briefmarken Journal* has now received the decree for the provisional stamps of Venezuela, signed by General Ramón C. Farreas, on the 12th of October, 1902. The first delivery was made in March, 1903, and the numbers printed are as follows:—

1. For the district of Guayano.

(*a*) Large square size (coat-of-arms of Venezuela).

5 centimos	5,500
10 ,, ...	5,500
25 ,, ...	10,000
50 ,, ...	3,500
1 bolivar	3,500

(*b*) Small oblong size (Revolutionary steamer, "Baukigh").

5 centimos	5,500
10 ,, ...	5,500
25 ,, ...	10,000
50 ,, ...	3,500
1 bolivar	3,500

Various kinds of paper were used and there are also faults in the drawing.

2. For the district of Maturin.
3. For the district of Marino.

5, 10, 50 centimos ..	2,500 each value and for each district.
25 centimos	5,500 for each district.
1 bolivar	2,000 ,, ,,

4. For the district of Guyana (with sun).

50 centimos	red	.. ..	3,000
1 bolivar	blue	.. ..	3,000
2½ bolivares	green	.. ..	2,000
5 ,,	black	.. ..	1,000
10 ,,	lilac	.. ..	1,000

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

Hon. President: H. E. Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.

Committee: Hon. B. Howell-Jones (President); Rev. Canon F. P. L. Josa; E. A. V. Abraham, Esq.; Luke M. Hill, Esq., C.E.; W. A. Abraham, Esq.; A. D. Ferguson, Esq. (Hon. Sec. and Treas.); I.'D. Cleare, Esq. (Hon. Assist. Sec.)

The annual meeting was held on 9th January, at Mr. A. D. Ferguson's residence, Carmichael Street, Georgetown. There was a fair attendance. The Hon. Secretary's report showed a satisfactory state of the Society. Nine members were elected during the past year. There were no resignations. The Exchange Section showed a fall of 25 per cent., which was attributed to the fact that several prominent members of the Society were in England during several months of the past year. The report was adopted and accounts passed. It was decided to postpone, for the present, the holding of a conversazione.

The following gentlemen, proposed by Mr. A. D. Ferguson, were unanimously elected Honorary Members of the Society:—W. Dorning Beckton (Manchester); E. D. Bacon (London); J. Stewart Wilson, I.C.S (India).

Exhibits were made by the following gentlemen:—Hon. B. Howell-Jones, "Stamps of Europe"; E. A. V. Abraham, "Errors, varieties and rarities of recent issues."

The exhibits were much appreciated by the members present.

Norway.

A few years ago all existing remainders of Norway were sold to Mr. William Collet. For some reason he did not take up the entire lot, and when the contract time had expired, the administration had large quantities still on hand, The old skilling values were sold to the public, who used them largely for franking purposes. Now different counsels have prevailed. So far there exists no law in Norway forbidding stamps of former issues to be used for the franking of letters. Such a law is now proposed, and if passed, the King, or whomsoever he may empower, will fix the necessary time limit and other details.

Amongst the remainders are—

1863.	24 skill. brown.
1867.	2 skill. 2 yellow-orange.
1872.	2 skill. blue.
	4 ,, lilac.
	7 ,, dark brown.
1878.	Kr. 1.00 green.
	Kr. 1.50 blue.
	Kr. 2.00 rose.

The chief of the postal administration has declared that nothing will be done with these remainders until the views of the Christiania Philatelic Club have been considered. We wish our Administration would be equally considerate.

In the competition for the designs of the new Norwegian stamps we hear that Olaf Lange has been awarded the first prize and Rudolf Krog the second.

South Australia.

In the course of a serial article appearing in our Australian contemporary, an old resident member of the Manchester Philatelic Society, Mr. Blockey, says:—

"The two types of the 8d. value are very distinct. It was in the second printing of March, 1904, that the well-known error EIGNT was found and at once suppressed by the postal authorities. According to the Deputy Postmaster-General not more than 45 or 50 of these errors could have been issued. We were able to trace about 35, the others were probably swallowed up in the country post offices and disappeared. The error occurred only once on each sheet of 120 stamps and on the lower pane of 60, and was the second stamp in the second row of the right hand top corner of the sheet, *i.e.*, reading from right to left. It was explained to me how simple it was for the mistake to be made. In the type case used for setting up the values of these stamps the H's and N's occupied adjoining compartments, and owing to the similarity in the appearance of these two letters the foreman, in checking, as well as the compositor, overlooked the mistake. The error was not rectified in any way, but the offending member was abstracted from each sheet, and one of a normal type, lightly gummed on the margin, to make up the requisite number before the sheets were again issued. The errors were then destroyed under proper supervision in the post office. Owing to the hue and cry raised at the time it is not likely a similar mistake will again take place.

"The 9d. and 1/- are both known imperf. horizontally, the bottom marginal row and the one above were not perforated on one or two sheets only, of each value. The sheets were issued to the public in the ordinary way, and the imperfect stamps were eagerly snapped up by philatelists."

Personal.

We very much regret to learn that Mr. Oliver, of Messrs. Bright & Son, has met with a serious accident, necessitating his removal to the hospital with a fractured ankle. We are glad to say he is going on very well, but the doctors expect it will be some months before he is at business again.

Primitive Post Offices.

In the early history of the Cape, before Van Riebeek and his comrades landed to establish a settlement, it was the custom with the captains of passing ships to leave letters for Europe underneath a large stone on the shores of Table Bay, to be called for by the next returning squadron. Several of these "post office stones" have been discovered, and one is now in the entrance hall of the General Post Office.

New Tunisian Stamps.

The new Tunisian stamps provide quite a variety in design, which is an agreeable change from the monotonous French Colonial type. The 1, 2, and 5c. values portray the inner courtyard of the mosque of Kairuan. This town was in the middle ages the centre of the Mohamedan propaganda. The 10c. to 30c. values depict agriculture, the 35c. to 75c. values the remains of Hadrian's acqueduct, the franc values an antique galley, such as the old Carthaginians used in warfare, and the 75c. value for parcels a postman arriving at a town.

More Errors in Roumania.

The *Post* brings the following interesting news, coming from Bucharest:—"The newspaper *Dimineata* (The Morning) in its number of the 24th of September speaks of the discovery of a rare 40 bani stamp in *blue*, which by error appeared in 1900 and 1901 on the sheet of the 25 bani value, and was, no doubt, very speedily noticed by the authorities and corrected, so much so that the public did not discover it at the time. This rare stamp was found by a young collector named I. Negresen at the end of August last while engaged in sorting some thousands of stamps, which had accumulated during the last few years. He noticed that in pairs of blue stamps one was 25 and the other 40 bani. This discovery led him to further researches, and he found among his

30—40,000 stamps (from the years 1898-1904) two more specimens. Roumanian collectors who had large quantities of unsorted stamps commenced to look them through, and were so fortunate as to find two or three more of this error. Nobody knows when this error first appeared, nor the number that have been sold. All that can be said is that the specimens found bear the dates of 1900 and 1901, which leads one to suppose that the error appeared five years ago. Efforts are being made to find out the exact date.

"Furthermore, we have seen an error or rare shade of the 10 bani in exactly the shade of the 40 bani. We have seen a pair of them. It is not improbable that one sheet of the 10 bani has been printed in the colour of the 40 bani. So far we have not found another specimen, although we have examined about 20,000 stamps."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The International Postal Congress will take place in Rome in April this year.

* * *

The net amount obtained by the sale of the special Russian Orphan Stamps does not reach £5,000! Surely a miserable ending.

* * *

It is said that Russia and Italy intend to open Post Offices in Constantinople.

Correspondence.

The Postage Stamps of Nevis.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—In the article by Mr. B. T. K. Smith on "The Postage Stamps of Nevis," published in your January number, I notice the following paragraph in the division under "Consignments":—

"It is important to observe that the "quantities of the 1878 consignments do "not truly represent the numbers available "for postage use, as the lithographed 1d, "4d., 6d., and 1s. were locally surcharged "'REVENUE.' I have been unable to "ascertain what proportion was thus used."

An idea has prevailed generally that some of these stamps were so treated, and when visiting Manchester on the occasion of the Exhibition, three prominent members of the trade having this view spoke to me on the matter. I do not know what can have formed the basis of the assumption, for, undoubtedly, a note would have been made in the London Society's work on the stamps of the West Indies if this usage had been adopted.

As a matter of fact, the Revenue stamps of Nevis of the type in question formed a special consignment, and were sent out (already surcharged) by Messrs. Nissen & Arnold, in March, 1879. They consisted of

834 sheets	(10,008 stamps)	..	1d.
209 ,,	(2,508 ,,)	..	4d.
84 ,,	(1,008 ,,)	..	6d.
84 ,,	(1,008 ,,)	..	1s.

In presence of only a general intimation as to the nature of the printing of the various consignments of the Postage stamps, as no notes were made as to which were engraved or lithographed, it is difficult to locate the individual parcels of the 1d. and 4d. values.

The 6d. is clear enough, since, apart from the supply sent anterior to 1866 and perforated 13, there was but one other consignment of this value, viz., the 1,200 lithographed, perf. 15, of February, 1878.

The supplies of the 1s. value, perf. 15, were—

1.	December, 1866 ..	..	10,000 stamps.
2.	June, 1876 ..	..	1,008 ,,
3.	December, 1876 ..	..	1,000 ,,
4.	February, 1878 ..	..	1,200 ,,
5.	November, 1878 ..	..	2,004 ,,

I can say without query that No. 1 represents the *blue*-green engraved variety, No. 4 the *pale* green lithographed, and No. 5 the *dark* green lithographed. There remain, then, Nos. 2 and 3 unaccounted for.

The comparative scarcity of the yellow-green *engraved* 1s. impels me to the conclusion that this variety formed but one of these parcels; but since no specimen existed in the book giving particulars of the consignments, the matter must still remain open. The rare 1s. yellow-green on laid paper arose, without doubt, from a sheet or two of that description being used indiscriminately in the printing.

I think there is no ground for the query of Mr. Smith that something is missing in the list of consignments between 1866 and 1871, as the source of my information on this point was very reliable.

Although Nevis possessed at the time a population of some 12,000, the percentage of whites was extremely small, and the postal requirements were very limited.—Yours faithfully,

T. MAYCOCK.

Croydon,
February 17th, 1906.

A. N. Outsider's Visit

to the Opening Exhibition of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

1905-6 Session.

SINCE my visit to the Grand Hotel, in September last (at the kind invitation of several gentlemen who were anxious to get a good press notice for their exhibits), I have been living in an atmosphere *surcharged* with stamps and stamp language, and have almost decided to become a student of Philately, *for latterly* so many of my friends have talked in what the Irishman called hieroglyphics about perfs., imperfs., and, I am almost afraid to mention, Roulette (especially *Archer* Roulette, which I fancy must be some kind of a race-horse game they play when the stamps don't turn up). I also hear a good deal about O.G., which I find on enquiry means original gum—perhaps this gum is the toothless one belonging to new issues—gum arabic, I suppose, is what is talked by the native Arabs who unfortunately have lost their teeth. Watermarks I can easily understand, living under the Manchester skies, Crown and C.C. I take to mean Crown and County Councillors, Crown and C.A. ditto and County Aldermen, and Crown and Anchor surely refers to a *Post Office*. Penny Blacks must be the delicacies manufactured at Bury and Stretford, while Penny Reds must belong to the "one-eyed steak" category.

These and other mysterious terms awakened in me a desire to be able to converse in the language, and, after a turn round the exhibits, I entered into conversation with one of the members, a clergyman, who, in reply to my query of what he considered constituted a perfect collection, absent-mindedly replied, "One which contains no threepenny-bits, coppers, or brass buttons," but on recalling his wandering mind he informed me that the Manchester Society, like most other big things, had a very small beginning. Mr. "Dawning" Beckton was one of the early lights, and Mr. Vernon Roberts the first V.R. the Society possessed. Some of the early meetings were held in the ante-chamber of a fish shop in the neighbourhood of Peter Street, which explains their old love of "penny reds"; then, with a strange consistency, they removed from the neighbourhood of *St. Peter's* to the "*Mitre*," where Mr. *Abbott* was discovered, and upon a large increase of membership forsaking the Mitre for the *Blackfriars*, they finally settled down in their present home at the Grand Hotel; and here let me remark that, although there may be a Grander Hotel, this is still a *Grand Hotel* for their purpose, and they hope to long remain under its "Theils" (tiles).

Here many members joined, to whom the success of this and past Exhibitions has been largely due; combined with Mr. Beckton's

excellent "Judgment of Paris" (prints), and his Rum-mania for Greece, and the Triangular Capes of Mr. Vernon Roberts (which the ladies did not seem to fully appreciate, no doubt preferring those of the circular variety), we have Mr. Waldegrune's—beg pardon!—Mr. *Grunewald's* (*merely a tête-bêche*) fondness for France, in which he is still "Monaco all he surveys"; Mr. Abbott still striving after Hayti, which all hope he will live to see; and a host of others who take "Modena" Countries. including Mr. Munn, keen on Australians, although since the last Test matches Australians are somewhat down; Mr. Garson, who has long been a "waiter" for rare unused Colonials, but, as waiters generally do, continues to "carry all before him": Mr. Duerst, formerly editor of the *Philatelic Journal of G. B.* (*D.*), and Mr. Coote, both strong on Roumania (so called because they rue the cost of the mania, I think); Mr. North, who is Morocco bound; Mr. Gibson, the hard-worked honorary secretary, who has never been known to Gib, and never misses to dot his V.R.I.'s, and still enjoys the entire goodwill of every member; Mr. Campbell, whose "catalogue is long," and which all hope soon to *Peruse*; Mr. Albrecht, who deserted old Nick-araguans for Chillians; Mr. Leigh, great on China and re-constructed plates: poor wearied Mr. Gee, never so happy as when getting in his sheets; Dr. Chance and his "Old Dutch," who, although absent, are not forgotten; and, lastly, Mr. Bernstein who, shows how the English were used abroad some twenty years ago; but, happily, that is a thing of the past.

In conclusion, I may say that I intend joining the recently-formed Junior Society as soon as the Manchester Branch is inaugurated, and hope, in time, to graduate into the full membership and privileges of the Manchester Society, which, judging from the intellectual looks of its members, are no mean ones.

Manchester Philatelic Society,

Grand Hotel, Manchester.

Menu.

HORS D'ŒUVRES ASSORTIE.

Potage

CONSOMME AU CROUTE A L'INFANTE.
CREME PALESTINE.

Poisson.

PAUPIETTE DE FILET DE SOLES A LA RICHE.
AIGUILLETTE DE MERLAN TARTAR.

Entree.

VOL AU VENT TOULOUSAISE.
CARREÉ DE MOUTON TYROLIENNE.

Relevee.

CONTRE FILET PIQUÉ JARDINÈRE.
POMMES MACAIRE.

Roti.

FAISAN EN COCOTTE.
SALADE.

Entremets.

SAVARIN PRINTANIÈRE.

GLACE ALHAMBRA.
GAUFRETTE.

Dessert.

COFFEE.

After which a walk may be taken in the "Grounds."

Toast List.

The King.

The Queen and Royal Family.

The Manchester Philatelic Society.

Proposed by the PRESIDENT.
Responded to by the HON. SEC.

The Visitors.

Proposed by
Responded to by MR. H. SPENCER.

Musical Programme

(WEATHER PERMITTING).

Song...."*I wouldn't leave my Little Wooden Hut for you*"....By J. H. A.

(H)airia....."*The Last Rows of Some-Hair*".....By G. B. D.

Quickstep....."*Follow on*"... By BECKT 'UN of the ORCHID SQUAD.

Coon Song....."*Will you be my Blue Mauritius*"..... By V. R.

Skirt Dance....."*O-Stara-Veve*".....By PHIL AT. E. LIZT.

"Try it on your neighbour's piano."
"Bears the Stamp of Geeniass in every bar."—*Vide Press.*

Song....."*The Happy Holmes of Salford*".....By I. N. KWEST.

Lullaby....."*Sing me to sleep*".....By WINSLOE.

Part Song....."*The Moaning of the Tied*".....By the BENEDICTS.

Finale....."*The Three Chafers*".....J. H. A., G. B. D., & N. H.

THE

Philatelic Record.

MARCH, 1906.

Editorial Notes.

POSSIBLY owing to the interest engendered by the forthcoming Exhibition, our opinion has been sought as to what constitutes a "perfect collection." This question is manifestly badly expressed and requires modification before it can receive an answer at all. In the first place we assume the collection referred to is one of adhesive postage stamps without fiscals, telegraphs, or postal stationery. To go a step further, we presume it to be a specialised collection of one or more countries, and, as such, capable of being exhibited in Classes I. to VI.

The Perfect Collection.

Given these premises, it would almost seem as though the gold medal exhibits of our leading collectors at London, 1897, and Manchester, 1899, in themselves answered the question, and it is only necessary for us to point to them.

Yet we cannot help thinking that there is, or was, room for improvement. Complete as they might be in the stamps that have actually been issued—all in perfect condition, in blocks and singles, showing every variety of design, perforation, paper, watermark and shade of colour—they were not a complete record, historically and philatelically, even of the stamps themselves.

To constitute such a record historically, we submit that the essays, proofs, and trials of all kinds ought to be shown; and philatelically, that certainly the reprints, and preferably the forgeries, should be included. Such a collection would surely appeal with increased force to the general public, and what is of far deeper importance, be of immeasurably greater interest to the student than one confined to the issued stamps alone.

Whatever the Exhibitions held since 1899 may have done, they were all lacking in this direction, and it therefore remains once again for an English Exhibition to inaugurate the new School, and this we hope will be done, even if, so far as numbers go, only to a comparatively small extent upon the present occasion. It requires a philatelist in more than name to have had the foresight to commence collecting on these lines during recent years, and for long enough to be able to compete in May; but even allowing for those who, although framing their collections in this way may not be competing, we fully anticipate seeing a few such Exhibits, and to these we would point as coming as near to the ideal as the present generation may wisely hope to attain.

Philatelic Chronology.

What we advocate is no new form of collecting, in point of fact proofs and essays were both very much sought after in the early days, until they fell into disfavour in the early eighties. Those were the days of general collecting, when adhesives, proofs, essays, telegraphs, postal stationery and fiscals, in fact, everything, whether it had gum on the back or not, was fish that came into the net. The leaders in these early days were, however, sound philatelists, may be equally as sound as those of to-day, for allowance has to be made for the fact that they were the pioneers. They included many whose names are highly honoured in the annals of philately, such as Sir Daniel Cooper, the first President, and His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C., the second President of the Philatelic Society, London. His Honour is still with us although no longer an active worker, yet during the period with which we are dealing he was very much alive and generally acknowledged to be foremost. We cannot do better, therefore, than assign to it his name and let it be known as the Philbrick Regime (1860 to 1880).

Next came an interregnum of a few years during which drastic changes were being effected, first one and then another of the secondary objects having to go until nothing but purely adhesive postals were left. In these specialism began to assert itself, and by degrees general collecting, even of postage stamps alone, became an impossibility with those who desired to frame their collections upon the ideas of the new school. Specialism reigned pure and unadulterated, growing so fast as soon to become rampant. This, in a few words, is the history of the second stage of our hobby and which we are pleased to christen the Castle Regime (1880 to 1900). Whatever the objections to this particular era may be, it cannot be denied that philately as a scientific pursuit owes everything to it. In stripping the album of all except the adhesive postal a very great deal of rubbish was undoubtedly got rid of, but like all drastic reforms some of the good things had to suffer with the bad, hence proofs, essays and postal stationery were sent to the wall. In point of fact the Castle Ministry, although strongly Conservative, effected such sweeping changes as would make our present-day Labour members shudder; but without a doubt they acted for the best, as collectors were enabled to turn their attention to the scientific side of the hobby without which philately would not be standing upon its present pedestal.

Now, however, that collectors content themselves with a limited number of countries, the reason for the dismissal of every unit except adhesives is not so strong; the readmission, therefore, of proofs and essays and to a small extent of forgeries and reprints, has already been adopted by the present Vice-President of the London Society, although we very much doubt whether the Crawford Regime will ever see the reinstatement of the other and only outstanding unit, postal stationery. However the fusion of the best part of the Philbrick and Castle Regimes is a distinct improvement upon both.

Imperium.

"We have been thumbing our gazetteers and encyclopædias, and other likely authorities, for any stray British island, or any other corner of the earth likely to be called or known by the name of 'Imperium,' but in vain. We might federate the Boers of South Africa and nickname them 'Imperium,' or the Malay States; or we might issue a series of stamps for philatelically-neglected

Burmah under that sonorous and high-sounding term. But we have not done any one of these things. And yet there lies before us a series of authentic De la Rue productions in the shape of designs of the Seychelles type, gummed, perf. 14, bearing on the label the mystic word, 'Imperium.' What does it mean? Does it mean that we are to have one series of Imperial British stamps for the common use of all portions of the British Empire, including even the mother country? If so, what a sensation it will create!"

This interesting but somewhat sensational paragraph appeared in our esteemed weekly contemporary of March 10th, under the new issue columns written by the Editor. It will have had the effect, no doubt, of puzzling a large percentage of the readers of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, who may very naturally conclude a new issue is being dealt with. We must all have our little jokes, and, we suppose, this is one of Mr. Nankivell's, written in the pages for the juniors, with the purpose of mystifying the seniors. The simple facts are that the stamps described were found amongst the proofs and essays, to part of which we alluded last month. Were they prepared for the colony which ultimately was called Uganda, but which might have been named "Imperium"?

In the lot of these proofs and essays which Mr. Nankivell has not seen, were several bearing a head and inscribed "Africa." As this head is not that of either the King or the late Queen, it is difficult indeed to say for what use they were suggested. Our friend's reference to the Boers would, it seems to us, have been more appropriate to the latter labels, rather than to those bearing the head of Queen Victoria, and inscribed "Imperium."

The late Dr. C. W. Viner.

It is with feelings of genuine and undisguised regret that we have to record the death of Dr. Viner, which occurred at Bath on the 14th instant, at the advanced age of ninety-three. Although himself disclaiming the title to be termed the *doyen* of philately, it was in fact universally accorded to him by the present generation, and very many think our old friend was fully entitled to the compliment implied in the term. A quarter of a century has elapsed since the writer first made his acquaintance, and although both of us were naturally very much younger at that time, Dr. Viner even then appeared a remarkably young old man. For fully twenty years he scarcely seemed to age at all, but during the last two years one could not fail but be struck with the fact that our old and valued friend was failing; all the same the news of his death came, as such news often does, as a shock. It was only the other day that we looked forward to welcoming him at the Exhibition.

Dr. Viner's intimate and lively interest in stamps and philatelic literature is too well known to require recapitulation; to those who would refresh their minds we would point to his portrait taken in the writer's garden specially for his biography, which appeared in Vol. XXV., p. 180. To us it only remains to dedicate these few lines to one who will long be remembered by all who knew him, who will feel with ourselves that now he has departed one of the landmarks of stamp collecting has suddenly disappeared.

Notable Philatelists.

Ernst Vicenz.

WE have often remarked upon the affinity existing between the Law and Philately but never between Philately and Architecture, although at first sight it would seem that the latter was the profession having more matters in common. The subject of our sketch this month is, however, not only a notable philatelist but also a notable architect, having succeeded in securing in addition to a philatelic gold medal nine first prizes in open competition for the plans of public buildings. Mr. Vicenz was born in the year 1865 and after having completed his scholastic education, turned his attention to the study of architecture in Hanover, ultimately settling down to practice in his birthplace, Hamburg, where he found a large field for his abilities. He commenced to collect when quite a boy and has continued to do so up to the present day; in fact in his case philately and architecture have gone hand-in-hand. Mr. Vicenz has succeeded not only in building as architect some of the most important buildings in the old free and Hanseatic town of Hamburg, but also in building up a general collection which he informs us is worth well over £2,000. In addition to his general collection he possesses a special one of Germany worth nearly as much, the Hamburg portion of which he is naturally most interested in. He showed the collection at Berlin in 1904 and obtained a gold medal. It then consisted of 156 cards containing approximately 3,800 stamps. He purposes showing it again in London this year. It has now grown to 282 cards and about 6,400 stamps.

Mr. Vicenz joined the Verein für Briefmarken Kunde in Hamburg seventeen years ago, and had the honour to be elected its President a few years since. The members are now occupied in compiling a large work on the postal history of Hamburg.

Mr. Vicenz is not married, but smilingly hinted that he might be willing to change his state if he were only fortunate enough to find a good-looking and amiable lady, possessing as a *dot* an original cover with a strip of four 9 schilling, and another with a strip of five 4 schilling, Hamburg, first issue. Our fair readers will, we hope, not treat this as a matrimonial advertisement, for great as are their charms, we fear that Mr. Vicenz's triple requirements are more difficult to meet with than The Three Graces themselves.

Notable Philatelists.



Ernst Vicenz.

Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V.

By R. B. Yardley.

IN the early days of philatelic literature it was recognised that there were two distinct types of the 5 reis and the 25 reis of Dom Pedro, namely, those in which the hair of the embossed head of the sovereign was smooth and parted, and those in which it was curly. I need only refer to the handbooks and guides of M. Moens and Messrs. Bellars & Davie of the year 1864.

In the *Philatelist* of December, 1867 (Vol. I., p. 195), a correspondent pointed out differences in the reprint of 1864 and the original of the 5 reis of Dona Maria. Again in *Le Timbre Poste* of February, 1870 (Vol. VIII., p. 12), M. Moens mentioned that he had discovered several types of the 5 reis of Dom Pedro with smooth hair and of the 25 reis blue with the hair curly, and in the *Le Timbre Poste* of the following month Dr. Legrand gave a detailed description of five varieties of the 5 reis; he also referred to the two varieties of the 25 reis with curly hair, one being the well-known variety with fine network and the other the variety, or rather group of varieties, in which the network is "coarse." The fine network is really the intersection of two series of curved white lines, in each of which the lines are separated by equal distance, while in the "coarse network" varieties the single lines of the "fine network" are replaced by double curved lines drawn very close to one another. It is now well known that there are really four varieties of the 25 reis with "coarse network," each printed from a distinct die, and although the differences in the several dies are small and not noticeable without close examination, yet they are such that they cannot have been caused by mere retouches of an original die. In his description of the five varieties of the 5 reis, Dr. Legrand gives the numbers of the pearls within the circle as 75, 76, 76, 81, and 89 respectively. It is evident that Dr. Legrand was under the erroneous impression that these several varieties or types existed in conjunction on one or more "plates," which was, in fact, the view generally held until a true description of the process actually employed for producing the embossed stamps was published by Dr. Anachoreta and subsequently amplified by Mr. J. N. Marsden in articles and papers to which I refer later.

The Rev. R. B. Earée wrote a very careful and well-thought-out paper entitled "The Stamps of Portugal," published in the eleventh volume of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (1873, pp. 109, 122, etc.), in which he gives his own description of five varieties of the 5 reis of Dom Pedro with straight hair, and I may say that they do not altogether

accord with those of Dr. Legrand's list. The discrepancies I deal with later. Mr. Earée failed to distinguish the two dies of the 25 reis blue of Dom Pedro with the straight hair, but he claimed to have discovered two varieties of the 5 reis curly hair and also two varieties of the 25 reis rose of Dom Pedro, curly hair, and apparently he had not come across specimens of the two styles of network on the stamps of 25 reis of Dom Pedro with curly hair. The two types of the embossed 5 reis of Dom Luis were also distinguished and described by Mr. Earée. The second edition of the *Stamp Collector's Handbook* (1878), by the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, lists the two varieties of the 25 reis of Dom Pedro, straight hair, as well as the "five types" of the 5 reis straight hair and the varieties of the 25 reis blue, curly hair, with "fine net" and "coarse net." The "Remarks" on the issues of Dom Pedro contain the erroneous statement, "five dies side by side are repeated to make the sheet."

I will now refer to a most important publication which may be regarded as the source of official information as regards the history of and processes employed for the production of the early Portuguese stamps, viz., an article by Dr. Anachoreta, of Lisbon, on the first issue of Portugal, published in the *Bulletin Official* of June, 1895, of the Lausanne Philatelic Society. Dr. Anachoreta had at one time held a position in the Lisbon Mint, where all the postage stamps of Portugal were printed, and I believe that this article contained the first description of the process actually employed for the production of the embossed stamps. The next addition to our knowledge of the dies employed for the Portuguese stamps is to be found in a paper by Herr O. Wassermann, published in the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* (April, 1900), "Die typen der Marken von Portugal zu 25 Reis Emission 1856 und 1857," in which he distinguished and illustrated six types of the 25 reis (blue and rose) of Dom Pedro, curly hair, for each of which a distinct die must have been used.

In the following month, Mr. M. P. Castle read before the Philatelic Society of London a most important paper entitled "Notes on the Stamps of Portugal." This paper, which is published in the tenth volume of the *London Philatelist* (see pages 173 and 199), marks a great advance in the study of the various types of the early stamps of this country and, further, contains a useful summary of Dr. Anachoreta's paper above referred to. Among other things, it cleared up several points relating to the dies used for the 5 reis of Dona Maria, as to which great confusion formerly existed, and proves beyond all question that two distinct dies were used for the issued stamps of this denomination, one of which was subsequently employed for the Reprints of 1864. It further describes very clearly the differences in the several dies of the 25 reis of Dom Pedro, curly hair, as of Dom Luis; and as Mr. Castle had been in correspondence with Herr O. Wassermann on the subject of the former, his explanations of these minutiæ and of the results of his examination, eye-aching as he truly terms it, are most material.

Mr. Castle's paper, which related only to the issues of 1853 to 1873, was followed by an exhaustive work by Mr. J. N. Marsden—"The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal"—which runs through many numbers of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth volumes of the *London Philatelist*. Mr. Marsden is justly recognised as the authority *par*

excellence on the stamps of Portugal and its Colonies, and this treatise of his must ever remain a leading work on the issues of Portugal from 1853 down to 1903. It comprises the history of the postage stamps from their inception and incorporates all the earlier materials and information to which I have referred and also the results of Mr. Marsden's own researches.

It is unfortunate, however, that Mr. Marsden's paper is not illustrated, and although Mr. Castle's notes are accompanied by a page of illustrations of some of the early stamps of the country, they are only of the sizes of the original stamps and therefore are not of much assistance. Moreover, so far as I am aware, no useful illustrations of the several types of the 5 reis of Dom Pedro, straight hair, have ever been published in any work or journal, and it is difficult for collectors to follow the verbal descriptions of the small differences which distinguish the several types of the early stamps without clear and enlarged illustrations. These have been provided in the case of the embossed stamps of Dom Luis I. of 1870 and the following years, printed from the dies of Senhor Campos as an accompaniment to a paper by Mr. Robert Ehrenbach—"Notes on the Straight-Label Issues and of Portugal (1870)"—which was read by him before the Philatelic Society on the 11th April, 1902, and published in the *London Philatelist* of August, 1902 (Vol. XI., page 182). It is an interesting piece of original work, involving close examination and accurate measurement of numerous specimens. The object of this present paper is to provide collectors with clear and enlarged illustrations of the types of the earlier issues with a few explanatory notes. No claim is made for any originality in the following notes, which, except as to a few trifling remarks, are a *resumé* of the articles and papers to which I have already referred.

For a full appreciation of the nature of the several types of the various stamps of the group comprised in this paper, it is important to have a clear idea of the process by which they were produced, and I cannot do better than give the following quotation from Mr. Marsden's paper above referred to (*vide London Philatelist*, Vol. XII., page 101):—

"As stated by Dr. Anachoreta, the first engraver to the Mint, Senhor Francisco Borja Freire, was entrusted with the arrangements for the first issue, after the use of stamps for prepaying correspondence had been officially decided upon, and was sent on a special mission to England to study the question. The result was that two machines for printing and embossing stamps at the same time were ordered from Messrs. Dryden Brothers, Lambeth, the same firm that supplied the English Government with machines for producing the early English embossed postage stamps. These machines are still to be seen in the Lisbon Mint, and were used for printing all the relief issues of Portugal and the Colonies up to a comparatively recent period. Dr. Anachoreta states that the machine was worked by manual labour, which at so early a period was probable; I myself saw it in work in the year 1886, and it was then being worked by steam power.

"At first the machines could only produce twenty-four stamps to the sheet, but subsequently—at what period is uncertain, but most probably for the 1866 issue—they were altered so as to produce twenty-eight stamps to the sheet, and the marks of the alteration are still to

be seen in the machines. When I saw the machines at work, the die, a movable one, descended and printed and embossed only one stamp at a time, the paper underneath having its position altered by a man who worked with a couple of small hand-levers, one for the vertical and the other for the horizontal movement. The sheet was thus moved to receive the impressions until complete—six horizontal rows of four stamps—when it was withdrawn and another blank sheet substituted. If the workman delayed to move the sheet between two descents of the die, the result was a double impression. This delay frequently occurred in the last stamp of the sheet, when a fresh sheet was being got ready to place in the machine. Double relief impressions, as Mr. Castle explains, occurred when two sheets were inadvertently placed in the machine at the same time, the lower one receiving the embossing only. This sheet put into the machine a second time would thus appear with two embossings.

"It is interesting to note that the colours employed for the first issue were the same as those in vogue in England at the time, but allotted to different values. A red stamp for official use was authorised, Senhor Freire probably hearing of the existence of the 1d. V.R. in England, but the die was never prepared, and consequently no stamps were ever printed for this purpose."

During the last Christmas vacation I spent a few days at Lisbon, and thanks to Mr. Marsden's influence, I was permitted to visit the Mint in his company. This has enabled me to understand many things in connection with the later as well as the early issues of Portugal and its Colonies, but in these notes I will confine my remarks to the machines employed for the production of the embossed stamps. The attendant who conducted us over the various departments informed us that the Government acquired *three* of Messrs. Dryden's presses, and that from one or other of them, the whole of the embossed stamps, including even those of the Colonies, of the type of 1886 were printed. There is no question of plates or separate clichés for the *embossed* stamps; each stamp was printed one at a time from a single die, which descended vertically on the sheet. The sheets were placed in a tray, in the bottom of which was laid some strong cardboard, and the tray was worked into its successive positions under the die by two hand-levers, each advance being controlled by a pin which worked along a zigzag slot in a brass plate attached to the press. The tray, when I saw it, contained a piece of cardboard on which were clearly visible, blind impressions corresponding to a sheet (or, if my recollection is correct, two sheets, *i.e.*, four vertical columns, each of fourteen stamps) of one of the straight-label stamps of Dom Luis. The attendant informed us that these blind impressions were made on the occasion of striking off some reprints. No such controlling apparatus could have been used in printing the Six Pence, Ten Pence, and One Shilling embossed stamps of the United Kingdom;* it is well known that the latter stamps are impressed very irregularly on the sheets—frequently overlapping one another, a condition which is hardly ever found in the embossed stamps of Portugal. I say "hardly ever," because I possess

* *Vide* "A History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles," Wright & Creeke. Philatelic Society (page 57).

a vertical pair of the 25 reis of Dom Luis of 1862-1864, in which the two stamps just touch one another. Further, doubly-printed impressions of some of the straight-label stamps of Dom Luis and of the Colonial issues of 1886 are also known; but in the last-mentioned cases it is generally accepted that they were caused by the passing of the sheet, or a portion of it, twice under the die. Possibly this may be the explanation of my specimens of the 25 reis of Dom Luis of 1862-1864; on the other hand, it may be that the controlling plate was temporarily removed from the press and the sheets moved by hand, as in the case of the embossed stamps of Great Britain.

The controlling apparatus attached to the Lisbon presses were originally constructed to produce sheets of twenty-four stamps in six horizontal rows of four, and subsequently the apparatus was altered so as to produce an additional row of four stamps on each pane. Complete panes of the original stamps of certain values of the period 1853-1866 are still in existence, *e.g.*, the 5 reis of Dom Pedro, curly hair, and the 25 reis of Dom Luis of 1862-1864, and in all of these there are only twenty-four stamps; but the reprints of 1885-1886 of the same stamps, as well as of the other early embossed stamps, are always found in sheets of twenty-eight. There is another point in relation to the sheets of the early stamps to which I will refer. In examining blocks and strips of the stamps of the first two reigns and of Dom Luis prior to 1866, one cannot fail to observe differences in the alignment and spacing of the stamps: in some cases it will be seen that all the stamps of each row are in practically one horizontal level, while in others the first and third stamps of the horizontal rows are raised about 2mm. above the level of the second and fourth stamps. In some of the complete sheets which I have seen, the stamps in the several rows were all level, while in other sheets the first and third stamps in every row were raised above the second and fourth. These peculiarities point to the work of the respective controlling apparatus of the several printing presses. I may further mention that when the controlling apparatus was altered (in 1866 ?) so as to allow the printing of twenty-eight stamps on the sheets, the alignment and also the horizontal spacing of the stamps were varied: it will be found that the stamps on the sheets of 1866 and subsequent years are in practically horizontal rows and at nearly equal distances from one another. Moreover, the extreme width measured horizontally across the sheets between the external margin of the first and fourth stamps of each row was some seven or eight millimetres less in the sheets of 1866 and following years than in the sheets of the earlier years. This is apparent on comparing the original sheet of any of the early stamps with a sheet of the corresponding reprint of 1886.

(To be continued).

Great Britain.

Notes on the Stamps for Official Use.

By I. J. Bernstein.

Read before the Manchester Philatelic Society, March 9th, 1906.

THE idea of having Official stamps or special stamps for the use of the different Government Offices is as old as the idea of prepaying postage by means of stamps, and simultaneously with the preparation of the first stamp for issue to the public a special stamp was prepared for official use, and is known as the V.R. For some reason or other, although actually printed, these were never put into use, and belong to the category of unissued varieties. As, however, a collection is not considered complete without them and occasional copies have passed through the post,* they are included in my notes.

The general design is the same as the penny black of 1840, only that the Maltese crosses have been removed from the upper labels on the roller impression and the letters V. and R. substituted. The plate



was prepared exactly as that for the ordinary stamp, even to the inscription in the margin which, you will remember, reads "price 1d. per label, 1s. per row of 12, £1 per sheet," etc. This inscription is curious, considering that the stamps were for Government use only, and never intended to be sold; the attention of the authorities was called to it, but somehow, although a considerable number of sheets were printed, it was never altered.

The paper and colour was identical with the ordinary issue. One plate only was prepared and was lettered A instead of being numbered, and about 5,000 sheets were printed. A quantity were sent out as specimen stamps, without any surcharge, and the bulk—some 3,302 sheets—were destroyed on the 25th of January, 1843; the plate itself was destroyed in 1850.

All official correspondence therefore was prepaid by ordinary stamps, but as these had to be paid for in cash at the post office by the officials, and the authorities only refunded the amount thus spent once a quarter, it was decided in October, 1882, to issue special stamps to be used for official purposes only and which could be obtained simply by

* Most of the postmarked specimens of the V.R. are trial cancellations; the number which went through the post was infinitesimal, and even they only did so by reason of being mistaken for the ordinary one penny black by the P.O. officials.—Ed.

requisitioning them. For a very brief period, the exact date of which is unknown, unused official stamps were on sale at Somerset House at face value. The general public, stamp dealers, and collectors seem to have been absolutely ignorant of this arrangement, as mint copies have always been difficult to procure and have realised very high prices.

The way these stamps were specially prepared was twofold. The ordinary current stamp was either overprinted or perforated in a manner which I will describe as I treat of them.

I do not propose to deal with the stamps as they were issued, but will follow a much simpler plan of dealing with the issues of each department separately. In the first place, therefore, let me give a list of the departments using official stamps in the order in which I propose to take them.

Inland Revenue.
Government Parcels.
Office of Works.
War Office.
Board of Education.
Admiralty.
Royal Household.
Board of Trade.

Inland Revenue.

These stamps were issued to the Inland Revenue officials in the provinces for franking all correspondence excepting that to London. Letters to and from the head office passed free. London only used stamps on foreign letters, as such could not be franked except by means of postage stamps. The stamps were overprinted in sans serif capitals varying in size according to the size of the stamp overprinted.

The first issue consisted of the ½d. green, 1880, light and dark shade; 1d. lilac, sixteen dots; 6d. grey, Plate 18. The ½d. was issued on the 28th October, 1882, and was used up to May, 1885. The variation in shade follows that of the ordinary ½d., showing that several printings were made. The 1d. was issued on the 27th September, 1882. Although at this date the 1d. with fourteen dots were still on sale at some post offices none were on hand at Somerset House and the overprint was only applied to the sixteen-dot variety. This stamp is by far the commonest of all the officials, remaining in use for twenty years. During this period no doubt many electros for the surcharge were used and we find at least three distinct thicknesses of type, ranging from a very thin at first to a bold thick type in the later issues. The shades







of lilac vary as they did in the ordinary stamp, and every control letter from A to X (excepting probably the error N/O) can be found. A

complete set of these controls would form a very valuable addition to a collection.

6d. grey, Plate 18, was issued overprinted on the 30th November, 1882, and remained in use until 1902. The ordinary stamp was superseded by the 6d. lilac surcharged 6d. in red in 1883 and the stock in hand of the grey instead of being destroyed was used up for these officials: hence we find here the only instance of an ordinary stamp being rarer than the same stamp surcharged for official purposes. Such a large stock was made that it was not exhausted even in July, 1901, when the 6d. Jubilee was issued overprinted. This change was rendered necessary by the proclamation in the *London Gazette* of April 19th, 1901, demonetizing the stamps issued prior to the Jubilee issue. The stock on hand of the 6d. grey was destroyed.

On March 12th, 1885, the current 2½d., namely, the 2½d. lilac of 1884, was overprinted, no doubt for foreign correspondence. At the same time were also issued the following:—

1s., 1884.
5s., on bleuté.
10s., „
£1, wmk. three crowns.

These three last high values are of very great rarity, as they were but seldom employed on letters; the majority of them being used in the prepayment of letters or circulars in bulk in the following manner:— The circulars were made up into bundles of say sixty 1d. ones or 120 ½d. or multiples thereof and, instead of each one bearing a 1d. or ½d. stamp, a stamp of the value corresponding to the total postage of the bundle was affixed to a form which was handed over a post office counter with the circulars. The circulars were then stamped "Paid"; the stamp on the form was cancelled and sent into the Accounts Branch and afterwards destroyed, as are the telegraph forms. That all were not so treated we know, but the officials evidently were not cognisant of the monetary value of these stamps until some years later, as the leakages of these high values at first occurred in but isolated instances. Later on the high values in use came out in much larger numbers, but the supervision even then must have been fairly stringent, as none of the values over 1s. of the Inland Revenue officials are by any means common. Edinburgh and Glasgow seem to have been the worst offenders, as most of them, as also the £5 telegraphically used, bear the postmarks of these towns.

About 1886 to 1887 the bleuté of the ordinary 5s. and 10s. stamps became fainter and finally disappeared, the stamps being printed on pure white paper. These in course of time received the official surcharge, but as this change was one of which the authorities made no record it is impossible to give the date of the issue of the official stamps on white paper.

When the stock of ½d. was exhausted in May, 1885, a fresh supply was overprinted on the then current stamps, the ½d. of 1884, the colour having been changed in that year to slate. These lasted till January, 1888, and the ½d. stamp having again in the meantime been altered the fresh supply issued on this date came out on the new stamp, the vermilion-red, the overprint remaining the same. All controls from A to Q are found.

In 1888 the error of printing the £1 lilac-brown on the fiscal paper, watermark three orbs, instead of on the ordinary paper, watermark three crowns, was made and some of these were overprinted I.R. and issued in 1890. Curiously enough the £1 crowns I.R. is rarer than the £1 orbs, whilst the reverse is the case in the ordinary stamps. This endorses somewhat my suggestion that the P.O. officials gradually acquired philatelic knowledge. At the same time, this stamp together with the £1 crowns and the 10s. and 5s. on bleuté are probably the rarest of the officials. "Specimen" stamps of the two £1's quite recently brought £6 10s. each at auction.

The design of the 1s. having been altered in 1887 the new stamp was adopted for the officials on the 15th March, 1889, and on this stamp we find two distinct thicknesses of overprint. One can also find the L of official with the tailpiece broken, and this constitutes the first minor variety.

The 2½d. I.R. was also brought into conformity with the ordinary current set on the 20th October, 1891, by the adaptation of the lilac on blue Jubilee stamp.

The £1 was altered from lilac-brown to green in 1891; the change of colour in the official stamp followed suit on the 15th April, 1892. An interesting variety is found on this stamp. The second stamp of the second row, corner letters BB, has only one full stop instead of two in the letters I.R.

From this date, 1892 until 1900, no change occurred. In the latter part of 1900 the ½d. stamp, to conform with the regulations of the postal union, was again changed to blue-green, and the official stamp in this colour made its appearance.

In July, 1901, the 6d. Jubilee issue was issued overprinted. On this stamp the minor variety of broken tail-piece to L is found. In



November, 1901, the stock of the 1s. value being exhausted, a temporary supply of the 1s. red and green, then in use, was made. I say temporary supply because the plates for the King's head stamp of this value being in preparation, 2,400 only were printed.

In February, 1902, the ½d., 1d. and 2½d. King's head came into use as officials, and in May, 1902, the 1s., 5s., 10s. and £1.

The criminal proceedings, instituted by the Government in June, 1903, against three persons for stealing and receiving Government stamps, acted as a very salutary warning to all officials. The fear of being involved in this prosecution, and the increased stringency of the supervision, effectually stopped from that date any leakages, and consequently the 5s., 10s. and £1 King I.R. official are practically unprocurable. The authorities, too, adopted a further safeguard. All stamps on forms, telegraph or otherwise, that were returned to be

destroyed, were defaced beyond redemption by passing an ink roller over them.



In the 1904 catalogues, mention was made of the 6d. King stamp overprinted I.R. official. His Royal Highness, however, in the paper he read before the Philatelic Society, London, on the 4th March, 1904, distinctly states and goes out of his way to emphasize the fact that this stamp had not then been issued or made. On the 12th May an order was promulgated stopping the use of all officials, and instructions given that all in stock should be sent to London to be destroyed. It was therefore assumed that this stamp was never printed or used, but I am able to illustrate an undoubtedly genuine copy that passed through the post. His Royal Highness' paper must



have been written some time before he read it, as the Warrant for the printing of these stamps was issued on February 18th, 1904, and the stock delivered on the 10th of March. That this stamp was never issued for *general* use is evidenced by the fact that only three copies are known and they all bear the postmark of May 14th, 1904—the day on which all the stock of official stamps were destroyed.

Reference List.

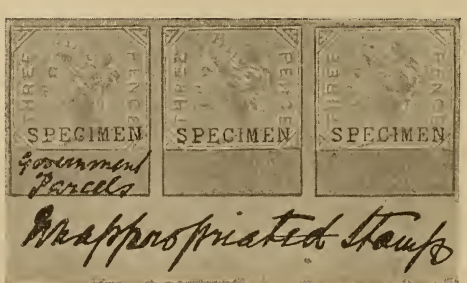
27th Sept., 1882	... 1d. (1882)	...	lilac.
28th Oct., 1882	... ½d. (1880)	...	green.
30th Nov., 1882	... 6d. (1882)	...	grey. Plate 18.
12th Mar., 1885	... 1s. (1884)	...	green.
,, ,,	... 5s. (1884)	...	rose on bleuté.
,, ,,	... 10s. (1884)	...	blue ,,
,, ,,	... £1 (1884)	...	wmk. three crowns.
1887	... 5s. (1884)	...	rose on white paper.
,,	... 10s. (1884)	...	blue ,, ,,
January, 1888	... ½d. (1887)	...	vermilion.
15th Mar., 1889	... 1s. (1887)	...	green.
,, 1890	... £1 (1888)	...	wmk. three orbs.
20th Oct., 1891	... 2½d. (1887)	...	lilac on blue.
15th April, 1892	... £1 (1891)	...	green.

	1900	... ½d.	(1900)	...	blue-green.
July,	1901	... 6d.	(1887)	...	lilac on rose.
November,	1901	... 1s.	(1900)	...	green and carmine.
February,	1902	... ½d.	...	...	green, King's Head.
,,	,,	... 1d.	...	...	carmine, ,,
,,	,,	... 2½d.	...	...	blue, ,,
May,	1902	... 1s.	...	...	green and carm. ,,
,,	,,	... 5s.	...	...	carmine, ,,
,,	,,	... 10s.	...	..	blue, ,,
,,	,,	... £1	...	...	green, ,,
14th May,	1904	... 6d.	...	...	lilac, ,,

Government Parcels.

I have for convenience styled the stamps that come under this heading a department, but as a matter of fact they were issued to all departments, even the head office, for prepaying official parcels. The reason for this is found in the Act of Parliament establishing the Parcels Post. Letters, as you know, are sent over the various railway systems by contract. Owing either to the tremendous Parliamentary power held by the railways, or to the superior intelligence of those controlling their business arrangements, the Act of Parliament provided that the Post Office should pay them on all parcels 55 per cent. of the postage paid and not pay for the bulk by weight. By this arrangement the railway company scored heavily. A register is kept of all parcels sent out and the amount paid thereon and this is open to the inspection of the railway officials. Hence if a parcel were simply marked "officially paid," irrespective of amount as was done in the case of letters, the amount due to the companies could not be determined. To avoid payment where possible it was directed that all official parcels up to 3lbs. should be sent by letter post and therefore free. Consequently the parcels post rate being 9d. for over 3 and under 5lbs., and 1s. for over 5 and under 7lbs. only two stamps were required.

It had been evidently the intention of the authorities to issue a distinct stamp, using what is called the unappropriated die for this purpose. I am able to illustrate an essay with the word "Government parcel" in manuscript on the label prepared to receive the words denoting the specific use to which these stamps were to be put to.



The idea fell through and overprinting the postage stamps in black either at the top, bottom or centre, according to the design, was

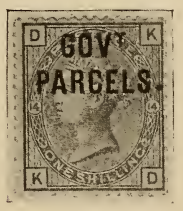
resorted to. We illustrate three essays, the type of overprint on the third stamp being the one adopted.







The 1s. orange-brown was prepared in July, 1883. Both Plates 13 and 14 were in use at the time, and both received the surcharge, but Plate 13 evidently in much larger quantities than 14, as the latter is considerably the rarer of the two. The trial printing that was made in the new larger type had a big fullstop after the word "parcels," but as it gave the overprint a heavy appearance was never issued and is consequently only found unused and on Plate 14.



Trial Print.



Issued Stamp.

Surcharged Govt. Parcels. The 1s., Plates 13 and 14, were issued together with the 9d. green, a value that was revived for Parcels Post purposes on the 1st of August, 1883. In 1886 the rate having been simplified by charging 1½d. for every pound instead of 3d. for every 2lbs. after the first, the 1½d. lilac and 6d. green of the unified series received the overprint and were issued on the 30th April, 1886. As in the case of the I.R.'s, the then current stamp was always overprinted as the stock became exhausted, and thus we find the—

1½d. bi-coloured Jubilee issue appeared on 29th October, 1887.
6d. ,, ,, ,, 19th December, 1887.
9d. ,, ,, ,, 21st August, 1888.
1s. green Jubilee issue appeared on 25th March, 1890.

On the 24th October, 1891, the 2d. of this series received the overprint, the primary reason for which was to pay the registration fee. It was, until the scale of charges was reduced in 1897 from 1½d. to 1d. for the second pound, a fairly rare stamp, but as it then came in very useful for parcels over 1lb. it has since become one of the commonest.

In September, 1892, the 4½d. stamp was issued to the public chiefly for the prepayment of parcels weighing 2lbs., and was simultaneously overprinted for Government purposes. The afore-mentioned change in the rate, which occurred in 1897, naturally necessitated the preparation of 1d. Government parcel stamp, and it made its appearance on the 1d. lilac in the autumn of that year. Probably the earliest control letter that can be found is T. On this stamp an error occurs, the

surcharge being inverted. One of our foremost philatelic writers has declared this to be unparalleled in the history of the stamps of this country. Since that has been written, an exactly similar error has been made on another stamp of this series, namely, the next stamp that came to be overprinted, the 1s. red and green which superseded the 1s. green in November, 1900. I need hardly say that both are exceedingly rare, especially the latter! Minor varieties occur. Nearly all preceding stamps can be found with the dot under the T of Govt., either to the left or to the right, or altogether omitted; an inverted L in place of T (this is probably due to an arm of the T being broken off*); the downstroke of the T and the dot joined spoiling the symmetry; a small P in the word parcels and inverted S in the same word. I mention these here because they, with the exception of the inverted S on the 9d. value, do not seem to occur on the King's head issue which now follow.

These were issued as occasion arose:—6d., Feb., 1902; 2d., May, 1903; 9d., September, 1902; 1d., November, 1902; and 1s., December, 1902; and all remained in use until the 12th of May, 1904.

The 1½d. being no longer useful for Parcels Post purposes was not overprinted; the 4½d. stamp of course, had been entirely discarded.

A most curious thing to note in these stamps is the fact that although from its inception 3d. had been the common factor in the Parcels Post rates, a 3d. stamp overprinted Govt. parcels was never issued, although to the ordinary man it would seem to have been almost a necessity.†

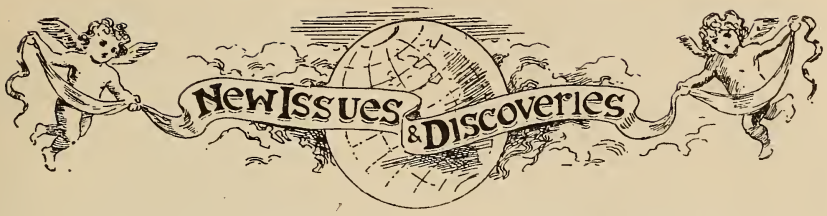
Reference List.

1st August, 1883	...	9d. (1883)	...	green.
,, ,,	...	1s. (1881)	...	orange-brown. Plate 13.
,, ,,			...	,, ,, 14.
30th April, 1886	...	1½d. (1884)	...	lilac.
,, ,,	...	6d. (1884)	...	green.
29th Oct., 1887	...	1½d. (1887)	...	purple and green.
19th Dec., 1887	...	6d. (1887)	...	lilac on rose.
21st Aug., 1888	...	9d. (1887)	...	purple and blue.
25th Mar., 1890	...	1s. (1887)	...	green.
24th Oct., 1891	...	2d. (1887)	...	green and carmine.
September, 1892	...	4½d. (1892)	...	green and scarlet.
1897	...	1d. (1882)	...	lilac.
November, 1900	...	1s. (1900)	...	green and carmine.
February, 1902	...	6d. ...	...	lilac, King's Head.
May, 1902	...	2d. ...	...	green and carm., ,,
September, 1902	...	9d. ...	...	purple and blue, ,,
November, 1902	...	1d. ...	...	carmine, ,,
December, 1902	...	1s. ...	...	green and carm., ,,

* In which case it is not a letter L at all.—Ed.

† The reason is, we think, found in the explanation already given that parcels up to 3lbs. in weight were from the outset sent as letters, and possibly all small parcels up to 1lb. in weight are still so sent.—Ed.

(To be concluded.)



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 Somaliland.—A portion of the 2 annas value of the King's Head Service stamps purchased by Mr. Ewen was found by him to be on multiple watermark paper. It has hitherto only been listed upon the first paper, nor have we seen a used specimen, all the postmarked copies we have seen up to the present being with single Crown and CA.

Adhesive.
Official Stamp.
Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
2a. violet and dull lilac. Surcharged "O.H.M.S."

British South Africa.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have discovered a sheet of the recently issued 1s. "Victoria Falls" issue with one of the horizontal lines of perforation omitted, forming six vertical pairs without perforation between.



Adhesive.
1s. blue-green. Variety, imperf. horizontally.

Gambia.—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. that the 2d., 4d., and 6d. have been issued with the new watermark.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2d. orange and mauve.
4d. brown and ultramarine.
6d. sage-green and carmine.

India. Holkar.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 3 annas has received the "Service" overprint. The ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas are already listed.



Adhesive.
Official stamp.
3a. violet. Surcharged "Service" in black.

Leeward Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the ½d. value has been issued with multiple watermark.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. lilac and green.

New South Wales.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt shows us two very distinct shades of the 6d. Crown and A, perf. 12 × 11½, orange and orange-yellow.

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 9d.

Adhesive.
9d. brown and blue. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.

Orange River Colony.—*Ewen's Weekly* mentions the 1d. value upon multiple watermark paper—the first to come from this Colony.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1d. rose-red.

South Australia.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 1d. value has been seen with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

1d. rosine. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12 × 11½.

Transvaal.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of the issue of the 4d. and 2s. upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesives.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

4d. chocolate and black.
2s. black and yellow.

Trinidad.—We have been shown the 6d. on multiple watermark paper.

Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

6d. lilac and black.

Victoria.—The 4d. value is the latest to be issued upon the new paper. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a specimen.

Adhesive.

4d. olive-bistre. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.

Western Australia.—The 5d. value chronicled in November of last year has not had a very long life, as Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us this stamp on the new paper.

Adhesive.

5d. olive-yellow. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.

Foreign Countries.

Belgium.—We see by the *Monthly Journal* that a new value has been added to the current set of Parcel Post stamps.

Adhesive.

Parcel Post stamp.

1fr. 10c. deep rose. Centre and value in black.

German Empire.—We have the 30pf. and 5m. with new watermark.

Adhesives.

30pf. black and orange on buff. Watermarked.
5m. lake and black. ,,

KIAUTSCHOU.—The 1 dollar is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

Adhesive.

1 dollar blue. Watermarked.

OFFICES IN MOROCCO.—The above firm also send us the surcharged 3pf.

Adhesive.

3c. on 3pf. brown. Watermarked.

OFFICES IN TURKEY.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the surcharged 40pf. and 5m. are now on the new paper.

Adhesives.

2pf. on 40pf. black and carmine.
25pf. on 5m. lake and black.

Hungary.—Certain values of the current set are now appearing perforated 15. The *Monthly Journal* lists those below.

Adhesives.

2f. olive-yellow. Perf. 15.
5f. emerald. ,,
20f. brown. ,,
60f. grey-green. ,,

Liberia.—Listing the new sets below, for which we are indebted to Mr. Henry L. Hayman, we give on another page some fuller particulars. We illustrate six of the most interesting designs.













Adhesives.

1c. (African elephant) black and green.
2c. (head of Mercury) black and carmine.
5c. (chimpanzee) black and dark blue.
10c. (plantain eater) black and maroon.
15c. (agama lizard) dark green and purple.
20c. (great egret) black and orange.
25c. (coin of same value) grey and blue.
30c. (figure of value) violet.
50c. (Liberian flag) black and dark green.
75c. (Liberian hippopotamus) black and chocolate-brown.
1 dollar (head of Liberty) grey and pink.
2 dollars (Mandingoes) black and dark green.
5 ,, (head of President Barclay and Executive Mansion) dark grey and maroon.

Adhesives.

Official stamps.

1c. (African elephant) black and green. Surcharged O.S in red.
2c. (head of Mercury) black and carmine. Surcharged O.S. in blue.
5c. (chimpanzee) black and dark blue. Surcharged O.S. in black.
10c. (plantain eater) black and dull purple. Surcharged O.S. in red.
15c. (agama lizard) black and chocolate. Surcharged O.S. in black.
20c. (great egret) black and dark green. Surcharged O.S. in red.
25c. (coin of same value) grey and purple. Surcharged O.S. in blue.
30c. (figure of value) dark brown. Surcharged O.S. in black.
50c. (Liberian flag) green and brown-orange. Surcharged O.S in green.
75c. (Liberian hippopotamus) black and light blue. Surcharged O.S. in black.
1 dollar (head of Liberty) grey and dark green. Surcharged O.S. in red.
2 dollars (Mandingoes) black and dark green, and black and purple. Surcharged O.S. in blue.
5 dollars (head of President Barclay and Executive Mansion) dark grey and orange. Surcharged O.S. in black.

Montenegro.—Messrs. Pemberton & Co. send us two varieties of perforation they have discovered in values of the 1874 and 1898 issues, the 10 nov. blue, perf. 12 × 10½, and the 25 nov. indigo, perf. 10½; both are used.

To the *Monthly Journal* we are indebted for the following particulars. The ordinary and Postage Due stamps of 1902 and the Returned Acknowledgment label have been overprinted with a surcharge consisting of words in Russian at top and right, "Constitution" at left, and "1905" at foot, in red or in black, as below.

Adhesives.

1h. ultramarine, red surcharge.
2h. mauve, black ,,
5h. green, red ,,
10h. rosine, black ,,
25h. blue, red ,,
50h. grey-green, ,, ,,
1kr. purple-brown, ,, ,,
2kr. bistre, ,, ,,
5kr. dull orange, black ,,

Postage Due stamp.

5h. orange, black surcharge.
10h. sage-green, red ,,
25h. mauve, black ,,
50h. emerald, ,, ,,
1kr. greenish grey ,, ,,

Returned Acknowledgment stamp.

25h. orange and rosine, black surcharge.

Nicaragua.—It is stated in the *Monthly Journal* that the 6c., 10c., 15c., and 1 and 2 pesos of the new issue have been issued as below; also that there are six more values of the Official set—the 5c. and 10c. of which we listed in February.



Adhesives.

Surcharged "B. Dpto. Zelaya" in black.
6c. slate.
10c. yellow-brown.
15c. olive-grey.
1p. black.

Official stamps.

1c. green.
2c. rose.
20c. red,
1p. carmine.
2p. violet.
5p. black.

Paraguay.—Since listing the 1, 2, and 5c. several months back, we have heard of no other values of the Official stamps; *Ewen's Weekly* now states that the 10c. has been issued.

Adhesive.

Official stamp.

10c. yellow-brown.

Roumania.—The Charity stamps mentioned in our last proving a success, two more sets of four varieties have made their appearance. As before, there are four values, all for Inland Postage, and all sold at a premium. Mr. Arthur Wm. Rothchild, our correspondent in Bucharest, writes as follows:—

"As you will see from the enclosed specimens, the Roumanian Post Office has really issued the contemplated two other sets of Charity stamps, each set consisting of the same four Inland values as the first lot, and, naturally, printed in the same four colours respectively, and sold to the 'kind' public at the same prices, viz.:—

3 bani brown,	sold at	..	10 bani.
5 ,, green,	,,	..	15 ,,
10 ,, carmine,	,,	..	20 ,,
15 ,, lilac,	,,	..	25 ,,
33 bani face value,		sold for	70 bani.

The surplus of 37 centimes going to the

charity funds of the two institutions previously pointed out to you, viz., the '*Policlinica*' and the '*Tesatorea*,' both under the patronage of the Queen of Roumania.

"The first of these two fresh 'creations' represents Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, in the national dress of this country, nursing a wounded sufferer, and bears the inscription, 'Rana legată si lacrămile sterse, Elisabeth' ('The wound dressed and the tears wiped away, Elisabeta'). This stamp refers to the 'Policlinica.'

"The other design, bearing reference to the 'Tesătorea' (spinner, weaver), shows us the Queen (Carmen Sylva) in the same costume as aforesaid, seated at a weaving-loom, and the motto chosen by the Sovereign Lady for this stamp reads as follows:—'Vătorul Tărei-l tese femeea, Elisabeta' ('Woman weaves the future of the country, Elizabeth'), signifying to all appearance that 'the activity of woman contributes greatly to the future welfare of a country'!

"It may interest you to learn that the first set of Charity stamps, already chronicled by the *Record*, is entirely sold out.

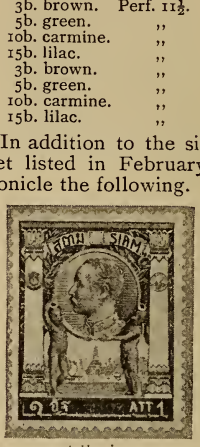
"These two additional sets were issued on the 5th March instant."

We hardly think it necessary to illustrate these productions.

Adhesives.

3b. brown.	Perf. 11½.	
5b. green.	,,	
10b. carmine.	,,	
15b. lilac.	,,	
3b. brown.	,,	
5b. green.	,,	
10b. carmine.	,,	
15b. lilac.	,,	

Siam.—In addition to the six values of the new set listed in February, we have now to chronicle the following.



Adhesives.

5a. rose and carmine.
8a. olive-bistre and black.
1t. bistre and blue.

Notes and News.

International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

We understand from the Hon. Secretaries that the Right Hon. Sydney Charles Buxton, M.P., the present Postmaster-General, has accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee to become one of the Vice-Patrons.

We are also informed that arrangements are being made for the engagement of one of the well-known bands to play at the Exhibition every evening from three to five, and that in all probability visitors to the Exhibition will have an opportunity of obtaining luncheon there as well as afternoon tea.

A banquet will be given at the Imperial Restaurant on Friday, 25th May, 1906, to which the Vice-Patrons and Judges will be invited, and tickets for such dinner can be obtained on application to either of the Hon. Secretaries, at 13, Walbrook, E.C., the price of tickets being 10s. 6d. each. Arrangements are also being made to provide a special entertainment after the dinner by well-known performers.

The design of the medals has been settled, with the approval of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. On one side of the medal will be a portrait of His Royal Highness, with the inscription, "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., President of the Philatelic Society, London," and on the other side will be the Arms of the City of London, with an inscription of the name of the successful exhibitor and the class for which the medal is awarded. The Prince himself offers two medals, and both of them are reserved for the ladies: one gold and one silver for the best exhibits by ladies. The contract for the medals has been given to a Birmingham firm.

We are specially asked to urge all intending exhibitors to send in their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary at the earliest possible moment.

Junior Philatelic.

The Manchester Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society held its first meeting on Thursday evening, March 1st, in one of the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Bernstein presiding. It having been pointed out that the Society is not confined to young people, but is intended to benefit all who are in the early stages of stamp-collecting, Mr. Bernstein gave an interesting account of how the English 1d. black, the first postage stamp ever issued, was manufactured. Had it not been for a then comparatively new invention by Mr. Perkins, of Perkins, Bacon & Company, for transferring an engraving from steel to steel, each of the 240 stamps on a sheet would have had to have been separately engraved by hand, and then would have differed from each other in varying degree. The paper was made additionally interesting by the

models the President showed. Upon the motion of Mr. Albrecht, a hearty vote of thanks was passed. Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun., showed a plate proof of the first black, an unused pair, the "V.R.", and a pair of the royal reprints. Meetings of the society will be held at the Y.M.C.A. on the first and third Thursday of each month.

The third ordinary meeting was held on Thursday, March 15, Mr. Bernstein in the chair. There were forty members present. Mr. Melville, on his way to America for the benefit of his health, spent the evening in Manchester and attended the meeting, and expressed his delight at the flourishing state of the Society. Four new members were elected. The foundation of a packet, and a forgery collection were announced.

Mr. Gee read a very interesting paper on the stamps of Jamaica, and pointed out what had escaped the notice of many, that the head of the Queen bears a laurel wreath instead of a coronet. The paper was illustrated by his collection, which was much admired.

The next meeting will be in April, when Mr. Heywood will give a display, with notes, of Canada.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 239th meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday evening, February 23rd, the President in the chair.

A vote of thanks from the Manchester branch of the Junior Philatelic Society to Mr Beckton and his fellow members for their help at the inaugural meeting on Feb. 15th was reported as having been received

Mr. Abbott read a paper on the early issues of Haiti, and by means of entire panes and sheets, and photographs of partially reconstructed ones, shewed the possibility of reconstructing the sheets. He gave it as his opinion that the sets of stamps of the first issue, perf. 15½ and 14 respectively, generally believed to be forgeries, are probably a native issue sent in error to one post office, as nearly all the specimens known have the postmark of Cap Haytien.

Mr. Coote presided at the 240th meeting on March 9th, when Mr. I. J. Bernstein read a paper on English Officials, the first portion of which appears in this month's issue of the *Philatelic Record*.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Mr. Reichenheim, Treasurer of the Exhibition Fund, acknowledging the donation of £5 5s. 0d. sent by the Society. This is in addition to guarantees amounting to £100 and donations sent by individual members.

The Elementary Discussions on the West Indies were continued on March 2nd, when Mr. Munn dealt with the stamps of St. Vincent, and on March 16th, when Mr. Gibson's subject was Trinidad.

Liberia.

The new issue of Liberian postage stamps comprises a very unique series of thirteen values, from 1 cent to 5 dollars, all save one being bi-coloured, designed, engraved and printed from steel plates by Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd., so well known for their beautiful productions since they engraved the first British postage stamps in 1840.

Sir Harry Johnston, formerly High Commissioner for Uganda, has furnished some designs from illustrations in his new book "Liberia," which give life-like reproductions of birds, animals and reptiles found in the Republic of Liberia. Another, from the same source, shows two of the native "Mandingoes," and makes one of the prettiest stamps of the series.

The Republican Flag, with the motto "The love of liberty brought us here," and a minute portrait of President Barclay with a view of the Executive Mansions at Monrovia, serve for two of the stamps, but probably the 25 cent, with a beautifully engraved reproduction of the quarter dollar coin, with head of Liberty, will be considered the gem of the collection. A head of Mercury and another of Liberty, and a one-colour stamp of White line machine work, complete the list. The frames surrounding the vignettes are mostly treated in a novel and unconventional manner, producing a decidedly pleasing effect, and the "Lone Star" of the Republic appears on every design without exception.

The printing and gumming are of the high class to be expected from the firm mentioned, while the perforation is from comb machines, being 14 both for the ten smaller values and for the 3 dollar values, which are slightly larger; all are unwatermarked paper.

The colours chosen are very effective, and in most cases different ones are used for the surcharged stamps. The surcharge O.S. is in writing style, and is placed in one of the upper corners of the stamps so as not to obliterate the design.

The 1, 2 and 5 cents, being mostly used, are printed in sheets of 50, the others being in sheets of 20.

Altogether we think the Republic as well as the engravers may be congratulated upon the issue of a most artistic series of postage stamps.

Our usual list will be found under the head of New Issues.

Jubilee Envelopes.

Mr. Duerst sends specimens of the 3pf. and 10pf. Centennial Jubilee Envelopes of Wurtemberg and Bavaria. The 3pf. is printed in brown and the 10pp. in rose-red. The lower value has the stamp of Germany impressed in the top right hand corner, and the rest of that angle of the envelope is taken up with rather a pretty design, into which is worked portraits (the same size as the stamp) of Frederick I. and William II., and the date, 1806-1906. The higher value bears the embossed envelope stamp of Bavaria in the right upper corner, and what the rest of the design loses in beauty it gains in the number of portraits, which in

this value number six, being those of Maximilian Joseph I., Maximilian II., Ludwig I., Ludwig II., Otto and Prince Regent Luitpold; the dates, 1806 and 1906, are the same. Seeing the envelope lying upon our editorial chair, we picked it up, thinking it was simply the ordinary advertisement envelope of some continental photographer. In addition to the values we have mentioned, we understand there are two others, 2pf. and 5pf.

Act to be Commended.

We make the following extract from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* :—

"It may interest you to know that the balance of the old Perak $3 value, some 2,600, which got damp and stained and stuck together in Taiping Treasury were burnt by the Director of Posts and Telegraphs and the Financial Commissioner last month [1.06 or 2.06? Our Correspondent's letter is undated and no longer in the envelope.—Ed. *E.W.S.N.*] This should make the $3 Perak more valuable. The same officers destroyed about $3,000 25 Perak and Perak surcharged F. M. S. for the same reason stated above and therefore this issue is finished too. The stamps destroyed are of course absolutely useless to collectors.

"We should hardly imagine any collector in England will agree with our correspondent's concluding remark!"

It may be high treason or something more terrible but we do agree with the correspondent's concluding remark. We also rather pride ourselves upon being *collectors*, and would go further and assert that the overwhelming preponderance of opinion amongst *collectors*, not those who are also *speculators*, is in favour of the destruction of surplus postage stamps.

Price List.

Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co. send us a new edition of their Price List of British and British Colonial Stamps, which in reality is quite as useful as very many similar productions published at several times the price (threepence) and styled catalogues. In effect it is a catalogue, and, so far as we have tested it, a reliable one, not framed upon too advanced lines and well illustrated.

Heligoland, the Native States of India, and Protected States of the Straits Settlements are omitted intentionally (we think this a mistake), and Soudan in error. We would suggest that all these errors be rectified in the next, and if Egypt is also included we will promise not to be unstinting in our praise.

British East Africa: ½ anna on 1d.

We have been shown a good forgery of the British East Africa Company half anna on one penny, Queen's head. The specimen was unused and differed from the genuine in the thickness of the surcharge. These forgeries are coming up in the minor auctions.

We know also of the 1 anna on two pence of the same issue. The latter specimen came from Brighton.

South African Postcards.

We have received from Mr. Walter T. Wilson, of Leeds, a booklet dealing with the postcards of South Africa in general, and those of the Orange River Colony (of which some seventy varieties are listed) in particular. As it is compiled by Mr. Warhurst, who has made a special study of the matter, and will be sent post free by the publisher for twopence-halfpenny, it forms a reliable and inexpensive guide for those interested in the subject.

Correspondence.

The Postage Stamps of Nevis.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—Referring to the letter by Mr. T. Maycock in your February number, his statement that the postage stamps of Nevis were not locally overprinted "Revenue," is incorrect. The London printed surcharge he refers to is common, but the earlier issue of fiscal stamps—being the postage stamps locally hand-stamped "Revenue" in black—is scarce, with the exception of the 1d. value. The surcharge, which is found in two types, is very roughly applied and in varying positions, often being inverted.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society catalogue the following:—

Hand-stamped "Revenue," with stop—

Perf. 13, engraved	6d. grey.
Perf. 15, litho...	1d. dull red.
	4d. orange.

Hand-stamped "Revenue," without stop—

Perf. 13, engraved	6d. grey.
Perf. 15, ,, ...	4d. orange.
	1s. green.
Perf. 15, litho...	1d. dull red.
	4d. orange.
	1s. green.

Yvert & Tellier's fiscal catalogue also gives the 1d. engraved (? perf.) with this surcharge, but I have not seen a copy.

I enclose specimens of the local and London overprints, which clearly show the difference in type.—Yours truly,

London, *March 3rd, 1906.* A. B. Kay.

THE

Philatelic Record.

APRIL, 1906.

Editorial Note.

THE London Exhibition of 1906 will have come and gone before our next number, in which we are looking forward to being able to record a triumphant success all along the line. The arrangements for this much-anticipated event are progressing most satisfactorily,

The Show.

the exhibits which have been notified are both numerous and interesting, and competition promises to be both keen and exciting. Although the space available is approximately double that of the last, yet this will not be sufficient to mount all the exhibits—a curtailment will be necessary—but the Hanging Committee will use the pruning knife as little as possible with small exhibits.

History has a knack of repeating itself, and we suppose the present will form no exception to the rule. There will be some who refrain from exhibiting and who will afterwards regret their action, and others (especially among those living in the country) who will not think it worth while to make the journey to London to see even the "Biggest Show (philatelically) on Earth," which opens on May 23rd and closes on Friday in the following week. It is, of course, impossible to suit everybody's convenience, but a better time could scarcely have been chosen, as in addition to THE attraction there are other side shows in the same week, such as "The Derby," "The dinner of the Herts Society," and the social functions, fun, and frolic usually associated with the Metropolis of the World at the height of the Season. These are by no means all the attractions; there will be the Official Programme of Entertainments arranged by the Special Committee, and we venture to express the hope that the high patronage accorded to the Exhibition will be the means of adding in a material manner to the pleasures and consequent success of the Occasion.

Many foreign collectors will be over, and in regard to those of this country we hold a very strong opinion that each one should make it his duty to be present, remembering that by his attendance not only is he showing his individual interest but his presence tends in the direction of making the attendance a bumper one, a consideration of no small moment in the measure of success to be attained. Never before have philatelists been upon the threshold of an event which promised greater things. The opportunity is surely unique for a veritable *entente cordiale philatelique*, to be both inaugurated and consummated, let us hope, by no less a Royal Personage than the Heir Apparent.

Great Britain.

Notes on the Stamps for Official Use.

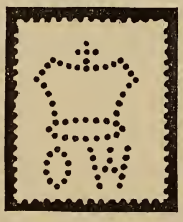
By I. J. Bernstein.

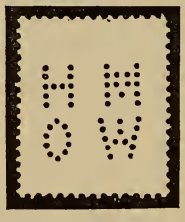
Read before the Manchester Philatelic Society, March 9th, 1906.

(Concluded from Page 62).

Office of Works.

STAMPS for this Department were issued to the Clerks of Works in the provinces. There were only six such officials, who were stationed at Liverpool (with sub-office in Manchester), Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, Southampton, Edinburgh and Glasgow. They are engaged in the erection and maintenance of all Government buildings, such as Post Offices, Courts of Justice, Revenue and Customs Offices in their district. Their business is very limited, consequently these stamps are very much rarer than most other officials. Letters to and from London passed free. The stamps issued consisted of the ½d. and 1d. values only, and unlike the ones so far dealt with, they were at first not overprinted, but were perforated with the letters O.W., surmounted by a crown. These are chronicled, but simply as used before 1896. I am not able to give you the date of their issue, and can only tell you that the ½d. vermilion and 1d. lilac were so issued.





There is, however, an issue that has not even been chronicled; it consisted of the ½d. vermilion and 1d. lilac perforated H.M.O.W. These stamps were evidently issued after the Crown O.W. type and before March, 1896, when the ½d. vermilion and 1d. were surcharged in black O.W. Official in the usual manner. The latter continued in use until 1901, when the ½d. green superseded the vermilion for this Department. Of this stamp, according to His Royal Highness, only 600 were printed; it was replaced by the ½d. King's Head in February, 1902, when also the 1d. Queen gave way to the 1d. King's Head. In May, 1902, the 5d. and 10d. Jubilee and the 2½d. King's Head were overprinted, and were used only by the head office on their foreign correspondence. I may explain here that a Clerk of Works is stationed at all the principal Embassies on the Continent for the purpose of looking after the upkeep of the buildings which are the property of the Crown, hence the necessity for stamps for foreign letters.

Of the 5d., the Prince states 1,200 were printed and of the 10d., 800. I cannot help but think that either these figures are wrong or these stamps have been so successfully forged as to defy detection; the figures given would make the ½d. green twice as rare as the 5d. The market value of the 5d. is, however, quite three to four times as great as that of the ½d. The 2d. stamp King's Head was issued on the same date and was for the registration fee on important documents and remittances from head office only. A circular with an official appearance was sent from headquarters to all provincial Officers of Works directing that all these stamps were to be returned to a certain high official in London. The fact that these used stamps appeared in big quantities in the Strand afterwards shows that the circular was not by any means official. The 10d. Queen's Head was superseded by the King's Head stamp of this denomination in June, 1903, and the 5d. somewhere in April, 1904.

Reference List.

Date.			
?	½d. vermilion (1887)	Perforated	Crown O.W.
?	1d. lilac (1882)	,,	,, ,,
?	½d. vermilion (1887)	,,	H.M.O.W.
?	1d. lilac (1882)	,,	,,
March, 1896	½d. vermilion (1887)	Overprinted	O.W. Official.
,, ,,	1d. lilac (1882)	,,	,, ,,
,, 1901	½d. blue-green (1900)	,,	,, ,,
Feb., 1902	½d. green, King's Head	,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	1d. carmine, ,,	,,	,, ,,
May, 1902	2d. green and red, ,,	,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	2½d. blue, ,,	,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	5d. lilac and blue (1887)	,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	10d. lilac and carmine (1890)	,,	,, ,,
June, 1903	10d. carmine and lilac, King's Head	,,	,,
April, 1904	5d. lilac and blue, ,, ,,	,,	,,

War Office.

For this Department three values were overprinted Army Official in September, 1896, and were distributed to the District and Station Paymaster's Offices. Here, again, the head office sent and received letters free. The stamps overprinted were the ½d. vermilion, the 1d. lilac, and 2½d. lilac on blue—all then current.

In the early printings one electro must have been used for surcharging both the ½d. and 1d. values, as we have the same variety of overprint occurring on the seventh stamp on the third horizontal row of the lower half of the sheet. The word "Official" reads "Officiai" on both values. The eighth stamp of the fourth row has the foot of the L broken. Both of these varieties are catalogued. Why the broken L should be catalogued in this section and ignored in the I.R.'s is something that even the compilers of the catalogue would find difficult of explanation. These two defects were remedied later, but in such a manner as to constitute a fresh variety, the L with a long thick horizontal stroke, as the foot which was added to complete the letter was thicker and longer than on any of the

other stamps. The control letters of the ½d. range probably from L to R and of the 1d. from T to *Z*. After the first printing, which was





in medium type, a fresh electro evidently was made for the 1d., as it appears in a very thin type, to be changed again to a thicker one later. The ½d., however, always remained medium. For the 2½d. a very much thicker type was employed and the words were placed closer together; this was rendered necessary no doubt by the dark colour of the stamp—a surcharge such as was employed on the ½d. would not have been legible on the 2½d. Only the first printing of this stamp, that of September 1st, 1896, was made by overprinting the 2½d. without the Jubilee line. This line was added to the ordinary stamp towards the end of the same year, and all subsequent printings of Army Official have it. In 1900 the ½d. green was used to replace the ½d. vermilion. In November, 1901, the 6d. Jubilee was added to the series and received a similar overprint to the 2½d.

In February, 1902, the ½d. and 1d. King's Head replaced the same denominations of Queen's, and in August of the same year the 6d. King's made its appearance. All three of these stamps were overprinted in tall sans serif capitals; the necessity for employing thick heavy type no longer existed. The 2½d. value had been already discarded for some time, and was never issued on the King's Head.

Towards the end of 1903 or the beginning of 1904 a fresh electro was made and used on the 6d. value only. It is mentioned by Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* for June, 1904, and therein described; a note is added that if genuine it is undoubtedly a second type. Somehow or other, although there is now no question as to the genuineness of the surcharge, they do not yet catalogue it. It is, I may mention, a great rarity. You will observe from the illustration that the word Army has been entirely altered—the cross-stroke of the A is lower down than in the first type, the R is more open, the middle part of the M only comes half-way down, and the Y is also more open.



First Type.



Second Type.

Amongst the stamps of the first type of surcharge there are innumerable minor varieties; but as they occur with regularity on a number of values, and are due to badly shaped letters and are not of

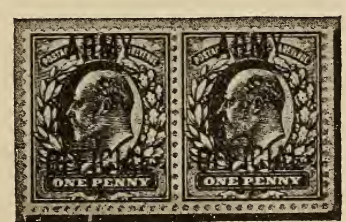
accidental origin, I enumerate a few of the principal ones. In the word Army we find the left leg of the A is longer than the other on the fourth stamp of the fourteenth row of the ½d. vermilion, ½d. green, and 1d. lilac, as well as the ½d. and 1d. King's Head; the short Y occurs on the eleventh stamp on the tenth row, the splayed Y on the third stamp of the second row of all the same values; a small rectangular stop joining the bottom of the down-stroke to R occurs on the second stamp in the fifth row of both the ½d.'s and the 1d. Queen; the broad open top of the Y occurs on the 2½d. and 6d. Queen only, and shows that for the ½d., 1d. Queen's, and ½d., 1d., and 6d. King's the same electros were used, and for the 2½d. and 6d. Queen's another.

ARMY ARMY ARMY ARMY

In the word Official the first I is shorter on the fifth stamp in the seventh row on the ½d. vermilion, ½d. green, and 1d. lilac—the stamp in the corresponding position on the King's Heads shows plain signs of it having been mended. A variety that occurs on all the stamps with the medium surcharge (½d.'s and 1d. Queen's and all the King's) is the elongated I (longer at foot)—this is the fifth stamp on the seventh row; the tall L occurs, too, on the second stamp in the tenth row on the same values. The most interesting variety is on the last

OFFICIAL OFFICIAL OFFICIAL

stamp but one in the bottom row of the sheet (the stamp immediately above the control letter) on the ½d. green, 1d. lilac (Control X), ½d., 1d., and 6d. King: the top horizontal stroke of the second F in Official is very much longer than that of its neighbour or that on any other stamp. I am unable to say whether this variety occurs on the 6d. King's Head, Type II.* On the ½d. and 1d. King's Head, Controls A



B

and B are to be found. Other broken letters are caused by the discs punched out by the perforating machine, or other foreign matter, interfering with the surcharge; we find from this cause the O reading like C and the R like P, besides innumerable broken letters of one kind or another.

* We conclude from Mr. Bernstein's description that the stamps of Type II. are a different setting from those of Type I., which is the common type, and consequently the same minor varieties would not be likely to occur on both settings.—Ed.

Reference List.

September, 1896	... ½d. (1887)	...	vermilion.
,, ,,	... 1d. (1882)	...	lilac.
,, ,,	... 2½d. (1887)	...	lilac on blue.
1900	... ½d. (1900)	...	blue-green.
November, 1901	... 6d. (1887)	...	lilac on red.
February, 1902	... ½d. ...	...	green, King's Head.
,, ,,	... 1d. ...	...	carmine, ,,
August, 1902	... 6d. Type I.	...	purple, ,,
January, 1904	... 6d. Type II.		,, ,,

Board of Education.

In February, 1902, additions to the number of the Departments using official stamps were made, and the Board of Education issued for the use of their inspectors in provincial centres a series of five stamps, consisting of the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. King's Head, 5d. Jubilee series, and 1s. red and green Queen's Head, overprinted in black in three lines with the words Board of Education.

According to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the number actually printed of the 5d. was 60,000 and of the 1s. 30,000. This large number was the result of some misunderstanding, and 55,200 of the 5d. and 28,000 of the 1s. were returned to be destroyed, leaving the number actually issued 4,800 5d. and 2,000 1s.

The 1s. of the King's Head type was overprinted and delivered on December 23rd, 1902, but was never issued to the inspectors. A few copies may have been used, probably by some high official, but the majority perished in the general bonfire on May 14th, 1904. The stock of 1s. red and green (Queen) had in many instances not been used up.

The 5d. King's Head was ready in February, 1904; but very few of these had been issued and used before they, too, shared the common fate.

Reference List.

February, 1902 ...	... ½d. green, King's Head.
,, ,, ...	... 1d. carmine, ,,
,, ,, ...	... 2½d. blue, ,,
,, ,, ...	... 5d. lilac and blue (1887).
,, ,, ...	... 1s. red and green (1900).
May, 1904...	... 5d. lilac and blue, King's Head.
,, ,, ...	... 1s. red and green, ,,

Admiralty.

Towards the end of 1902 it was rumoured that at the beginning of the following financial year (April 1st, 1903), stamps overprinted On H.M.S. would be issued by the Admiralty to the Accountant Officer on ships in commission: this proved to be rather an inaccurate anticipation of a forthcoming event. In March, 1903, however, a set of the six stamps from the ½d. to 3d. was issued to the provincial centres of the Admiralty, and consisted of the current stamps overprinted in black Admiralty Official.

The electro employed, however, soon proved defective, and a new one was made in the autumn of the same year. In this, the letters of the word Admiralty were all made narrower, thus, whilst retaining the same length of the word, giving a space between each letter and making the word altogether more legible. The ½d. appeared in the second type in September, 1903, the 1d. in November, the 1½d. and 3d. in February, 1904, and the 2d. and 2½d. in March, and as they, too, were withdrawn and destroyed in May of that year they are by reason of a short life rare.

This Department is the only one that has used postal stationery marked distinctively by overprinting with the name of the Department, and thus issued we find the ½d. King's Head postcard, dark green, surcharged in black over the stamp, and the 3d. King's Head brown registered envelope surcharged in blue in large type on the flap underneath the stamp. The size of the envelope was H2. The Department also used a series of six forms with both types of the ½d. wrapper stamp of the Queen printed in lilac-rose. These were not overprinted, but can be distinguished from ordinary wrapper stamps by their colour and the colour of the paper on which they are printed, of which I have different kinds, viz., lilac-rose on white, blue, yellow, dark and pale green, pink, and crimson.

Reference List.

March,	1903	...	½d. green	Overprinted with	Type I.
,,	,,	...	1d. carmine	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	...	1½d. lilac and green	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	...	2d. green and red	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	...	2½d. blue	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	...	3d. brown on yellow	,, ,,	,,
September,	1903	...	½d. green	,, ,,	Type II.
November,	1903	...	1d. carmine	,, ,,	,,
February,	1904	...	1½d. lilac and green	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	...	3d. brown on yellow	,, ,,	,,
March,	1904	...	2d. green and red	,, ,,	,,
,,	,,	...	2½d. blue	,, ,,	,,

Royal Household.

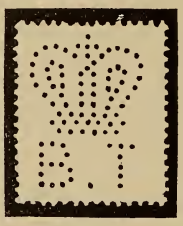
In February, 1902, two stamps, the ½d. and 1d. King's Head were overprinted R.H. Official and distributed to the heads of the Household at the various Palaces of the King for use on business correspondence, the letters of His Majesty passing free as hitherto. The 1d. was issued in February, and the ½d. in May, 1902, and their use was discontinued in May, 1904.

February, 1902	...	1d. carmine, King's Head.
May, 1902...	...	½d. green, ,,

Board of Trade.

This Department has used official stamps as long as any Department, but as the stamps were perforated instead of being overprinted no chronicle has been made of their issue, and they have not even been

catalogued by English catalogue makers. Senf mentions them, and Kohl catalogues some of them. Their official character is denoted by the letters B T surmounted by a crown perforated through the stamp; of this there seem to be two types, one with a full stop between the B and T and one without. The first stamps found are the 2½d. blue



(Plate 22) and the 1s. orange-brown (Plate 13), thus indicating the years 1882-3 as the probable date when this Department first used official stamps. Beyond telling you that these stamps are always found perforated *tête-bêche* in vertical pairs, thus showing that not more than a row of twelve perforating devices and probably less, possibly only one was used, two or more rows being perforated simultaneously. This is only surmise, as beyond what information can be gleaned from the stamps I have seen, I regret to say I have none to give you. Unlike the other officials, these do not seem to have been issued to the provincial centres; the postmark on most of the copies I have met with, where it was decipherable, was London. The stamps known to me—there may, of course, be others—are:

Reference List.

1s. orange-brown, Plate 13.
2½d. blue, Plate 22.
½d. slate.
1d. lilac, sixteen dots.
2½d. lilac.
½d. vermilion.
1½d. to 1s. Jubilee.
1s. red and green (1900).
½d. to 1s. King's Head.

I believe I am right in saying that they are now obsolete.

In 1903 it was announced by some stamp journals that the Crown Agents for the Colonies had joined the ranks of Departments using official stamps by issuing the 1d. King's Head overprinted C.A. This overprint, however, is not official and is merely applied by their printers, and the stamps used for bills or receipts. The 6d. lilac is likewise overprinted and used on Agreement forms by this Department. The stamps are not employed for postage.

In conclusion, let me add a general note of warning. Forgeries of the overprinted stamps exist galore, both used and unused, and they vary from clumsy, crude caricatures of the original to such perfect imitations as to defy detection.

Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V.

By R. B. Yardley.

(Continued from Page 54).

THE first issue to the public took place on the 1st July, 1853, when stamps of the values of 5 reis and 25 reis were on sale at the principal post offices. The 100 reis (49,200 in number) was the next to appear, but the 50 reis was not issued until after the 20th July, 1853. Although the Queen died on the 15th November, 1853, no change was made in the postage stamps until early in 1855. It would appear from the articles of Mr. Castle and Mr. Marsden that the issue of the stamps of Dom Pedro commenced with the 5 reis in January, 1855, but the stamps of Dona Maria remained current until May of that year.

Dr. Anachoreta, in an Appendix to his paper, gives the following table of the total numbers of the stamps of Dona Maria put in circulation. The dates refer to the deliveries of the stamps to the several post offices.

Date.	5 Reis.	25 Reis.	50 Reis.	100 Reis.
1853. June	128,400	243,600	—	—
,, July	183,600	394,800	26,400	49,200
,, August	—	204,000	150,000	—
,, September	122,400	459,600	—	—
,, October...	—	540,000	—	—
,, November	144,000	228,000	—	—
,, December	143,495	311,736	341	125
1854. January	—	—	—	—
,, February	182,400	309,793	2,657	1,675
,, March	118,800	48,000	—	20,370
,, April	165,600	158,400	—	—
,, May	212,400	271,200	—	—
,, June	—	438,000	—	—
,, July	192,000	210,000	—	—
,, August	108,000	348,000	—	16,783
,, September	192,000	72,000	—	—
,, October...	72,000	576,000	—	—
,, November	277,200	—	—	—
,, December	309,000	779,400	—	—
1855. January...	246,000	388,800	—	—
,, February	216,000	192,000	—	—
,, March	216,000	360,000	—	—
,, April	120,000	240,000	—	—
,, May	168,000	552,000	—	16,636
Total	3,517,295	7,325,329	179,398	104,789
Less burnt in December, 1853	1,895	8,136	341	125
Actually issued	3,515,400	7,317,193	179,057	104,664

Dr. Anachoreta's paper does not contain full particulars of the numbers and dates of the printings. He mentions that the first printings began at the end of May, 1853, with the 25 reis, and that 24,000 of them were sent to the store-room on the 1st June, 1853; further, that the printing was continued (daily?) till the 11th June, when 15,600 of the 5 reis were printed off, and that 48,000 of the 25 reis were printed on the 6th June, when it was decided that, instead of four men, eight men should for the future be employed at the press continuously (including Saints' Days). Dr. Anachoreta further states that the 5 reis and the 25 reis were printed on alternate days down to the 29th June, when some of the 100 reis were struck off, and as already mentioned 49,200 of that value were distributed on the 2nd July. We also learn from Dr. Anachoreta that the die of the 50 reis was not ready until the 16th July, 1853, and that the printing of this value did not commence until the 18th July, and, further, that the first distribution of this value consisted of 26,400 stamps.

Dr. Anachoreta does not tell us how many separate printings there were of the 50 reis, but he says that none were printed after the 23rd August, 1853, the date on which the third delivery of paper was received. According to Dr. Anachoreta, there were three deliveries of paper, which were as follows:—

17th May, 1853	...	...	...	...	20 reams.
July, ,,	...	...	...	...	26 ,,
23rd Aug., ,,	...	...	...	...	30 ,,

According to Dr. Anachoreta, each ream of paper would suffice for 48,960 stamps at ninety-six per sheet, so that the first consignment would correspond to 979,200 stamps, and he states that it was originally intended to employ fourteen reams for the 25 reis and the remaining six reams for the 5 reis. Subsequently it was decided to print off 290,000 of the 5 reis, 580,000 of the 25 reis, and 19,200 of the official stamp of 20 reis, but as the latter was never in fact printed, the appropriation of the sheets to the several values was evidently altered. Mr. Castle thought that the stamps were probably printed in sheets of ninety-six, *i.e.*, in four panes of twenty-four; but from my inspection of one of the presses, I think that this was impossible, and that probably the sheets were cut up into four equal parts, on each of which twenty-four stamps were impressed. Dr. Anachoreta, in referring to the second delivery, says, "I believe that it was of the same quality as that used at the commencement of the printing. That paper was thick." He then goes on to say, "that which was received on the 23rd August (thirty reams of eighty quires of six leaves) was of another quality, finer than the former fifty-six* reams. Thus the stamps of 5 reis, 25 reis, and 100 reis were issued on two qualities of paper, the first thick and the second fine transparent, similar to that employed for the 5 reis of Dom Pedro with smooth hair. The 50 reis exists only on the first paper, not having been printed after the receipt of the second† paper." I am not sure whether Dr. Anachoreta based his opinion as to the nature of the paper of the three deliveries on any official documents—it is rather unlikely

* ? forty-six.

† By this I assume that the finer paper of the third delivery is intended.

that any official document would describe the nature of the paper minutely: he gives a reference (Correspondence reçu, Juillet, No. 9), to which I have not had access. It may be that his views as to the nature of the papers were founded on an examination of the stamps. It will be observed that he only states his *belief* and does not make a positive assertion that the second delivery was of the same quality as the first. Whatever may be the case, I possess a specimen of the 50 reis on paper which, in my opinion, is as thin as that of any stamps of the reign of Dona Maria which have come under my notice. I have shown the specimen to Mr. Castle and he agreed that it was of the same description as the thin papers of the other values. Possibly it may be only an accidental variety of one of the two first deliveries of paper.

There is one point which I think calls for some explanation, at least it has puzzled me; it is this, that while *apparently* one die of the 25 reis was able to print no less than 7,325,329 stamps, there were certainly two distinct dies used for the production of the 3,517,295 of the 5 reis of Dona Maria, and in the case of the 5 reis of Dom Pedro, "straight hair," no less than six, and possibly seven, distinct dies were used. It is true that we have no figures of the printings of the Dom Pedro 5 reis with the "straight hair," but it is stated to have been in use for little over fourteen months. At least, May, 1856, is taken by Mr. Castle as approximately the date of the first issue of the 5 reis with "curly hair," and it is improbable that the "straight hair" type was used subsequently. At any rate, the 5 reis "straight hair," printed from any die, is scarce even in the used condition, and in the unused condition specimens printed from any of the dies, except one, are extremely rare; yet for the much more common "curly hair" type of the 5 reis, so far we know of only one variety, *i.e.*, apparently only one die was used, although, in its numerous shades, it was current until September, 1862—a life of over six years. It should be borne in mind that there were two, or at most, three presses, so that it cannot have been that additional dies of the 5 reis of Dom Pedro, "straight hair," were required to keep different presses at work simultaneously. Similar remarks apply to the numerous dies of the 25 reis value of Dom Pedro and Dom Luiz. Dr. Anachoreta gives us no information as to the re-duplication of the die of the 5 reis of Dona Maria; in fact, he altogether disbelieved in the existence of a second die, and attributed the well-known peculiarities of the Reprint of 1864 to certain re-touches to the original die of that value; but, as I think will be apparent from an inspection of the accompanying illustrations, none of the various dies, whether of Dona Maria or of Dom Pedro, can be due merely to re-touches of the respective original dies, though possibly some of them may have been reproductions of the original dies. I imagine that in order to make a reproduction of these early dies of Portugal, all that was necessary was first to impress the original on softened steel: at this stage any of the raised parts of the design which were defective could be removed, and then the impression would be hardened and from it a new impression would be made on a suitable piece of softened steel. This would be similar to the original die, excepting that the surface of the steel would be plain and level at the places where the defective raised parts of the first impression had been removed. New lines

would then be cut at these places so as to imitate or replace the lines on the original die, and subsequently the new die would be hardened and ready for the printing press. The printing process employed for this series of stamps was really an exaggerated surface printing. Intentionally I avoid the technical terms *cameo* and *intaglio*, as I have no information as to whether the working dies were engraved directly or produced by pressure from a matrix, though I imagine that the former was the case. Naturally, the dies would have to be very hard to stand the great pressure required to produce the embossing. What calls for remark is not so much that one die (if there were only one) of the 25 reis of Dona Maria should be able to produce 7,325,329 stamps, but that such a number of dies should be required for the 5 reis of Dom Pedro, "straight hair," because I gather that from one die (No. 1) no less than 6,659,920 of the embossed 6d. of Great Britain were struck off ("The Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles," Wright & Creeke, p. 61). It is true that six working dies were made for the 10d., although the printings of that value were much smaller than in the case of the 6d., but they extended over five years, and only four of the dies appear to have been used for the adhesive stamps (*vide* Wright & Creeke, pp. 62, 63).

Unfortunately no one has published the official correspondence and records of the reign of Dom Pedro, or, for that matter, of Dom Luiz, and therefore we can only rely on the evidence of the actual stamps and obliterations. It may be that while the dies of the 25 reis of Dona Maria and of the 5 reis of Dom Pedro, "curly hair," were made of hard steel or properly tempered steel, the other dies were of softer metal and consequently wore out more quickly. There certainly are specimens of the 5 reis of Dom Pedro, "straight hair," which appear to have been printed from a much-worn die. Further, it is possible that duplicates of the two first mentioned dies were actually made (in the manner which I have already suggested) and subsequently used in the presses. As the original dies remained in good condition, there would be no necessity for retouching the re-duplicated dies (if any), and therefore it would be very difficult to distinguish stamps printed from the original dies from those printed from the duplicates. However, Dr. Anachoreta gives no indication of such duplication having ever been effected. Mr. Marsden, in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XII., at p. 137, after describing the 25 reis of Dom Pedro, "curly hair," with "coarse network," in blue or rose, which constitutes his issues IV. and V., writes as follows:—"I believe that of the issue under consideration and the previous one* only one die was engraved in 'cameo,' and that, as it met with some damage, every reproduction would show the damage, which was remedied by hand. This would explain the new variety whenever a new re-duplication was necessary. I do not consider this to have been the case with the 5 reis of Dona Maria and the 5 reis of Dom Pedro V., with straight hair, the types of which were all due to freshly made dies."

I feel bound to say that I cannot understand how the several dies of the 25 reis of Dom Pedro, "curly hair" and "coarse network," were produced by a mere re-duplication of an original die or matrix. Later on, I shall describe these several dies and their respective peculiarities,

* *i.e.*, his issues IV. and V.

and I may mention that in some cases the letters of the words "CORREIO" and "REIS" differ not only in size and shape, but in their relative distance from one another; further, the "coarse network" seems to me to be taken in each case from one original pattern, but different portions seem to have been cut off that pattern by the frames of their respective dies. Personally, I am inclined to the view that the engraver had moulds of the frames and medallion and that he transferred these to the softened steel from which the new dies were made, and then applied the network, either by engine turning or by transfer of portion of a pen and ink stock drawing of that network, which he subsequently cut out—the numerals and letters being either added by punches, or separately engraved. On the other hand, for reasons mentioned below, I am disposed to regard the 5 reis, Die II., of Dona Maria as a retouched reproduction of Die I.

Dr. Anachoreta tells us that the gum of the first printings of the 5 reis, 25 reis, and 100 reis of Dona Maria was weak, and that subsequently stronger gum was used. So far as I am aware, the gum employed during the reign of the Queen was always brown or yellow; but during the reign of Dom Pedro an almost white gum was usually employed.

As regards reprints, we know that the four values of Dona Maria were reprinted in 1863 or 1864 in order to supply certain stamp dealers who wished to have unused specimens of the stamps of the Queen. Mr. Marsden says that they were printed and (at face value) sold at the Lisbon Mint, to anyone who asked for them, and that the authorities did not object to their being used for franking correspondence. These first reprints were produced from the original dies; but for the 5 reis, Die II. only was employed. Subject to a question as to certain reprints of the 5 reis and 25 reis on stout paper, to which I refer below, all the reprints of this first series were printed on thin white paper, and the gum was strong and quite white—the paper and gum being, in fact, the same as were used for the contemporary stamps of Dom Luiz.

The second set of reprints was made in 1885 or 1886, and a third set was struck off in 1890. These two later sets comprised practically the whole of the officially recognized stamps of Portugal and the Colonies which had then been issued. They were struck on stout, intensely white paper which, in the case of the stamps of Dona Maria and Dom Pedro, easily distinguishes them from the originals. Mr. Marsden says that probably none of the second or third reprints were gummed by the authorities, though specimens are frequently found with gum of private origin. I may say that I have seen specimens of which the gum so exactly resembled that of the contemporary stamps that I should not be surprised if a few sheets were actually gummed in the Mint. The perforations of the reprints of the later stamps of Portugal do not come within the scope of these notes.

(To be continued).

Notable Philatelists.

Max Thier.

UNLIKE the subjects of the majority of our Interviews, the claim of Mr. Max Thier lies in the direction of his knowledge of what stamps are rather than in the accumulation of them. Throughout the Continent especially he is principally known as a very fine expert; in fact, in cases of extreme difficulty he forms in himself a kind of last Court of Appeal.

He was born in Goerlitz in 1852, and chose lithographic printing as his business, serving his apprenticeship and carrying on his occupation in the principal works in Germany. For fourteen years he lived at Offenbach on Maine, during which time he was a member of the Frankfort Philatelic Society, his services to this club and to philately in general being recognised by his election as an honorary member. He then went to Berlin for business purposes, and resided at Charlottenburg.

His early training as a lithographer, coupled with his aptitude for that occupation, in which he was destined to be an expert, formed an excellent training for the eye, thus rendering to him the distinction of the most minute deviations from the genuine type a matter of comparative ease, whilst the different methods of producing stamps by engraving, lithography, surface printing, etc., are mere child's play. It is therefore a matter of little surprise that he has been appointed to the position of Forgery Expert in connection with several of the largest and most important philatelic societies on the Continent.

As a contributor to philatelic journalism his essays have ever proved to be instructive as well as interesting, those dealing with the methods of production of postage stamps and their printing being both precise and exact, and as they generally contain something which is new and important, they are welcomed by the readers of the German papers in which they appear. He is a great authority upon the obliterations on the stamps of the German States; in fact, in this special branch perhaps no greater one is living, his work on the postmarks of Thurn and Taxis being a masterpiece.

For years he has been the Editor of the Forgery Column in the *Vertraulichen Korrespondenzblatt.* Of a modest and retiring disposition, his conversation is fascinating and extremely logical, and one is struck at once with the fact that his opinion is not given at random, but only after careful study of all sides of the question at issue.



Max Thier.



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.

Australian Commonwealth. — The *Monthly Journal* states that the ½d. and 1d. Unpaid Letter stamps are now coming with the new watermark.

Adhesives.
Unpaid Letter stamps.
½d. green. Wmk. Crown and A.
1d. ,, ,, ,, ,,

Barbados.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us specimens of the Nelson Centenary issue, which we illustrate and list below.



Adhesives.
Wmk. Crown and CC. Perf. 14.
½d. black and grey.
½d. ,, green.
1d. ,, red.
2d. ,, yellow.
2½d. ,, ultramarine.
6d. ,, lilac.
1s. ,, rose.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the ½d. blue-green King's Head overprinted at either side, as in the recently issued 1d. and 2½d. They write as follows :—

"You will note particularly that the ½d. King's Head stamp we send you is of the obsolete *blue-green* shade; we understand that only a small number of these have been issued and when they are exhausted the Queen's Head ½d. stamps, both red and green, will again be on sale, as there is a large stock of them on hand. We have also received a fresh supply of the 2½d. King's Head in which we note the variety with a full stop after the 'P' of 'PROTECTORATE' no longer exists."

Adhesive.
½d. dark blue-green. Surcharged "Bechuanaland Protectorate" in black.

India.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* is informed by a correspondent that the undermentioned errors exist in the 1a. plum and carmine with the Service overprint.

Adhesives.
Official stamps.
1a. plum. Surcharged on H.M.S., inverted,
1a. carmine. ,, ,, ,, ,,
1a. ,, ,, ,, ,, double.

Nabha.—We have been sent the 3p. in the brighter shade overprinted for Service use in this State.

Adhesive.
Official stamp.
3p. grey. Surcharged SERVICE NABHA STATE in black.

Patiala.—The *Monthly Journal* learns that the 1r. Service stamp has now been issued.

Adhesive.
Official stamp.
1r. carmine and green. Surcharged SERVICE PATIALA STATE in black.

Natal.—*Ewen's Weekly* has been informed of the issue of the 2s. value with multiple watermark.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2s. violet and green.

New South Wales. — The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 8d. and 2s. 6d. values upon the new paper.



Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown and A.

8d. lake.
2s. 6d. emerald-green.

Transvaal.—It is stated in the *Monthly Journal* that the 2d. and 3d. values are to hand with the new watermark.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

2d. purple and black.
3d. sage-green and black.

Victoria.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the 1s. value with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

1s. orange-yellow. Wmk. Crown and A.

Western Australia.—The latest arrival on the new paper is the 3d. value.

Adhesive.

3d. brown. Perf. 12½. Wmk. Crown and A.

Foreign Countries.

Abyssinia.—Messrs. Champion & Co. list the undernoted new set in their journal. The postal requirements of this country must be tremendous, as we list set after set, but seldom see a single copy of any of the many varieties manufactured since 1901.

Adhesives.

05 on ½g. green.
10 on ½g. rose.
20 on 1g. blue.
40 on 2g. brown.
80 on 4g. brown-lilac.
1.60 on 8g. violet.
3.20 on 16g. black.

Austria. HUNGARY.—Additional to the four values listed last month with the new perforation, the 6 and 10f. and 1k. have now appeared thus.

Adhesives.

6f. olive. Perf. 15.
10f. rose. ,,
1k. red-brown. ,,

Costa Rica.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 2c. surcharged "Provisorio—Oficial" in 1903, with surcharge inverted.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 1c. on 20c. of 1905 with the surcharge placed diagonally. Mr. W. H. Peckitt has also shown us the same with surcharge inverted and also with the surcharge normal, but with the overprint in emerald green and in gold, both the latter two being used on originals.

Adhesives.

1c. on 20c. red-lilac and black. Surcharge inverted.
1c. ,, ,, ,, ,, Surcharged diagonally.
1c. ,, ,, ,, ,, in gold.
1c. ,, ,, ,, ,, in green.

Official stamp.

2c. black and orange.

Surcharged PROVISORIO OFICIAL Surcharge inverted.

Dominican Republic.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 4c. Postage Due has been overprinted "Republica Dominica Un Centavo" in four lines.

Adhesive.

1c. on 4c. brown-olive.

France. TUNIS — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us seven more values of the recently issued set; the lower values show an agricultural scene, the higher three an ancient galley.

Adhesives.

10c. rose.
15c. mauve on pink.
20c. brown on straw.
25c. blue.
1fr. red and brown.
2fr. pale brown and green.
5fr. mauve and blue.

SENEGAL.—The above firm send us the new sets for this Colony. The postal series runs from 1c. to 5fr. and the Unpaid Letter stamps from 5c. to 1fr., and we may say all are equally hideous.

Of the postage set the 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 1fr., 2fr., and 5fr. show a portrait in circle, the stamps being oblong in shape, while the 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., and 75c. treat us to a view of native vegetation, including a particularly shaggy palm tree.

The Unpaid Letter stamps are a smaller oblong with a large numeral in the centre, vignettes of two forbidding looking natives on either side, and above a view of the seaport.

Adhesives.

1c. dark green. (Name in red).
2c. brown. (,, ,,).
4c. brown on bluish. (,, ,,).
5c. dark green. (,, ,,).
10c. carmine. (,, blue).
15c. dull violet. (,, red).
20c. black on bluish. (,, ,,).
25c. dark blue on tinted. (,, ,,).
30c. purple. (,, ,,).
40c. red. (,, blue).
50c. black. (,, ,,).
75c. blue on orange. (,, ,,).
1fr. black on blue. (,, ,,).
2fr. blue on pink. (,, ,,).
5fr. red on yellow. (,, ,,).

Unpaid Letter stamps.

5c. green. (Name in red).
10c. brown. (,, blue).
15c. blue. (,, red).
30c. rose. (,, blue).
50c. violet. (,, red).
60c. black on orange. (,, ,,).
1fr. black. (,, ,,).

With regard to the above sets we understand from *Ewen's Weekly* that they exist (some values are already issued) with the names of the Colonies, "Côte d' Ivoire" and "Ht. Sénégal-Niger," inserted, thus making three complete series, one for each Colony. We shall not chronicle them again, as we have no doubt our readers will not wish to be troubled with them further.

German Empire.—Beyond the values we have recently chronicled, two others have now appeared upon watermarked paper.

Adhesives.

20p. blue. Watermarked.
25p. black and orange on yellow. Watermarked.

Offices in China.—The surcharged 3pf. and 5m. are now on the watermarked paper.

Adhesives.

1c. on 3pf. brown. Watermarked
2½d. on 5m. carmine and black. Watermarked.

Offices in Turkey.—Here only the 1½pf. has come out since our last list.

Adhesive.

1½pf. on 30pf. Watermarked.

Greece.—Just prior to going to press, Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the new set issued on the occasion of the Olympic Games at Athens. As will be seen below they show a great improvement both in point of design and execution upon the 1896 series. The watermark is Crown and ET double lined, and they are perforated 13½-14.

The first design shown is that of the 1 and 2l., the second the 3 and 5l., the third the 10l., the fourth the 20 and 50l., the fifth the 25l., the sixth the 30l., the seventh the 40l., the eighth the 1, 2, and 3dr., and the ninth the 5dr.



















Adhesives.

1l. brown.
2l. grey.
3l. orange.
5l. green.
10l. rose.
20l. red-lilac.
25l. ultramarine.
30l. claret.
40l. brown.
50l. red-lilac.
1dr. grey-black.
2dr. pink.
3dr. yellow.
5dr. steel blue.

Hayti.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us that the current 20c. has been overprinted "1 centime" in a double-lined hexagon and the 50c. "2 centimes" in a double-lined heptagon.

Adhesives.

1c. on 20c. orange.
2c. on 50c. claret.

Nicaragua.—The *Monthly Journal* adds another value to the set of Official stamps recently referred to.

Adhesive.
Official stamp.
50c. black-brown.

Persia.—We copy the following item from the *Monthly Journal*.

Adhesive.
1ch. in magenta on 3ch. (1903-4).

Roumania.—The 2 lei now appears in new colours, as below.

Adhesive.
2l. black and brown. Perf. 11½.

Salvador.—In our issue of September last we listed the 12c. grey of 1902 overprinted "5." Mr. W. H. Peckitt now sends us specimens from which we see that the surcharge consists of the figure "5" in blue applied twice at the top of the stamp and over each of the original figures at the bottom; specimens are also to be found with figures at foot only.

We have also been shown the 10c. of 1900 overprinted "01905" in dark blue.

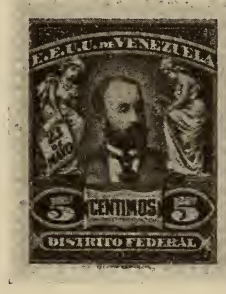
Mr. Peckitt, in addition to the above, sends us the 1 and 2c. of the permanent type, as below.



Adhesives.

1c. green and black (thick and thin paper).
2c. carmine and black ,, ,

Venezuela.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends two values of what appears to be a Commemoration set of one sort or another. We shall be able to give further particulars later.



Adhesives.

5c. scarlet.
10c. dark blue.

Notes and News.

The London Exhibition Catalogue.

The Committee have decided to accept advertisements for insertion in the Official Catalogue, to be issued for the use of visitors attending the Exhibition, which will be open from Wednesday, May 23rd, until Friday evening, June 1st, 1906.

The compilation of the Catalogue will be entrusted to a special Committee of well-known philatelists, and, in addition to matters of general information and interest, it will contain a plan of the Exhibition; a list of all the countries represented, with their position in the Exhibition; a description of each exhibit, noting its general points and merits; and a complete index and list of exhibitors and advertisers.

The Catalogue, forming as it will a philatelic guide to London, will be indispensable to all who visit the Exhibition. It will doubtless be read by the philatelic world generally; and it will probably find a place in the library of all serious collectors as a work of reference to the collections shown by the leading exhibitors; a work from which all students of philately can derive valuable information as to the status and comparative scarcity of particular rarities shown in the several exhibits. In this respect it will differ from magazines or periodical publications, which are generally laid aside after they have been read, and eventually bound up without the advertisements.

The advantage of advertising in such a publication, and of bringing the name of

the advertiser before the notice of wealthy collectors in the philatelic world, is obvious.

It is proposed to print at least 5,000 copies of the Catalogue, and the Committee guarantee this number as a minimum.

The back page, reserved for philatelic advertisements only, will be divided into quarter pages, of which not more than one quarter will be allotted to any firm.

For other special positions, applications must be for the full page, and for ordinary positions not less than for one quarter page.

The following scale of prices has been arranged :—

Special Positions.

	£	s.	d.
Back Page of Cover; quarter page	10	0	0
Second Page of Cover	10	0	0
Third Page of Cover	8	0	0
Page facing Full Title	7	0	0
Page facing list of Patrons and Committee	7	0	0
Page facing Introduction	7	0	0
Page facing list of Classes.. ..	7	0	0
Page facing Notices..	7	0	0
Page facing Catalogue of Exhibits	7	0	0
Page facing first page of Index ..	7	0	0
Page facing last page of Index ..	7	0	0
Page facing last page of Matter ..	7	0	0

For all Ordinary Inside Pages.

Full Page	4	0	0
Half Page	2	5	0
Quarter Page	1	5	0

All orders and matter, with any advertisement blocks, must be sent in at latest by May 1st. All applications will be dealt with in strict priority of receipt. In every case the terms of payment are: cash for one half the amount of the advertisement to be sent, with order, to the Honorary Secretary, H. R. Oldfield, Esq., 13, Walbrook, London, E.C. The balance must be remitted by May 15th, and should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Franz Reichenheim, Esq., 29, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W. Default will entail forfeiture of any moneys paid on account. In the event of more than half the price of the position actually allotted being remitted with any alternative offer, credit will be allowed against the full amount payable, or the balance will be returned, as the case may be.

If the Committee, for want of space, or for any other cause, should see fit to decline any order, all moneys paid on account will be returned.

In cases where special positions are applied for, advertisers unsuccessful in obtaining one of them, and desirous of securing another position, can make their application in the alternative, and preference will be given to such alternative offers in allotting spaces in ordinary pages.

It will be a convenience if intending advertisers will make use of the official form of application, which, with any other communications on this subject, should be sent to the Honorary Secretary,

H. R. Oldfield,
13, Walbrook, London, E.C.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 241st Meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday, March 23rd, the President in the chair.

The resignation of Mr. Buxton was accepted with regret.

Mr. Beckton read a paper on the stamps of Sicily. After briefly sketching the history of the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily he gave a display of the stamps, pointing out that of the fifteen plates of the various values ready for use at the end of 1858, sheets or portions of sheets of thirteen are known, the other two plates probably not having been put into use. He also minutely explained the various plates and retouches. In 1860, after Sicily was merged into the Kingdom of Italy, the stamps were withdrawn, large quantities of remainders being returned to the General Post Office at Turin, where they were left at the disposal of the clerks.

The last Meeting of the Session took place on Friday, April 6th, the President in the chair.

The Annual Meeting was fixed for Friday, May 4th, and Summer Meetings for the last Fridays in June, July, and August.

A display of Holland was given by Dr. Chance, the notes being read in his absence by the Hon. Secretary. He dealt in an interesting manner with the perforation difficulties of the country, and drew special attention to many minor varieties in the type hitherto unchronicled.

Afghans.

Mr. Toovey informs us that owing to the peculation of the postal officials the Ameer of Afghanistan has decided to abolish the issue of stamps within his dominions. In future all letters posted in Afghanistan are to be impressed with a metal seal instead of bearing the ordinary gummed-on variety. Existing stocks of postage stamps are to be used up at certain of the principal post offices, after which no more will be forthcoming.

Junior Philatelic Society.—Manchester Branch.

The second ordinary meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on March 1st. Forty-three members were present, Mr. Bernstein, the President, in the chair. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Albrecht, gave a display with notes of the issues of Chili from 1867.

The fourth ordinary meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A. on April 7th. Forty-two members were present, and Mr. Bernstein presided. Mr. Heywood read a paper on the stamps of Canada, accompanied by a display of the stamps of Canada, New South Wales, and New Brunswick. The next meeting will be held on May 3rd, when a paper entitled "How to Collect" will be read by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton.

A New Appointment.

Exceptional cases call for exceptional treatment, and this must be the excuse for departing from the accepted lines in these columns to note an event of a more or less personal character. We have to congratulate Mr. Stewart Wilson upon his appointment as Director-General of the Post Office of India, a position which he took up at the end of last month, succeeding Sir A. V. Fanshawe, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. The appointment will be universally acclaimed by philatelists, while in India it is universally popular, and the *personnel* of the new Director-General is such that time will only tend to accentuate the popularity of the appointment.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

A notable illustration of the great advance made by philately comes from Sheffield, where the Sheffield Philatelic Society, at the invitation of the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, exhibited selections of stamps at the Conversazione held by the latter Society in the Cutler's Hall, on the 15th March. This conversazione is one of the swell social functions of the city. There was a numerous attendance, probably about 1,200 persons being present. It was a great surprise to many of the members and friends to see to what a science philately has attained, and no doubt it cleared the minds of many of the very hazy ideas they have of stamp collecting.

Unfortunately, owing to the large number of scientific exhibits, the space allotted for stamps would only permit of a limited display, but although the quantity was comparatively small, it was amply compensated for by the choice quality and increased value of the stamps shown, the result being that only really splendid and representative selections of early and recent issues were exhibited.

The Society showed several sheets of forgeries, reprints, and chemical changelings, also copies of the unique and appropriate menu-cards which had been specially designed for use at their annual dinners.

Mr. J. E. Bartlett showed Great Britain (Victorian issues) complete; also a practically complete set of British East, Central and South Africa, including all the high values up to £10.

Mr. J. H. Chapman's exhibit consisted of unused stamps, and included Great Britain £5 orange; Levant, King ½d. to 5s.; Cyprus, complete from 1882, including Queen, Die 1, 4 piastres, King single CA 9 and 45 piastres; Gibraltar, complete from 1889, including 1889 5 pesetas, King single CA ½d. to £1; Morocco Agencies, King single CA 50 centimes, 1 and 2 pesetas; Cape 1896 and 1903 ½d. to 5s.; Natal, King single CA ½d. to 10s.; New South Wales, various perfs. of 5s., 10s., 20s.; New Zealand, London and Colonial prints ½d. to 5s.; Queensland 2s. to £1 on thick and thin paper, 1895 2½d. carmine, 1897 2½d. red; South Australia, long type, small and large postage, 3d. to £1, 1897 1s., 2s., Star, 9d., 1s., 2s., SA; £1 and £2 perf., 12½, £1 perf. 11, 5s. no postage; Tasmania, 1892 ½d. to 10s.; Western Australia, 4d. carmine CC perf. 14; 6d. lilac CA perf. 12; 4d. carmine CA perf. 14, and present issue ½d. to £1.

Mr. A. T. Nixon exhibited a fine selection of Newfoundland, and Mr. A. Nixon an interesting series of Indian Native stamps, Mr. J. F. Peace exhibited sheets illustrating the first and last issues of Great Britain, Austria, France, &c., copies of the 1d. and 2d. Mulready envelopes and wrappers, set of Canada Jubilee up to 5 dollars, a set of Don Quixote stamps, Russian War Fund stamps, &c. Mr. R. Sneath exhibited several sheets of triangular Capes, including woodblock; New Zealand, early issues to 1870; Niger Coast 1893 to 1901; Tonga, practically complete, including the 1896 provisionals and the rare set of "G.F.B." officials. Mr. R. W. Tiptaft, French Colonials, and Mr. C. B. Ward a fine lot of Pence Ceylons, also early Mauritius, Trinidad, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands.

The Late Dr. Viner.

The funeral of the late Dr. Viner, whose death we announced last month, took place at Locksbrook Cemetery. Dr. Viner disposed of the large collection of stamps which he had amassed some years ago. It was known, however, that he retained many valuable examples, and this collection has, it is understood, been bequeathed to a cousin.—*Bath Journal.*

Another Scottish Collection for the Public.

In addition to the bequest of the Rev. J. A. Dunbar-Dunbar's valuable collection of stamps to the Royal Scottish Museum, another collection, almost as extensive, has been presented by Mr. W. Rae Macdonald, F.F.A., of Wester Coates Avenue, Edinburgh. This consists of nearly 15,000 specimens arranged in sixty volumes, and represents the collections of over forty years. Mr. Macdonald's collection is to some extent supplementary to the other, for he has managed to secure several rare specimens that are not in the Dunbar-Dunbar Collection. Arrangements are being made to show, in a temporary casing at least, some of the stamps, and the permanent housing of the two collections will probably be carried out on the plan of the sliding frames used for the display of the Tapling Collection in the British Museum. —*The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.*

Varieties.

We have to thank Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co. for sending us the following unchronicled varieties:—

Austria. 1890. Perf. 11½ by 10½.
Seychelles. 12 cents on 16c, double surcharge.

A Stamp Collection for India.

The following *communique* has been issued to the Press of India :—

A new departure has now been made by the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, in the admission of a collection of the Stamps of India and the Native States as a permanent feature of the exhibition, and their decision is one that will doubtless commend itself to those interested in the Victoria Memorial collections. The charm of Philately is now so widely appreciated that no apology is needed for the recognition of the stamps of India as objects worthy of the Memorial and its aims. The bringing together of a complete collection will be a matter of time, but there seems no reason why that now in course of formation should not eventually rank as the most important of known Indian collections. An excellent beginning has been made from available Government sources with the ready assistance of Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Mr. Cogswell, and the stamps contributed have been carefully and scientifically arranged by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, who has kindly undertaken to continue his services as others are received. The collection, as at present designed, will cover a fairly wide field, and will embrace not only the postal but also the telegraph and fiscal adhesive issues of Imperial India and the Native States. It will include essays, post cards, envelopes, and wrappers of both the Victorian and Edwardian periods, together with all else of a philatelic nature acceptable to the serious Indian specialists. Two copies of the famous ½ anna red of 1854 are already *in situ*. The well-known "Lion and Palm-tree" essay of 1853 is also represented, and the early essays have been accepted. The Trustees would be specially grateful for the donation of the notable red, white and blue trio of 1851 known as the "Scinde District Post" stamps—the first philatelic emissions in India, and issued under the authority of the late Sir Bartle Frere. The several handsome series of Telegraph stamps are already shaping themselves towards completion, the Fiscals are showing up well, and will be classified as Receipts, Foreign Bills, Customs, Share Transfers, Special Adhesives, Petitions, High Court, Small Cause Court, Calcutta Small Cause Court, Court Fees, Notarial, Forests, Postal Notes, and Postal Service, and it is hoped that the beginning already made with the quaint and curious labels of the many Native States will be specially and steadily added to If Indian Coins and Medals are rightfully considered by the lover of the past as finding a well-deserved resting place in the cases of the Hall, the same may surely be claimed for India's "Paper Medals," as her stamps have been not inaptly termed. The earliest stamps did yeoman service in the fifties, and, regarded merely as mechanical efforts, reflect great credit on the skill and resourcefulness of the postal officials of those far-off days. They represent, too, the first attempt to print in colour made in India. The changes in the form of Government indicated by inscriptions borne on the later labels from time to time have their own tale to tell to student and historian alike, and it would be difficult to conceive of a fitter epitomised memorial of the spacious days of the great Queen-Empress than that which may be enshrined in an exhaustively representative range of the stamps of her reign. The collection at present is being arranged in album form. This is inevitable until its evolution is more advanced; later on the adoption of a system of preservation in a cabinet similar to those in which the "Tapling" collection is placed in the British Museum will be considered. It may be mentioned that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, President of the London Philatelic Society, and an earnest philatelist, interested himself in the Hall's stamps during his recent visit to Calcutta.

With a view to the ultimate completion of the collection, the Trustees would heartily welcome donations of stamps of all classes from the Governments of Native States and from all collectors and dealers generously disposed to assist them. All such gifts will be acknowledged in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. Intending donors are invited to communicate with the Trustees through Dr. Denison Ross, Calcutta Madrassah, or Mr. Wilmot Corfield, 25, Mangoe Lane.

The Market in France.

Our Paris correspondent writes :—"An important sale by auction was held in Paris on February 23rd and 24th, at the Hotel Drouot. The collection disposed of belonged to M. Vial, of Lyons, and was composed entirely of the stamps of France and French Colonies. I cite some of the chief items":—

	France.	Francs.
*1849.	10c. tête-bêche	350
,,	1fr. vermilion, 2nd shade	200
*1853.	40c. block of four	162
*1853.	1fr. carmine, tête-bêche reprint in a block of four	450
1863.	4c. tête-bêche	175
*1872.	10 and 15 error	252
*1876.	25c. type I., block of eight ..	1,500
Liberty.	20c. tête-bêche in the centre of a strip of three, anchor postmark	416

New Price Lists.

In their Price Lists for 1906, Messrs. Bridger & Kay have adopted a very convenient course. The first, a booklet of 74 pages, contains the cheaper stamps, both Colonial and Continental, packets of British Colonials, and a List of Revenue Stamps. The second, occupying only 28 pages, consists of the better-class British Colonials, both singly and in sets. We can thoroughly recommend them to collectors in search of stamps of this description.

The Juniors.

Mr. Findlater, the Secretary of the Scottish Philatelic Society, informs us that a well attended meeting has just been held in Edinburgh for the purpose of inaugurating a branch of the Junior Philatelic Society in Modern Athens. The new branch is being taken under the wing of the Senior Society of that City and altogether the new organisation is being launched under very happy auspices. A constitution and rules were approved, and a provisional Committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for carrying on the work of the Scottish Philatelic Society (Junior Branch). Mr. R. W. Findlater, 30, Buckingham Terrace, was appointed Secretary, *ad interim*.

Guatemala.

It may be just as well to put on record the following particulars concerning the size of sheets of stamps of this South American Republic.

1871 issue, 150 stamps in 15 rows of 10.
1875 ,, 100 ,, 10 ,, 10.
1877 ,, 100 ,, 13 ,, 8, the clichés of the first and last two stamps in the top row being omitted, in order to make the total number of stamps on the sheet one hundred.
1879 issue, 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10.
1881 ,, The same.
1886 ,, The Post Office sheets consisted of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, but the stamps were printed in sheets of 200 in two panes. The division between the panes was marked with an arrow, similar to the method employed in the United States. The panes were severed down the centre and issued to the Post Office as sheets of 100 stamps. The consequence, of course, is that all the stamps in either the first or last vertical row of each post office sheet are imperf.
1897 issue, 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10.

Outrage in a Strand Shop.

A respectable-looking young fellow, giving the name of Charles Alfred Harrison, and described as a clerk, of Somerset-road, Tottenham, was taken before Mr. Fenwick, charged with assault with intent to steal.

Prosecutor was Mr. W. Boyd Kirkpatrick, a foreign stamp dealer, carrying on business at 157, Strand. He said that between one and two in the afternoon the prisoner entered his office and said he was a stamp dealer and required a number of stamps, a list of which he produced, for a customer. Witness showed him some stamps, from which he made a selection, and a bill was made out for £17 10s. Accused disputed the amount, and witness sat down at his desk for the purpose of going through the account. He immediately felt four or five blows on the head, and became dazed. He managed to shout for help, and the caretaker came in and went for the police. Witness, who was covered with blood, was subsequently taken to King's College Hospital, where it was found that he had two wounds on the head, one of them an inch and a half in length.

In reply to the magistrate, Mr. Kirkpatrick said he could only imagine that the prisoner's object was robbery.

Prisoner: "There was only one blow."

Robert Wallis, the caretaker, said he saw the accused striking at prosecutor with a stick. Witness went for a constable, and on his return he found prisoner being detained on the stairs. He then took the stick (produced) from him.

Police-constable 102E said that on his arrival Mr. Kirkpatrick was standing on the stairs, bleeding profusely. When prisoner was arrested he said, "Have mercy, and think of my poor old mother." He cried all the way to the station, and kept muttering something about his mother. Only 4d. money was found in his possession.

Accused, who asked no question, was remanded.—*Daily Telegraph*.

Herts Philatelic Society.

One of the events of the Exhibition Week will be the Annual Dinner of the Herts Philatelic Society. This function will be held at the Café Monico, Piccadilly, W., on Tuesday, May 29th, when the Executive Committee and the Judges of the Exhibition, with some of the most distinguished philatelists attending the Exhibition, will be the guests of the Society.

Elaborate arrangements are being made to make this dinner a notable success. The decorations will be novel, the speeches few and short, and the musical entertainment afterward will be promoted on an ambitious scale, and, in this connection, those who were present at the conversazione of the Manchester Exhibition will be delighted to hear they will once again be privileged to listen to Mr. Harrison Hill in an up-to-date philatelic sketch. It is expected that a full muster of members will be recorded, and many visitors will be welcomed.

Victoria.

In our January issue we referred to the Victorian 1d. being re-engraved. Mr. Hagen has informed us that there are apparently several retouches and that different dies were used concurrently. Dated copies in his possession show that the original was used from February, 1901, to December, 1902. A prominent retouching of the curved lines at back is noticeable on stamps in use from June, 1901, and at frequent intervals ever since.

We were somewhat in error in stating in our January issue that the retouched 1d. Victoria was first seen on 11th July last. On examining a number of dated specimens we found some as far back as March, 1904. The specimen first seen on 11th July was on V and Cr. paper, perf. 11.—*The Australian Philatelist*.

Correspondence.

The Scientific Side of Philately.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—The references in the Editorial Notes (of *Philatelic Record* for March) to the 1860-80 stages of general collecting, and from the latter date to the end of the century as the period when specialism was rampant, are sufficiently near to literal correctness to be accepted as such. At the same time it would seem desirable, if not necessary, that a more precise division of the various classes should be arrived at to secure progressive and permanent interest in Philately, both as a hobby and as a study that is capable of being considered thoroughly scientific.

There is little doubt that for the mass of collectors that form of collecting usually called "general" will be preferable as a start and training, after which some will go in for postals and others for fiscal stamps as two main divisions. It is, however, the postal section that requires a more precise definition as to what are to be considered stamps in a philatelic sense. At present the use of the word and the practice of various devotees covers everything issued by or connected with a post office, such as parcel post labels, railway letter fees, telegraph forms, postage-dues whether by hand marks or adhesives, hand stamps for printed matter in bulk, together with the stationery bearing the magical "On H.M.S.," or departmental franks; which might as justifiably be extended to the accumulating of savings bank books, dog licenses, and insurance policies, if modern postal duties are to be the test.

But the original organisation of the Post was for the delivery of written letters only, to which was added that of newspapers in the days when railways and telegraphs were not discovered, and even when the present system of prepaid franking by stamps was introduced, such limitations of the service still existed. As the first collecting of stamps was of those which had carried letters "free of further taxation," and their subsequent study, named after service rendered, belongs to the period 1850-60, but has developed twenty-fold beyond that simple idea through the addition or invention of manufacturing and storing unused stamps made for sale rather than for use, of every imaginable kind connected with those original duties—would it not be wise for a philatelic congress to discuss methods for restricting the present indiscriminate collecting of extraneous rubbish by the formation of rules to govern collectors who aspire to the dignity of being "philatelists," and which would limit such collection to governmental issues of stamps for franking written letters only? A separate class of collectors preferring to pick up all other issues referred to above could be formed under some other distinctive title, which may become crystallised or classicalised by the introduction of a Latin or Greek word signifying postal "all-rounders," something after the style of pantechnicon as a storehouse of art or household gods—say, pan-postalists!

The wide area now covered under the cloak of philatelic research through these varied postal side issues or byways is appalling, though the fiscalist has no such temptation to wander. This wide expanse cannot be explored fully without an income or capital not possessed by one-twentieth of "medium" collectors (the backbone of philately), many of the remaining ninety-five per cent. being true philatelists of the older school, to whom quite as much useful information is due as to those hair-splitting specialists who discover hair-lines or minute scratches caused by cleaning a plate of the ancient kind or developed by actual wear. In such a restricted but definite field of collecting, men of moderate means could go more fully into scientific research, and the beautiful envelope stamps would be restored to their proper position as purely letter stamps of equal interest with the adhesives. Whether these envelopes, or the postcards which belong to the same legitimate class of postal letter franks, should be collected as "entires" or as "cut-outs" is immaterial, so long as they are properly recognised as necessary for a complete collection of any country's postage stamps, especially so if offered for competition at a public Exhibition such as is now being arranged. Even as full-blown entires (with a few exceptions) the space occupied by them in a truly representative collection need not exceed the area now required for postage dues, printed matter stamps, officials, etc.—Yours truly,

B. W. Warhurst.

Chelsea, S.W.,
April, 1906.

THE

Philatelic Record.

MAY, 1906.

Editorial Note.

IT is, of course, out of the question, within the limited space at our disposal, to attempt anything like a detailed account of the great event to which Philatelists have, within the last few days, said *Ave atque Vale*. Neither is it possible adequately to describe the principal exhibits at the Royal Horticultural Hall; we can merely mention their chief characteristics, and refer our readers for further information to the Official Catalogue. The display of stamps, as regards both quantity and quality, far exceeded anything which has been seen before, thus rendering the task of the Judges one of exceptional difficulty, many of the exhibits which were well deserving of medals having to be left unrecognised. The attendance was, we understand, quite satisfactory, reaching on Wednesday, May 30th, the second of the days on which no charge was made for admission, fifteen hundred.

It was hoped that the Prince of Wales would perform the Opening Ceremony on Wednesday, May 23rd, but as that date unfortunately fell during the brief interval between the return of His Royal Highness from his Indian tour, and his departure for Madrid to be present at the marriage of Princess Ena of Battenberg with the King of Spain, he was only able to spend an hour or two at the Exhibition early in the morning of the Opening Day. The ceremony at 3 o'clock was performed by the Earl of Crawford, President of the Philatelic Society, London, who, in the course of some interesting remarks on Philately in general, mentioned the extreme gratification which the Prince had derived from his brief visit.

The Official Dinner took place at the Imperial Restaurant on Friday, the 25th inst. The Earl of Crawford presided, and there were about 130 ladies and gentlemen present—a larger number, we believe, than have ever dined together on a similar occasion. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Oldfield proposed the health of "The Guests," setting an excellent example to many after-dinner speakers by the use of a stop-watch. Baron von Buch responded, and proposed the toast of "The Judges and the Executive Committee," coupling with it the name of "Dr." Luff. In the apparent absence of this gentleman, Mr. J. N. Luff responded for the Judges, and after a few words from Mr. Reichenheim on behalf of the Executive Committee, and the toast of "The Chairman" by Mr. Castle, with the Earl of Crawford's reply, five gentlemen known as The King's Musketeers gave an excellent musical entertainment. This was followed by lightning sketching by

Mr. Percival Mackenzie, and some marvellous feats of legerdemain by Dr. Byrd-Page, assisted by Mr. William Moser, this gentleman being selected, as the performer explained, on account of his exceedingly good-natured appearance.

On the following day a party of over 40 took the train to Goring, where two launches awaited to take the party down the river. A halt was made for lunch, after which the party proceeded down the river again as far as Tregunna Cottage, Mr. H. R. Oldfield's charmingly situated place on the Thames, where he and Mrs. and Miss Oldfield awaited their guests. The attractions of afternoon tea, and the Thames scenery, caused the party to miss the train originally sketched out for them to catch, and it was after 9 o'clock when Paddington Station was again reached. Mr. Melville, President of the Junior Society, who formed one of the party, was anxious not to miss the meeting of his Society, to be held the same evening in London, so rushed off to catch the earlier train in Miss Oldfield's motor.

On Sunday, the 28th, the Judges spent the day with Mr. M. P. Castle at Brighton, where they inspected many of his philatelic treasures, and were regaled with a sumptuous lunch.

On the morning of Monday, the 29th, Mr. Bacon met a number of visitors at the British Museum for an inspection of the Tapling Collection, and in the afternoon a large number of ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Hausburg to a garden party at their home at Weybridge. Some went by train, the others by motor omnibus, which, but for the extraordinary topographical knowledge displayed by a distinguished philatelist from the north of England, might still have been scouring the highways and byways of Surrey in search of "Rothsay." At the time of the return journey the variety craze was very apparent, most of those who went by omnibus preferring to return by train, and finding no difficulty in exchanging their tickets. Their host and hostess had invited a number of friends to meet them, and a most delightful afternoon was spent in the beautiful surroundings.

On the evening of the next day, the Dinner of the Herts Philatelic Society was held at the Monico, with Mr. Reichenheim, its genial President, in the chair. The promises that this would be *the* function of the week were certainly fulfilled; the decorations, the menus, the covers of which were ornamented, a reproduction in colour of the rare Newfoundland one shilling orange-vermilion, the whole forming a perfect work of art by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., the blocks of ice containing stamps brought in with the dessert, the envelopes with a special inscription and sealed with different stamps covering a cigar, and a box of cigarettes handed round immediately afterwards—all providing ample food for the mind. Nor was the body unduly forgotten, the hospitality being most lavish and the banquet prepared in the restaurant's best style. The customary loyal toasts having been proposed by the Chairman, Mr. Hayman, the Vice-President, gave the health of "The Guests," to which Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., responded. Mr. Castle afterwards proposed the toast of "The Herts Philatelic Society," commenting upon its extraordinary progress since the time of its formation, eight years ago. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. A. Slade, made a suitable reply. Amongst the entertainers

who afterwards conducted the business of the evening, were Mr. Harrison Hill, first enrolled as a Philatelic humorist at the Manchester Exhibition Dinner of 1899, and whose musical sketch, entitled "A Union of Herts; showing how Philately cements friendship and strengthens the *entente cordiale*," contained verbal and musical allusions to many of the members of the Society present and their guests. Mr. Furness Williams also sang; Mr. C. Hope Havant gave selections on the silver bells; and Mr. Percy French recitations and lightning sketches. A large number of gentlemen spent a most enjoyable evening and took part in a banquet, the remembrance of which will long continue in their minds.

On Thursday, the 31st, about 50 ladies and gentlemen left Paddington Station at the early hour of 10 a.m. for Windsor. Arriving there, they were taken through the Castle, with the exception of the State Apartments, which were closed, owing to the expected arrival of the King a day or two later. After lunch at the White Hart, they proceeded by launch to Oakley Court, where they were royally entertained by Sir William Avery, and, in the unavoidable absence of Lady Avery, by his sister, Mrs. Wright. A most delightful afternoon was spent in the beautiful house and grounds, the foreign visitors being especially charmed with the beauties of the scenery, and all, English and foreign alike, loud in expressions of thanks to their host for his hospitality. The party reached London about 7.30, all prepared to testify to the abilities of Mr. Phillips (the Philatelic Cook) in the management of river excursions.

On Friday, June 1st, the Exhibition closed at 2 o'clock, and the work of dismantling the frames and packing the exhibits commenced. This must have been done by the energetic workers with very mingled feelings; on the one hand of relief that their labours and responsibilities were almost over; and on the other of regret that such a wonderful Exhibition should have come to an end. To all those who have devoted so much time and energy to all the necessary arrangements, we offer our most hearty congratulations, feeling sure that now they are able to look back upon the unqualified success which has attended their efforts, they will be amply repaid for all their arduous work.

Amongst those present during the ten days of the Exhibition, we noticed Messrs. Bacon, Beckton, Castle, Major Evans, Lieut. Napier, R.N. (English Judges), the Right Hon. S. C. Buxton, M.P., Postmaster-General, Lord Gerrard, Sir W. B. Avery, Bart., Messrs. C. N. Biggs, W. Brown, W. L. Chew, C. H. Coote, C. J. Daun, G. B. Duerst, R. Ehrenbach, A. C. Emerson, J. H. Abbott, L. W. Fulcher, G. F. H. Gibson, M. Giwelb, W. Grunewald, T. W. Hall, H. L. Hayman, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. S. Higgins, T. H. Hinton, T. Wickham Jones, W. R. Lane Joynt, T. Maycock, E. J. Nankivell, H. R. Oldfield, F. H. Oliver, F. Reichenheim, W. H. Peckitt, P. L. Pemberton, C. J. Phillips, Vernon Roberts, W. Schwabacher, H. A. Slade, A. H. Stamford, J. A. Tilleard, W. T. Wilson, Baron A. de Worms, Baron P. de Worms, R. B. Yardley, J. R. M. Albrecht, A. Bagshawe, Capt. S. M. Castle, W. Pimm, John Cooper, D. Field, R. Frentzel, W. M. Gray, C. Nissen, J. C. North, J. C. Sidebotham, I. J. Bernstein, J. Bignold, Dr. Chance, Guy Semple, C. F. Tyas, L. Campbell, O. Gillett,

A. Holmes, W. Lincoln, F. J. Melville, H. Woods, and J. W. Jones ; and the following visitors from abroad :—Dr. Diena, Dr. Kloss, Mr. J. N. Luff and Baron A. de Reuterskiöld (Foreign Judges, the fifth, Monsieur Mahé, being prevented by illness from being present), Leo Rivolto, P. La Rénotiére, H. Djurling, H. H. van Valkenburg, Schmidt de Wilde, E. Vicenz, J. Elster, A. Passer, Th. Lemaire, Baron Lehmann, A. Coyette, R. Friedl, D. M. de Heer, Alex. Holland, Paul Kohl, W. Moser, M. Schroeder, Dr. Stanley Taylor.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

SECTION I.—Great Britain or any of its Colonies, in separate Exhibits.

Gold Cup. The Earl of Crawford, K.T. Great Britain.

It is difficult to say whether this—or his collection of United States, which unfortunately was shown only as to part, viz., the Postmaster Stamps—is the finest. With this reservation, such as it is, we have no hesitation in describing this collection of Great Britain as the finest specialized collection of a single country in the world. Both are complete, and form in themselves histories of the stamps, commencing with a unique series of the essays, trials, die and plate proofs, etc.

The exhibit, which was mounted on 944 sheets, includes every variety of the issued stamps in unused condition, in numerous shades with many blocks and entire panes ; a special feature being the inclusion of blocks, where it has been possible to obtain them, from the corners of sheets showing the plate numbers. The collection also comprises essays and proofs of every description, and an imperforate specimen of each plate, cut from the *Imprimatur* sheets at Somerset House. Amongst the early essays of 1839-40 is an original impression of the circular design with embossed heads of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, side by side, and a specimen of the essay engraved in anaglyptograph by William Wyon showing a helmeted head of Britannia. Amongst the more remarkable unused blocks of stamps are the greater portions of entire sheets of the first 1d. black, the 2d. blue, without lines, and the 1d. black "V.R.," impressions of the 1d. from Plates 5 and 11 printed in black and also in red ; block of ten of the 2d. watermarked small crown, perforated 14 ; blocks of eight each of the 6d., 10d., and 1s., embossed stamps of 1847-54 ; pane of twenty of the 3d. Plate 4, watermarked spray of rose ; a block of seventeen of the 4d. on blue paper, watermarked small garter ; one of six of the same value on blue paper, watermarked medium garter ; a pane of twenty of the 1s. Plate 13, orange-brown, watermarked spray of rose ; a pane of twenty of the 2s. red-brown, and a similar pane, but imperforate ; and a block of eight of the 5s. Plate 4 on blued paper, watermarked large anchor. Specimens of all but one of the abnormal plate numbers known are present, including copies of the 4d. vermilion Plate 16, the 4d. sage green Plate 17, the 6d. chestnut Plate 12, the 6d. pale buff Plate 13, the 9d. straw Plate 5, unused ; and unused specimens of the 10d. Plate 2, and the 2s. Plate 3. There is a used copy of the 10d. Plate 1, with watermark emblems, and the high value stamps 10s. and £1 of 1878-83, watermarked with Maltese cross and with large anchor, are all represented unused, as well as the £5 on blued and white paper. The collection also includes a large number of the postal-fiscal stamps and of the stamps overprinted for official use, and for British Post Offices in the Levant. Amongst the postal-fiscals are a block of four and a pair of the 1s. imperforate embossed pink stamps printed *tête bêche* ; a strip of three of the 2s. 6d. embossed in vermilion, perforated 12½, watermarked small anchor ; and a specimen of the same value watermarked with orbs. The official stamps comprise five unused specimens of the 5s., including two on blued paper and a pair ; ten of the 10s., including a block of four and two pairs ; and three of the £1 (two watermarked with three crowns and one with three orbs) overprinted for the Inland Revenue Department in 1885 ; two unused specimens of the £1 green, 1892 ; and an unused specimen of the 5s., 10s , and £1 with the King's head, with similar overprint. The Government Parcels series include three specimens (two unused) of the 1d. with inverted overprint, and there is also a used copy of the 1s. with inverted overprint. There are large blocks unused and used of the 5d. and 10d. Queen's head, and an unused copy and block of six of the 10d. King's head overprinted for the Office of Works. There are large unused blocks of the ½d. and 1d. for use by the Royal Household ; the Board of Education series is complete, unused, with the exception of the 1s. King's head ; and the sets with the two varieties of the overprint for use by the Admiralty are complete unused. The telegraph stamps both of the private companies and of the Government were also shown.

Gold Medal. L. L. R. Hausburg. Victoria.

A most meritorious Exhibit of this most difficult country, and one which pressed hard upon the heels of the former Exhibit. While perhaps not so complete as Great Britain (who could be complete in Victoria)?, the Exhibit, mounted on 192 sheets, stood out by itself, as compared with every other one in the Exhibition, except the one already named. The amount of individual research displayed was altogether phenomenal, the greatest achievement perhaps being the plating of the 2s. green and the 2s. blue on green.

The chief stamps (unused unless otherwise stated) included: 1850.—1d. brown, clear impression, first printing by Thos. Ham, mint copy; 1d. brick-red, second printing by Thos. Ham, stamps close together, block of twelve mint and five singles; reconstructed block of twelve used; Campbell and Fergusson printings; 1d. vermilion, three pairs and strip of three; 1d. brown, strip of six, pair; 1d. rose and pink, various shades; 1d. rose, reconstructed pane of twenty-four, including thirteen unused; 1d. brown, reconstructed sheet of ninety-six; 1d. rose, reconstructed sheet of ninety-six.

The chief distinguishing plate marks and transfer varieties are illustrated, and the various retouches, including the one with the whole of the words ONE PENNY, redrawn.

2d.: fine background and borders, fine copy unused, a pair used; 2d. fine border and coarse background, nine unused; 2d. coarse border, many shades, including a block of four. There are a pair and two singles of the variety with the value obliterated, in different shades, besides several retouches.

3d. block of three and pair of the first printing.

3d. close printing. This is subdivided into two, with full shading on shawl behind neck and with hardly any shading. These appear to be separate printings, or different states of the intermediate stone. Strip of three and three pairs unused; reconstructed block of twelve, and various retouches.

3d. medium spacing, block of eight mint, and reconstructed sheet of ninety-six, and retouches.

3d. coarse printing and wide apart: reconstructed pane of twenty-four, and sheet of ninety-six.

Rouletted: 3d. mint pair; 1d. and three pairs of the 3d. used.

Perf. 12: 3d., one copy mint, strip of four, and three pairs, one being imperf. vertically, used.

1852.—2d. engraved, block of ten and block of four.

1854.—2d. litho: two strips of three, six pairs and singles, including several of the rare red-lilac, unused.

All the known varieties of wrong lettering: GM.SX, WA.HN, UY.BF, TX.MQ, SW.GM, DI.WA, CH.RW.

6d. orange, two pairs imperf.; 6d. serpentine and 6d. rouletted, unused; 6d. serrated on three sides and rouletted along top (uncatalogued), used.

TOO LATE: strip of three mint, and one without the overprint TOO LATE and SIXPENCE.

2s. green, perf. and imperf.: reconstructed pane of twenty-five, including fourteen unused; reconstructed sheet of fifty.

2s. rouletted: pair and single on originals.

2s. blue on green, perf. 12, 13: block of four and reconstructed sheet of thirty all unused, and sheets perf. 12, and in dark and pale shades.

1854.—1s. octagonal, blue, rouletted, two unused, and several retouches used. Emblems: chief varieties unused: 4d. wmk. star, rouletted; 4d. no wmk., imperf.; 4d. laid vert., imperf.; 2d. wmk. TWOPENCE, red-lilac. Used: 1d. star wmk., rouletted; 1d. perf.; 1d. wmk. ONE PENNY, imperf.

1860.—Beaded oval, chief stamps unused: 3d. laid; 6d. orange; 6d. black, block of four; 3d. marone, perf. 12½; 4d. wmk. FIVE SHILLINGS, pair and single mint.

From 1862 the stamps are arranged according to the perforations, which are 11½-12, 12½-13, and compound, like the New South Wales early perforations, and some of them are extremely rare.

Extra Gold Medal. Baron Anthony de Worms. Ceylon.

This Exhibit is already so well known as to require no lengthened description in these columns. It is as complete, almost, as it is possible to get a collection of this Colony, wanting, if we remember correctly, but two stamps unused. The Exhibit displayed much individual research, and of a character new since the collection was last shown, a fact which evidently was not overlooked by the jury, who, while unable to award it the medal of the class, expressed their appreciation in this recommendation of an extra medal. Of the later discoveries, three copies of the 9d. C.C., perf. 13, 4d. star dull rose clean cut perf. and 5d. star, pair with blind perforation. The collection has been kept well up to date, and many fine things have been added since it was last exhibited, including the 2c. perf. 12½, unused, etc.

Vernon Roberts. Cape of Good Hope.

This is likewise a well-known collection, in which several fine things have been added, to wit, 4d. wood block error in a block of four used on entire letter dated March 26th, 1861, this being a month earlier than the stamps have been chronicled as being issued; of the other error there were three single, and a pair 1d. and 4d. *se-tenant*. Perhaps rarer than any of these was the specimen of the PENCB in a pair mint, and an unsed copy of the halfpenny on 3d. wmk. C.C.

SECTION II.—Other Countries in separate Exhibits.

Gold Cup. Henry J. Crocker. Hawaiian Islands.

The most complete collection of these stamps known. The so-called Missionary stamps of 1851 are strongly represented. The 2c., certainly one of the rarest stamps in the world, is here in Die 1 only. Of the 5c. there are two specimens on letters and two single specimens all used Of the 13c. there is a unique strip of three on original letter, being two of Die 1 and one of Die 2, and of the same value there are unused copies of Die 1 and 2, and four used copies, two of each die.

The issue of 1853 include some beautiful specimens of the 5c. thick paper on original letter, two of the Provisionals 5 on 13, and a number of entire panes.

A most interesting portion of the collection is the Inter-Island postage stamps with large numeral in centre. Mr. Crocker has made an exhaustive study of these stamps and has reconstructed nearly all the plates, and there is an immense amount of original work in this collection. Amongst the better things here, there is a superb block of six of the 2c. blue on bluish white of August, 1859, a reconstructed plate of the same stamps used, as well as a considerable number of single stamps on envelopes. The 1c. blue on bluish is shown in a reconstructed plate, complete with the exception of one stamp, and including five unused capies.

Sub-varieties of both values termed Plate 2a and 2b are also shown plated. The 2c. on greenish blue, the so-called duck's egg, is shown in a complete reconstructed plate, including two unused specimens. The other values and papers are shown nearly all plated and including almost every known error and variety both in stamp and in the cancellation.

The stamps of the Provisional Government of 1893 are mostly shown in complete panes, with the errors, and single pieces of the double, inverted, and misplaced surcharges.

Gold Medal. H. R. Oldfield. Bolivia.

Complete sheets of the 1866 and 1867 issues illustrating the seven plates of the 5 centavos value, including the exceedingly rare Plate 7 in green and one unused and one made-up plate in the lilac shades, a complete made-up sheet of the 10 centavos brown which includes the error "Bollvia" (No. 12 on plate), two sheets *each* (in different shades) of the 50 centavos orange and of the 100 centavos blue, and a partly made-up plate of the 50 centavos blue, together with a complete made-up plate of the 100 centavos green.

A small *displayed* collection illustrating the different varieties and retouches of these two issues and contrasting the division of the 5 centavos value into seven plates with Mr. Moser's division of the same stamps into the original plate, four re-engravings, and six retouches.

These stamps are followed by selected specimens of the succeeding issues, including the following rarities: Various copies of the 500 centavos black of 1867 and 1869, unused copies of the various values of the 1878 issue, the 10 centavos blue (error of colour) of the 1894 issue on thick paper.

Copies of the so-called interior stamps in black and in blue, some of them used on originals.

Various forgeries and impressions from the forged *cliché* in the Berlin Imperial Post Museum.

W. Grunewald. France.

A representative collection, almost entirely unused, containing nearly everything in blocks of four, as well as numerous singles, in the Empire series, wmkd., four of the 20c. blue on blue *se-tenant* mint, and a single of the one on green paper mint. There are also 33 *tête bêche* copies, notably in the first issue, the 10c., 25c., and 1 franc used, two used copies of the 80c. Empire, imperf. and used and unused 80c., perf. Also the 4c. grey, unused and eighteen *tête bêche* of the issues 1870-73.

CLASS I.—GREAT BRITAIN.

SECTION I.—Unused only.

Gold Medal. J. S. HIGGINS.

A collection of British stamps up to 1900, comprising all the regular issues and many varieties in sheets, pairs, and blocks. The collection also includes proofs, essays, colour trials, imperf. varieties, and designs of stamps not adopted, and specimen stamps. Amongst the better stamps there are eleven specimens of the octagons, and the 10s. and 20s. watermark Maltese cross. Plate numbers practically complete in the ordinary varieties. The Officials contain many scarce stamps, such as the £1 brown, watermark three crowns, and the 5s., 10s. and 20s. green. The Government Parcels, 1d. inverted surcharge, &c. &c.

We have to congratulate so young a collector—we believe Mr. Higgins has not yet attained his majority—in obtaining the chief award.

Silver Medal. SYDNEY LODER.

It is curious that so important a section should have introduced so many new names to the Awards List. Mr. Higgins obtained an award in the Junior Class at Manchester, but—with that exception—all the medals in Sections 1 and 2 have gone to those who have gained no similar distinction heretofore. This collection contained many very choice things, but was not displayed with the same philatelic taste as the last, which nevertheless it ran exceedingly close. Among the rarer things there were also one or two could not be likened unto Cæsar's wife, to wit, 3d. network background, 1s. green hair lines and 4d. sage green, Plate 17. These are matters which are inseparable from a collector's early experiences of English, and which require both time and the knowledge which time brings along to successfully combat.

Among many noticeable things the collection contained were :

1840.—Mint block of 36 1d. black, and the "V.R." ; three blocks of six of the 2d. blue, no lines.

1855.—4d. blue paper, small garter.

1862.—3d. small letters, dots in spandrels.

1865-67.—9d. Plate 5.

1884.—£1 wmk. crowns, block of three ; £1 wmk. orbs, pair ; 5d. dull green, with line under "d" and ball to "5."

"*I. R. Official.*"—These are practically complete, and include :

1885.—5s. and 10s. on blued paper ; 10s. cobalt ; 20s. marone, both "crowns" and "orbs."

1898.—£1 green.

1902.—King's head issue, 5s., 10s., & £1.

"Govt. Parcels" complete, including the 1d. with inverted surcharge.

Bronze Medal. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c.

A highly interesting and complete collection of proofs, essays, colour trials and issued stamps of the present reign specially illustrating the paper read by His Royal Highness at a meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, on March 4th, 1904, and which will be found in the *London Philatelist* for March, 1904. A few rare stamps have been added which His Royal Highness did not possess at that date, such as the 6d. I. R. Official (see *Philatelic Record Handbook, No. 3*), and the 1s. Board of Education, both with the head of His Majesty King Edward VII. This collection contains a superb number of essays, &c., that are quite unique.

OSWALD MARSH.

An almost complete collection of the envelope, wrapper and card stamps cut square and now available for use as adhesives.

SECTION II.—Used only.

The two best Exhibits in this Section were those of Mr. Higgins and Mr. Loder, but both these were ineligible owing to having taken a medal in Section 1. Owing to the regulations which prevented any exhibitor taking more than one medal in a Section, the silver medal therefore went to Mr. Hinton, who, by the way, is one of our oldest collectors, and a genuine hard worker for the benefit of the hobby. He showed the normal plate numbers complete, and the whole collection was carefully mounted, and care had been exercised in the selection of the specimens. The Bronze Medal went to Mr. J. Bignold, who made a speciality in the different postmarks on the 1d. black, four sheets of which were displayed with various obliterations, *e.g.*, Kirkham Peny Post, Jarrow Peny Post, etc., and the usual English, Scotch and Irish cancellations. Very interesting, undoubtedly, but rather a history of cancellations than a specialized collection of postage stamps. In addition to the four already named, Miss Lindner (which was hardly up to Exhibition quality) and Mr. Paine were in this Section.

SECTION III.—Telegraph, or Railway Letter Fee, or College Stamps in separate Exhibits.

There were four very fine exhibits of the material placed in this Section, and only two medals. Each in its Section was, perhaps, the equal of the other, so doubtless the Judges experienced a difficulty in determining upon the relative merits, not so much of the exhibits displayed, but of Telegraph, Railway Letter Fee and College Stamps, with the result that the Silver went to the College Stamps of the Rev. H. Cummings, which was, however, as a collection, superior in completeness to that of Mr. Mathews' Telegraph Stamps, which gained the Bronze; otherwise, possibly, the order would have been reversed, while the College Stamps of Mr. L. Savournin, and the Railway Letter Fee Stamps of Mr. Dendy F. Marshall, retired beaten, although by no means disgraced.

CLASS II.

SECTION I.

Gold Medal. HARVEY R. CLARKE. New South Wales.

A beautiful exhibit, exceedingly strong in unused, which were displayed apart from the used, which, likewise, were first class. Commencing with the 1d. Sydney Views, upwards of forty specimens are shown unused, including all the varieties, various shades, &c., of both plates. Of these, we venture to think three or four of Plate 1 are, however, proofs, and two or three of the two penny are cleaned. On the other hand, there are many most superb copies, one of the 2d. vertical lines being a gem. Used: complete reconstructed plates on various papers of both plates.

The 2d. Sydney Views are shown unused from the very earliest down to the very latest state of the plate, amongst them the varieties "crevit" omitted, two of the retouches of Plate 2, and a pair on laid paper. Used: All the plates reconstructed, seventeen specimens of the Plate 2 retouched, and a *tête bêche* pair used on the entire envelope, and a block of four 3d. in entire.

The 3d. Sydney unused on yellowish wove and laid papers, and bluish wove in various shades; and complete used reconstructed plates on yellowish and bluish paper. 1851, amongst the unused: 1d. red, block of four, with unfinished stars in corner, three specimens of the varieties with no leaves to the right of "South" and three specimens with the two leaves only, and three specimens of the error "WALE"; also three specimens on laid paper. The 2d. are shown in various shades, including five specimens with the stars in corner and a pair of the re-engraved. 3d., a block of six, four pairs and various singles in shades, including the error "WACES." 6d. in various shades, in pair and block of four. The 8d. in yellow and orange.

Used: Reconstructed plates of the 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 8d. (six stamps wanting).

1854.—Unused: All varieties of the 1d., the 2d. with engine turning, and two specimens of the 3d. error "WAEES." Used: Reconstructed plates of all values, and one pair and two single specimens of the 3d. error wmk. "2."

1854-6.—Block of twenty-four 1d. rouletted unused, attached to an official document. The 2d.'s: one pair and two singles of the error wmk. "5," and eight specimens of the 3d. unused. Amongst the used, a large number of the 2d. retouched, including four pairs, but several of them were apparently the same retouched, notably those numbered 1, 2, 5, and 6, the apparent variations between them being due to extra wearing of the plate, and not to a second or third retouch of the same stamp. We could not find also any retouches of Plate 1 perforated, although two of the four known retouches of Plate 2 were shown in a used pair. Among the errors of wmk. was the double-lined "1" and the 3d. pair with the error wmk. "2." Very fine.

1855.—Unused: Numerous shades and varieties of all values, including, amongst others, a pair and block of four of the 6d., six copies of the 8d. yellow and orange, four specimens of the 6d. with error wmk. "8," and a block of four 1s. with error wmk. "8." Used: Pair of the 5d., two pairs of the 8d., and various shades.

1860, perf. 12.—Unused: 3d. yellow-green, pairs of the 5d., large range of shades of the 6d.; a pair and four singles of the 8d.; various shades of the 1s. and 5s.

1863.—Unused: Specimens of the 1d. and 2d. errors of wmk., including a block of twelve of the 2d. wmk. double-lined "5."

1885.—Unused: 5s., 10s., and 20s. in various perfs.

1888.—Unused: 5s. and 20s. in various shades and perfs.

1891.—Unused: 1d. grey error without surcharge.

Registered stamps: Two pairs and strip of three unused (Reprint ?); imperf.; shades of the no wmk. perf. 12 unused.

Silver Medal. Lieut.-Col. F. H. Hancock. Afghanistan.

A specialised collection, the issues from 1870 to 1876 inclusive being shown plated.

Of the rare ½ and 1 rupee purple of 1871 there are four unused and five used specimens.

The Shahi black of 1872 is shown in eight different uncut sheets, each of sixty varieties.

Amongst the rarer reconstructed plates are the 1873 black stamps, the 1874 both black and purple, including varieties with wider outer rims.

The rare tablet type of 1875-6 is shown in a complete reconstructed plate with one variety only missing, and a considerable number of these rare stamps are shown in addition to those on the plate.

The black stamps of 1875-6 are represented by nine specimens and the other colours of the same emission by reconstructed plates, mostly complete.

Silver Medal. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., &c. Mauritius.

A collection of the stamps of this country, practically complete, used and unused, and including amongst other stamps worthy of mention the issues of 1847 inscribed "Post Office," instead of "Post Paid," 1d. orange-red used and 2d. blue unused, the latter being the finest known specimen. In the other issues of the native printed stamps, specimens are shown used and unused from the earliest to the latest states of the plates, especially noticeable being three fine 2d. unused, including one with the error "penoe." The used stamps include a large number in every state of the plate of the issues of 1848, the small head of 1849 and the "fillet" of October, 1859. The provisional "fourpence" on the green stamp of April, 1854, is shown unused and used. The rare 1862 1s. dark green perforated is also included unused. The later issues are practically complete both used and unused, and included in the collection are no-watermark stamps imperf., cut from the *imprimatur* sheets registered at Somerset House.

This was an exceedingly strong class, nearly all the exhibits entered—of which there were eleven—being of very great value. The duties of the Judges, however, was considerably lightened due to the exhibits of Mr. H. J. Duveen being marked *hors concours,* and that of Lord Crawford being confined to the Postmaster stamps of the United States, and therefore for competition purposes likewise in the same category. By reason of its limitation, the Switzerland of Sir W. B. Avery, Bart., were similarly incomplete as confined to the Cantonal stamps and Federal issues. Whether it be to the student or the old-fashioned stamp collector, these exhibits added a distinct charm and interest to the Exhibition, which would certainly have been wanting in their absence; and although as medal winners their powers have gone with the advanced ideas of modern specialism and the high premium set by the Judges at this Exhibition for philatelic research, yet the halo of romance attaching to rarities of the first water still clings to them. The British Guiana of Mr. Duveen included a pair of the 2c. circular on the letter, both the same type, and, we believe, the only known specimens of that type, and 4c. circular on pelure with large margins. In the 1856 issue, 4c. on surfaced paper and two copies of the 4c. on "sugar" paper. The 1862 provisionals in reconstructed sheets. The same collector's Mauritius, having regard to the size of the exhibit, included stamps of greater commercial value than perhaps any other in the Exhibition. Both the "Post Office," the 2d. being unused, but not so fine, being short of margins as compared with the one already mentioned. Among the "Post Paid," a block of four unused, in the earliest state of the plate, on yellowish paper, quite as rare a thing as the "Post Office." A magnificent 2d. dark blue, unused, and a block of four 2d. unused on yellowish paper showing medium state of the plate. Besides these there are numerous specimens of both values showing all stages of wear of the plates, with a remarkable used 2d. dark blue of the earliest printing, and reconstructed plates of both values. There are several unused specimens of the 2d. small "fillet" with a reconstructed plate of this stamp and also of the large "fillet," the plate of the latter including a vertical pair. The lithographed issue of 1859 is represented by many unused specimens of each value, stamps which are becoming increasingly difficult to find.

The Earl of Crawford's Postmasters' and Carriers' stamps included die proofs of an essay of a stamp proposed for Albany, and the only known copy of the Annapolis 5c. red envelope. Of the Baltimore, there is a specimen of

the 5c. on white and one of the three known copies of the 10c. on white, both stamps being on entire letter-sheets. The Brattleboro 5c. is shown unused, and a cut square specimen of the 5c. Millbury on entire letter-sheet. There are a large number of specimens of the 5c. New York with numerous proofs of the reprints. Of the Providence stamps there are several entire sheets, showing the eleven types of the 5c. and the one type of the 10c., and there are also sheets of the reprinted stamps, amongst which is a sheet in green, the only one in this colour said to have been printed. St. Louis: Of Plate 1 there are three types of the 5c. and one type of the 10c. Plate 2 is shown complete with the two types of the 20c., the one type of the 5c., and the three types of the 10c.; and of Plate 3 are shown the three types of the 10c. The Carriers' stamps include amongst others reconstructed sheets of the Baltimore 1c. black and 1c. red stamps with "horseman," several types of the Charleston "Honour's City Post," an entire sheet of the New York 3c. "City Despatch Post," a specimen of the 2c. reddish brown "City Despatch" on entire letter-sheet, and several types of the various stamps used at Philadelphia.

Sir William Avery's Cantonals have been described before, but it was whispered that the other half of his celebrated block of 5c. double Geneva from the top of the sheet showing inscription reposes in the celebrated collection in Paris. What a pity this was not known before, so that they could have been placed together and reproduced for the *magnum opus* of M. Miraubaud and Baron A. de Reuterskiöld.

Mr. Duveen's Switzerland were exceedingly choice, the Zurich being exceptionally strong in the unused series; and among the later issues, which were all very complete, being a fine array of the Munich printing of the 1854 issue.

The other exhibits in this section was one of Mr. Louis Hugnin, comprising 40 stamps of the 1d. "Post Paid" Mauritius and 40 stamps of the 2d., including a block of five, one being the error "Penoe" and the United States of Mr. Hermann Aich and Mr. Joseph Gelber, the latter containing 1869 15c. and 24c. inverted centres, and a post office receipt bearing used newspaper stamps showing how they were used.

SECTION II.

Gold Medal. L. L. R. HAUSBURG. New Zealand.

The whole of this philatelist's exhibits were very choice, not due entirely to the fine condition and rarity of the specimens, but also on account of the very fine study which the exhibits in themselves individually portrayed. The various retouches of this country for the first time being specially called attention to in an Exhibition consequently attracted considerable attention. The following is a concise description of this exhibit:—

All unused, unless otherwise stated. The stamps of the first type are shown used also. Practically complete unused.

London print: 1d., fine copy with large margins. 2d. (three), 2d. *bleuté,* and 1s. *bleuté,* mint. Half 1s. used as 6d. on original.

1856.—Colonial print on blue paper: 1d. (two), 2d. (two and mint corner strip of four), 1s. mint, perhaps the rarest New Zealand unused. Two copies of the 1s. cut in half and used as 6d. on original.

1858, no wmk., include the following rare shades: 1d. deep orange, 2d. milky blue, 2d. worn plate, 1s. blue-green (two), 1s. yellow-green.

No wmk., serrated: 1d., 6d., 1s., all used. Rouletted: 2d. unused; 1d., 6d., 1s., used. Pin-perf.: 1d., 6d., used. Perf. 13: 2d. (two) unused.

Pelure paper, including 1d. perf. 13 and pair of 1s. perf. 13, unused 1d. rouletted, and the newly discovered 6d. serrated, used.

1862.—Wmk. star, including 2d. first colonial print (pair unused), 2d. slate-blue (two), 2d. greenish blue (two), 3d. brown-lilac (block of ten), 3d. lilac (four), and 3d. mauve. 1d. double print, the words NEW ZEALAND coming right across the face. Rouletted: 1d., 2d. mint; 2d. slate-blue, used. Serrated about 19: 1d. (two), 2d. (3), one being imperf. horizontally, and pair from worn plate; 6d. (two). Serrated about 38: 2d. Serrated $13\frac{1}{2}$-14: 3d., 6d. (two). Pin-perf. about 9: (uncatalogued) 2d. pair. All used.

The perforated stamps are divided up according to the perf. Those that were done at Dunedin gauging 13, and which are the earlier, and those done at Auckland, which gauge $12\frac{1}{2}$-$12\frac{3}{4}$. The holes of the former, which was a single line machine, are smaller and more cleanly cut than those of the $12\frac{1}{2}$, which was a comb machine. In most cases the

colours of the stamps perforated by the Dunedin machine are the early ones, while hardly any of these early shades were perforated by the Auckland machine.

All the pelure paper stamps appear to have been perforated at Dunedin.

Perf. 13 : 1d. orange, vermilion; 2d. deep blue, slate-blue, pale blue (worn plate); 3d. brown-lilac; 6d. black, black-brown, red-brown; 1s. dark green, deep blue-green. Perf. 12½ : 1d. orange, vermilion; 2d. pale blue (worn state, Plate 1), pale blue, deep blue (from Plate 2 only); 3d. brown-lilac (very rare perf. 12½); 6d. red-brown, 1s. green, yellow-green.

Wmk. N.Z.—6d. imperf. mint. Rouletted : 1d., 2d., unused. Perf. 13 : 2d., 1s. Perf. 12½ : 2d., 6d., 1s. (used only, very rare in this perf.)

Wmk. star, perf. 12½ : Retouches, 2d. Plate 2. Various of the most prominent are shown, both imperf. and perf. They are very rare, unused. The lower eight rows of the plate are reconstructed so as to show the positions of the retouches. Many of them are unused.

4d. deep orange.

Perf. 10 by 12½ : 2d. *blue* (uncatalogued).

1871.—1d. perf. 10, mint pair.

10 by 12½, and 12½ : 6d. mint, 2d. Plate 2 retouched, singles, pairs, and a block of four showing various retouches.

Reconstructed eight lower rows of sheet, mostly unused, showing positions of the retouches.

No wmk. : 1d. (two), 2d. retouched singles in different states and mint block of eighty-four, being the lower seven rows of the sheet, with full margins, showing all the retouches, except one very small one. Wmk. N.Z. : 1d. brown, used; 2d. two pairs; and an unused copy of one of the retouches. Lozenge wmk., sheet of paper showing complete wmk. : 2d. unused, strip of three used, and three different retouches.

2d. with portrait of script wmk., and a pair and single showing portion of wmk., T. H. SAUNDERS, the maker of the "lozenge" and other papers.

1882.—Perf. 12½ : 1d., 2d., 2½d., used. 12½ by 10 : 1d. block of four unused, 2d. used, 3d. pair and single unused, 1s. used. Perf. 12 by 11 (uncatalogued) : 4d. pair mint. Perf. comb. 12 by 11½ on three sides and 10 on other : 4d. unused (uncatalogued).

Extra Gold Medal. R. Blake Yardley. Transvaal.

An almost complete collection arranged after the articles in the Philatelic Society's work, "Africa, Part III.," which appeared on the eve of the Exhibition, and for which philatelists are universally indebted to Mr. Yardley for his study of this Colony, which has proved for so many years a stumbling-block to the earlier appearance of the work. Amongst the greater rarities, we draw attention to :

1869.—The 1d. lake, fine roulette, used; 1s., deep green, unused and used.

1870.—3d. pale reddish-lilac, printed *tête bêche*.

April 4, 1870.—1s. carmine-red, fine roulette, unused pair and singles.

April 26, 1870.—1s. green, fine roulette, unused and used. The Borrius prints on thick soft paper, 6d. and 1s., fine roulette, mint, unused.

1876.—Pelure paper, 1d. orange-red, fine roulette, unused, and a pair of the 1d. pin perf. 10½, used. Ditto, 3d. and 6d., fine roulette, unused.

1876.—Hard surfaced paper, block of four used of the 6d. with fine roulette and brown gum.

1876-7.—Coarse soft paper, 1d. brick-red, pair imperf., unused, and singles, fine roulette unused and wide roulette used. Ditto, 1s. green, fine roulette, unused, and wide roulette, used.

First British Occupation.

Black surcharge on hard paper, a block of ten of the 1d. bright red, No. 11 in the sheet being the wide-spaced overprint.

The red surcharges are very strong and include the 3d. imperf., unused, 3d. with surcharge on the back and 3d. with fine and wide roulette. 6d. with overprint wide spaced; 6d. fine roulette, used; pair of 1s. imperf., unused, and 1s. wide spaced, imperf., used; 1s. fine roulette, used; 3d. surcharged in red and in black, used. In the black surcharges, coarse soft paper, are included the 6d. and 1s. with the wide-spaced surcharge, a block of four of the 1s. imperf., containing the *tête bêche* variety.

1d. on the hard paper, surcharge inverted, unused; 1d. on the same paper, fine and wide roulette, unused. 3d. on the coarse paper, surcharge inverted, and the 1d. and 6d., double surcharge, used. 6d. vertical pair, surcharge inverted. 1s. inverted surcharge imperf., fine roulette and wide roulette. 1s. imperf., inverted surcharge, strip of three on letter. 6d. blue on rose paper, surcharge omitted, imperf., used. 6d. blue on rose paper, wide roulette, used. In the 1d. red on blue of 1877, we have the rare error Transvral, imperf., and imperf., inverted surcharge. 3d. mauve on buff, V.R.

Roman, inverted surcharge, used. 6d. blue on green, Roman V.R. with full-stop in front of R, imperf. and fine roulette. The same stamp with small v in Transvaal, imperf. and fine roulette. 6d. blue on blue, surcharge omitted, and variety with broken Y used for V. 1879, 3d. mauve and green, there is the surcharge omitted and with the Roman and Italic V.R. with surcharge inverted. In the printing of September, 1879, small V.R., there is a strip of four of the 3d. mauve on green with the small T in Transvaal, and in the 1d. red on orange a pair containing the variety with small R (August, 1879). The varieties with the small T are also very strong, including the rouletted. Of the Provisional of April, 1879, there is an uncut sheet of the 1d. on 6d. black, showing all varieties of the surcharge and strips of the red surcharge showing similar varieties.

The later issues are practically complete, and show all varieties, including many full panes. The whole collection is highly specialised, and includes a number of partly reconstructed panes of the old issues and a large number of stamps on envelopes, which are important for proving the date of issue.

Silver Medal. MARTIN SCHROEDER. Germany and her States.

A highly specialised collection of the postage stamps of Germany with the exception of specialised collections of Bergedorf and Brunswick, which were shown in Class V., Section I. Amongst the better stamps are the Baden first issue; Bavaria, including the first issue 1 kr. black, with red silk thread, and the 9 kr. *blue-green,* unused. Bremen has been collected, showing the types of stamps in strips and blocks as well as single copies. Hanover includes the first 1 ggr. grey-blue, the 10 groschen in four shades of colour. Heligoland, very strong in blocks of four, strips of ten and single specimens. Oldenburg, various types of the first issue and the later issues complete in all shades. Prussia, with solid background represented by beautiful specimens, including some pairs. Thurn and Taxis, the early issues with good margins and original gum. Wurtemburg, very fine, the issues with and without threads being especially strong in the unused. The thick papers, small perforations, 1859, are very strong. A speciality has been made of postmarked specimens with all kinds of obliterations, including many of the rarest, this especially applying to such countries as Heligoland, Lubeck, Saxony.

This collection, which is well known on the Continent, and obtained the grand Gold Medal at the Berlin Exhibition, is very strong in the rarities of the German State, but is not framed upon lines of advanced specialism now in vogue. Too much attention has been paid to used specimens illustrating obliterations at the expense of a fine range of shades unused and plating where possible, as in the case of 3 pf. Saxony, which was shown reconstructed by Mr. Ehrenbach some seven years ago, but has not been attempted in this case.

Others to exhibit were Harvey Clarke (Ceylon), H. L. Hayman (New Zealand), Rev. H. Cummings, R. Dalton, and L. L. R. Hausburg (all South Australia), and R. Lilienfeld (Transvaal).

CLASS III.

SECTION I.

Gold Medal. W. MOSER. Japan.

This collection, which was one of the most beautifully mounted and written-up exhibits in the whole Exhibition, is arranged to show type and plate varieties, used and unused specimens being placed together. The particular feature is the large number of errors which it contains. In the first issue there are a number of blocks including two differently engraved plates of the 48 mons. Plate 2 of the 100 a sheet, and of Plate 1 seven copies, one entire sheet, viz., Plate 2, of the 200, and both plates of the 500 mons. We have followed in this description the order of the plates given by Mr. Moser, who, having studied these stamps in a manner unattempted heretofore, has doubtless good grounds for the order in which he gives them, although to a novice it would appear the order should be reversed, especially as his Plate 1 is the rarity in the first issue and the common one in Issue II. The 1 sen blue (Gibbons' 36, &c.) are divided into three different types illustrated by the letter N in sen, the first type of N being common to Plates 1 and 2, second type to Plate 3, and the third type to Plates 4-10, and the existence of ten differently engraved plates is shown. A complete plate of the 20 sen violet (No. 49) and of the 4 sen rose, there are seven entire differently engraved plates and single stamps which together show that at least ten plates exist on native paper. Of the syllabic stamps nearly every variety is shown, only three or four specimens being missing. Special interest attaching to his

discovery of two plates to each syllabic character, two entire sheets of Plate 11 of the 2 sen being shown, which were among the gems of the collection.

In all, this collection contains forty-seven complete plates, and the later issues are very strong and fairly complete in varieties of perforation.

Extra Gold Medal. L. L. R. Hausburg. India.

Unused unless otherwise stated.

Die and other impressions of lion and palm-tree.

Various essays on different papers of all values.

½a., 9½ arches, pair.

½a. *red*, eight arches, block of sixteen on watermarked paper.

Complete panes of the ½a. May and July transfers, and a double pane of the August transfer, besides blocks in different shades.

1a., blocks and pairs of the first, which is the *wide* setting; complete pane of the September, 1854, or second setting, besides blocks.

1a., pointed bust, strip of three and four singles unused, one showing a portion of the marginal inscription.

4a., complete sheet of twelve of the first setting with blue dividing-lines, the only one known. Pairs unused of the later settings, a copy used on original of the 4a. inverted frame. Strips, pairs, and singles of the second setting showing retouches to the stone.

Serrated perfs. 1a. pair and single, and 4a., used.

Pairs and blocks of all the later issues, including a block of twelve of the 2a., no wmk.

Bisected stamps on originals used at Singapore in 1859, including the 4a. and 8a. on blue, the 4a. on white, and several of the 8 pie stamp. The latter was used on letters from Singapore to Boston.

6a. surcharged on the fiscal stamp, large surcharge inverted, only three or four known, and the twenty types of the surcharge, mostly unused, perhaps the most pleasing spot to the student in this superb collection.

1882.—½a. and 2a. double print; 2½a., surcharged on 4½a., the various varieties of surcharge.

Service, no wmk., showing the wide S and the thin open S.

Provisional 2, 4, 8a. Service stamps on the fiscals, mint; and pairs and singles of the provisional ½a. service with different types of surcharge, including a pair with three surcharges on the two stamps.

1867.—Surcharged "Service" by De La Rue. Block of four of the ½a. from retouched die.

1874.—On H.M.S. block of four, 1a. blue surcharge.

1883.—1a. inverted surcharge.

Silver Medal. B. de L. 'Argentière. France.

A highly interesting collection of stamps of France, but which suffered owing in part to the manner in which the collection was mounted. The collection was split up into three different parts, first of all single specimens were mounted, the second section consisted of pairs, and the third section of blocks of four. As a matter of fact, it presented the appearance of a huge accumulation of fine stamps rather than a study of the stamps themselves, and is capable of being made considerably stronger for competition purposes by a judicious selection being made of the prominent varieties and shades indispersed throughout the three sections and mounted and written up upon present-day lines.

The collection throughout is extremely strong in unused stamps in all shades, in singles and in blocks. In the issue 1849-50, there are four singles and two pairs of the 1 franc orange-vermilion, unused, and nine singles and blocks of the 1 franc carmine. Also rare reprint, 25c. in red on 20c. blue. Also the 40c. with the four retouched. Throughout this and all other issues a speciality has been made of obliterated stamps, and every obtainable variety, including even essays of obliterations. The *tête bêche* stamps throughout the collection are very fine and almost complete, and include a number in blocks. The stamps lithographed in Bordeaux in 1870 are extremely fine, and include all known shades. Amongst the rarer stamps here being seven examples, unused, of the 20c. first type, from pale to deepest blue, and comprising the ultramarine, and in section two we noted a pair. The collection is completed with a magnificent lot of Unpaid Letter stamps with various errors, reprints, essays of every kind, including the very rarest. The exhibit was perhaps unfortunate in meeting two other exhibits of such exceptional merit as the ones awarded the Gold Medals. At the same time, it was by no means the only example in this Exhibition of a first-class collection getting beaten. In fact, there were cases in which some in this and other classes which were well up to medal standard got nothing. It is the fortune of war, and upon every true sportsman defeat sits as well as victory.

Silver Medal. FRANZ REICHENHEIM. France.

What this collection lost in comparison with the quantities of the early issues displayed in the former exhibit was made up for to a large extent by its arrangement and the philatelic knowledge displayed thereby, and the second Silver Medal was a fitting reward. It contained, with very few exceptions, only unused stamps in mint condition, mostly in blocks of four. The different shades, principal and minor varieties, are well represented. Among the rarities there may be mentioned: *Tête bêche* pairs (mostly unused) of 1849 1fr. carmine, 1850 25c. blue (three specimens in different shades) and 10c. bistre, 1853 1fr. carmine, 1853 80c. carmine (two specimens), 1860 80c. rose, 1862 20c. blue (several specimens in different shades) and 80c. rose, 1863 4c. grey, and all of the 1870-75 issues. Three unused specimens of 1849 1fr. orange-red, one pair used, one pair "Vervelle," three unused specimens of 1fr. brown-orange, one of them showing Ceres with the beard, three single specimens and a block of four 1850 15c. green unused, 1855 20c. blue on green and on greenish paper unused, two unused specimens of 20c. Bordeaux, type 1, an unused pair of 1875 15c. (error) and 10c. *se tenant,* a horizontal pair and a vertical strip of 1876 25c. blue used, showing both types *se tenant,* 1876 25c. type 2 blue on greenish paper. Newspaper stamp 2c. rose imperf., Unpaid Letter stamp 1850 10c. lith. unused, and 1870 15s. lith. (Bordeaux) altered by manuscript into 25 on official letter. Prepared but not issued: 1850 20c. blue, first print, 1876 20c. type 1 prussian blue on slightly blued paper and newspaper stamps 5c. lilac, blue and rose imperf. and ½ on 1c. and 3c. of 1900. Reprints: Block of four of 1850 40c. orange, containing the two stamps with "allongé" 4, 1850 25c. in red on 20c. blue, large block of 1853 1fr. carmine, containing *tête bêche,* &c., &c.

Extra Silver Medal. MARTIN SCHROEDER. Roumania.

A specialised collection containing Moldos 27p. and 54p. on entires, and the 81p., unused, the Moldo Wallachia in blocks and pairs, including a used 5p. on bluish grey, and 5p. on white, as well as an obliterated specimen of the 5p. with the break usually attributed to the remainders. Only two frames were mounted for this exhibit, the rest being in two large volumes, which contained sufficient to fill at least another dozen frames; and although the Committee were obliged to cut down the space applied for all round, we understand this was done rateably, and that in this case, as well as with Bergedorf, which occupied only half a frame instead of fifteen, the fault lay with the exhibitor applying for altogether too few frames. The books contained a fine array of the first issue of Roumania proper on both wove and laid papers, but no attempt had been made to distinguish the so-called hand-printed series from the machine ones, while the later issues were exclusively shown; but here again no attempt was made in distinguishing the different types. Among the perforated series we noted quite a number of abnormal varieties; in fact, this was another example of a fine accumulation, full marks for completeness and condition, but none for philatelic knowledge and arrangement.

Extra Silver Medal. A. BAGSHAWE. Straits Settlements.

An exceedingly large collection, well mounted, but, on the whole, overloaded with duplicates, and containing several stamps in the Dependent Straits which were open to serious criticism. Some idea may be conveyed of the size of the collection when we state that after that of Great Britain in the Championship Class it occupied more frames than any other exhibit, and even then was not wholly displayed. The collection included a large number of complete panes and sheets showing varieties of surcharges, &c. Also such rarities as blocks, pairs and singles of the 1867 issue surcharged on Indian; several 5c. on 8c. orange (issue 1879), without stop; several 7c. on 32c. orange-red without stop, including two large blocks.

Blocks, pairs and singles of the different varieties of 10c., and of 10c. on 30c. claret; large numbers of 2c. on 5c., 8c., and 32c. (issue 1883); 4c. on 5c. blue; 8c. in blue on 12c. in purple-brown surcharged with large red 8; 32c. carmine-rose without surcharge (1892 issue); 5c. carmine without surcharge (1899 issue), the only one known; a complete collection of King's heads, including $100.

Johore (1878 issue). Star and crescent 2c. brown CC unused and used; all varieties of Johore surcharges; $1 on $2 (1903 issue) with "e" of the one inverted.

Negri Sembilan. All varieties of sur-

charges including (1899 issue) 1c. in black on 15c. inverted stop; 4c. in green on 8c., one with and one without surcharge; 4c. on 8c. double surcharge in red and in green.

Pahang. All varieties of surcharges, including a fine lot of the 8c. orange (1890 issue), unused and used, also 4c. on 8c. (1898 issue) surcharge inverted, unused and used, the latter being the only used one known. A pair of $50 on $5.

Perak (1878 issue). Star and crescent unused and used. All varieties of surcharges, including 1c. Perak vertical without stop; 1c. Perak surcharged vertically in black; 1c. Perak with Roman I.; 1c. on 2c. with "one" inverted.

A large display of the P.G.S. Service stamps including 5c. blue unused also with overprint inverted; 5c. lilac and ochre unused also with double overprint.

Selangor. Crescent, star and S in oval, in blocks; the same inverted; all varieties of surcharges including unique varieties.

Sungei Ujong. All varieties of surcharges including (1878 issue) ½ anna blue, many copies, some of which we did not like at all; 2c. brown, &c.

Federated Malay States. Including $25 on Perak.

Bangkok. A complete collection.

Although no less than three extra medals were awarded in this class, the competition was so unduly keen as to leave several exhibits quite in the cold, among them being the Spain of Dr. H. Lux.

(*a*) *Emissions of* 1850-1855, unused and used, in all existing varieties of paper with many blocks and manifold shades of colour. To this belong a paradigmatical arrangement of the occurring post-marks of this period.

(*b*) *Stamps of the temporary Government from* 1868-1869 (*Habilitados*), used and unused. A complete assortment of all the stamps of the Revolution provided with an official surcharge; further on all the provincial and private surcharges and all existing falsifications.

(*c*) *Stamps of the Carlistic Insurrection from* 1873-1876, used and unused. All known printing editions as well as all varieties of minor types. Worthy of note: the unique existing piece of a sheet of the first Don Carlos stamp with sixty-four samples, by which the arrangement of the minor types in the sheet can be argued.

(*d*) *The other emissions of Spanish stamps in an album,* used and unused. Among them almost all of the interesting postal forgeries.

Stamps issued during the Revolution, 1868-89, with Habilitado surcharge. First, both varieties of the official surcharges. Secondly, all the Provincial surcharges of half-official origin. Thirdly, surcharges. Fourthly, all known forgeries of surcharges.

Two exhibits of Mr. Hausburg placed *hors concours* by reason of his having taken one Gold Medal in the same class. His Tasmania, all unused unless otherwise stated, containing :—

1853.—1d. : block of five, strip of four, and two singles, and reconstructed sheet. 4d. : twelve unused and the laid paper, three reconstructed sheets. Wmk. star : 1d. pair. No wmk. : 1d. and mint block of four of the 1d. pelure. Wmk. double-lined figures : 2d. and 4d. in colour of the no wmk. 4d. cobalt strip of three. Original designs drawn for the 6d. and 1s. 6d. London print (two). 6d. red lilac, mint pair.

Roulettes : pull from rouletting knives; and the 4d. and 6d. Serrated : pair of 2d. on original and strip of four of 4d. unused. Coarse pin-perfs. : strip of three of the 4d. unused. Pin-perfs. and serrated compound (not catalogued) : 1d. strip of four and 4d. Fine pin-perfs. : pairs of the 1d., 2d., 4d. Oblique perfs. : pairs of the 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d.

Wmk. 2 : 1d. unused, one post-marked, and pair used fiscally; 1d. perf. 12 compound with 10, unused, and one pen-marked.

Wmk. TAS. : 1d. vermilion (five), 2d. yellow-green (two). Most of the stamps from the De La Rue plates imperf.

½d. on 1d. with misplaced "al." Entire sheet showing position of error.

And Western Australia :—

1854.—1d. black block of four; proof in black of 4d. litho; 4d. "inverted swan," or more properly "*inverted frame*"; chart of the complete sheet of the 4d., showing all the transfer varieties and their positions, including that of the "inverted swan"; another transfer variety with AUSTRALIA squeezed together, which does not occur on the sheet and was probably corrected at the same time as the inverted swan; a vertical strip of five of the 1d. rouletted (used); a pair of the 4d. blue litho. rouletted horizontally only, and containing two of the chief transfer varieties, PE close and the letters RALIA shorter.

1857.—2d. unused (six); 6d. (three), one showing bronze, several being mint. 2d. rouletted, Indian red, used.

Mr. J. Murrey Bartels showed Philippine Islands; Mr. de Heer, Spain; Mr. Isaac Blanco, Spain; Dr. Biasini, Panama; Professor Muller, India; Mr. P. Hermand, France; and Mr. Guérin, Guadeloupe.

SECTION II.

Gold Medal. C. L. Pack. Canada.

A fine display, including all unused, laid paper, 3d. (two), 6d. (2 pairs and a single), 12d. (vertical pair); wove paper, 3d. (blocks of eight, 2 of six, and 8 singles), ½d (block of six, pair and 4 singles), 6d. purple (nine); pelure, 3d. (4 pairs and 2 single), 6d. (three), 10d. (2 vertical pairs and 2 singles); very thick paper 6d.; ribbed paper, ½d. (two), 3d. (2 pairs and 5 singles); perforated ½d. (four), 3d. (three), 6d. (three); 1852 issue, 6d. (green, vertical pair and 2 singles), 10d. (one), all with narrow oval; the same with wide oval, 6d. (three), 10d. (five); 1868, the 1c. and 3 cents on laid paper. In the used were 2 pairs and a single of the 12d. black, seven single copies of the 6d. perf. and innumerable singles, pairs and strips of the pence values; in fact, quite the best collection of this country we ever remember seeing at an Exhibition.

Silver Medal. P. Kohl. Mexico.

This large collection is very complete in the older issues, extremely rich in pairs, strips, blocks and sheets, also the provisional issue, such as Guadalajara, which are very numerous and of all varieties. The district surcharges are arranged according to the Lindenberg Handbook of Philately. In this case again, but a small portion of the collection was in the frames.

Silver Medal. R. Frentzel. Mexico.

There was practically nothing to choose between these two colossal collections of Mexico, both being specialised much upon similar lines, and as that of Mr. Frentzel is well known, and has been described before on the occasion of its gaining a similar award at the Manchester Exhibition of 1899, we must leave it for want of space.

Extra Bronze Medal. Henry Grey. Queensland.

Mr. Grey is an old general collector, and although having exhibits both in the London Exhibition of 1897, and the one in Manchester of 1899, the present is the first time, we believe, that his name figures in the awards. We congratulate him upon a well deserved success in such a strong Section as the present. The imperforated series of 1860 was unquestionably the best section of his exhibit, and included two copies of the 1d. and one of the 6d., unused. In the 1d. used, a block of four, three pairs and fourteen singles. In the 2d. used, two strips of three and seven singles. In the 6d. a vertical pair and eleven singles. Amongst the better things in the later issues we may mention, are the 1860-61 small star, clean-cut perf., 6d. and 1s. 1868-74, truncated star, perf. 13 by 12, 2d. blue, unused, and in the Q and Crown, 13 by 12, 1d., 2d. and 4d. The later varieties are very complete, including a number of interesting errors, postal fiscals, essays, proofs, colour trials, &c., &c.

T. Wickham Jones. Sicily.

An interesting Exhibit of a fascinating country, containing whole panes of the 2 grana Plates 1 and 3, and large blocks of all values. Special attention has been given to the "retouches," and specimens of almost all known varieties, with a very few exceptions, are included.

Amongst the greatest rarities are the following: the 1 gr. Plate 1 with the face and background entirely redrawn and several of the stamps that have been twice "retouched." Three copies of the 2gr. real deep blue unused. Two unused and one used copy of the 20gr. with "120" and the retouched 50gr. used. There are also some fine essays, proofs, and forgeries, and a large number of dated copies on originals.

En passant, we heard that eminent and popular philatelist, Dr. Diena,—who was warmly welcomed at the Exhibition—has at last succeeded in reconstructing all the three plates of the 1 grana, thus making his work on these stamps complete.

Taking the other Exhibits in this Section, the most noticeable were those marked *hors*

concours, or placed by reason of circumstances in that category. In the former were Mr. Duveen's Queensland, a very fine Exhibit, containing in the imperforate first issue unused specimens of the 1d. and 6d., an unused strip of three of the 2d., and a used pair of the 1d. The large and small star watermarked stamps with the various perforations were all shown unused in numerous shades, as were the stamps without watermark. The stamps watermarked with truncated star include 1d. unused specimens of all five values perforated 12, and one of the 2d. with compound perforation. There was a fine range of shades in the stamps of all the subsequent issues, particularly of the lithographed set of 1881. There were unused specimens of the 2d. and 4d. of 1868-79 with the compound perforation, of the ½d. Provisional of 1880 lettered "QOEENSLAND," a great rarity unused, and an unused specimen of the 1d. of 1879-81 with *burelé* band at back.

The Natal of the same Exhibitor were shown on a similar scale, being especially strong in the unused specimens of the various "POSTAGE" surcharges.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Fiji Islands, a beautiful Exhibit of first-class philatelic importance, and illustrating that the change in the plate from C.R. to V.R. was effected by the substitution of the first letter in each case, and not that of both, as at one time was said to be the case. The plating of the rare Gothic and Roman type surcharges which is not complete, but has been rendered possible by aid of certain minor flaws on the stamps and in some cases by the watermark in the paper. The Fiji Times Express were shown in a reconstructed sheet of 24 varieties, and to give some idea of the number of other rare stamps in the collection we may mention there were over 180 copies of the rare 2d. in black and in red of the surcharged issue, to which special allusion has already been made.

The Dominican Republic of the same Firm was just such another Exhibit, in which were prominent:—

The plates of ten and twelve varieties of the first issues—½ real, black on rose; 1 real, black on green; ½ real, black on pale green; 1 real, black on yellow — all plated and nearly complete.

The 1866-74 issues very complete and including a number of entire sheets, the rare errors and a number of minor varieties.

The 1880 and 1883 issues have in many values uncut sheets and reconstructed panes, showing the position on the plates of the many varieties.

Some hundreds of essays and colour trials were included in this collection, and the later issues contained many unchronicled errors.

In the latter category comes Mr. Hausburg's Queensland, framed upon similar lines to the other exhibits of this all-powerful collector of Australians. All the well-known rarities of the earlier issues were practically complete in mint state, and it is rather to his discoveries in the later issues that we would direct our readers' attention. Of the 1879 issue two dies were described, differing in the manner in which the line following the oval in the top right corner either stops short of or joins the upper line of the stamp. The plates were constructed of blocks of four all of one die, and in the 1d. value there are 88 such blocks of Die I and 32 of Die II. The 90 error exists only in Die II, and on Plate I it is No. 48 on the sheet, whereas in Plate II it is No. 44 on the sheet, and it does not exist at all on Plate III. Of the twopenny value, Plate I is all Die I, and contains the error Penge. Plate II comprises both dies as well as Penge in a different position, and Plate III. also is composed of both dies, but the error has disappeared. Another most interesting subject of study is the variation in the watermark Q and Crown, the one appearing on the early issues of the type of 1879 is the same as that of the earlier stamps, but it was changed late in that year, the difference consisting in the long tail to the Q, and the central portion of the Crown is wedge-shaped. Of the 1879 issue only the 1d., 2d. and 4d. exist on the old paper. This discovery is the more important in that it affords an easy method of distinguishing the reprints of the older issues, which are always upon the new paper, which did not come into use until after they had ceased to be issued.

The other exhibits in this section were H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. Trinidad. Limited to a set of the stamps of 1883, overprinted 9d. in black, specially issued in 1891 to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness to the Island. Major French, Canada; Mr. Stephens, ditto; Mr. R. Lilienfeld, a number of triangular, maywood blocks of the Cape of Good Hope, including the error, fourpence in red in a strip of three and a single penny used on an entire envelope dated March 19, 1861, and addressed like that of Mr. Vernon Roberts, to McMaster & Crump, Grahams Town, and evidently coming out of the same find. Mr. Zambra, Cape of Good Hope; Mr. F. H. Kahle, Mexico, Mr. D. M. de Heer, Peru; Mr. Ransom, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Henry Grey, Trinidad; and Mr. Tomson, Turks Island, an exhibit of more than ordinary merit, and essentially one of those which suffered from under-competition.

CLASS IV.

SECTION I.

Gold Medal. THOS. WM. HALL. Uruguay.

Fifty-eight copies of the "Diligencias" in numerous shades and many types, some unchronicled, including a block of four of the 80c. green, and the rare second type of the 60 centavos, seventy-nine copies of the block letters (including a rare *tête bêche* pair of the 120 blue and a block of four of the 180 green so called second issue with pearls at the side in place of "Correo"), and a block of nine of the 240 cent. showing missing *cliché* in centre of the block—a very fine range of shades of the block letters—while the issues of 1859 and 1860 with thin and thick figures were shown in profusion both used and unused, many of the former on the original envelopes—and including a proof (?) pair of the 180 thin figures on blue paper, and an entire uncut pane, *i.e.*, ¼ sheet of 48 stamps, of the 80 yellow thick figures and an entire uncut sheet of 204 stamps (12 by 17) of the 180 green thin figures. The "oriental" issues of 1864 and 1866 were shown in all known shades, and on the wider ribbed paper; an uncut sheet of the 20 on 6c., showing flaws on the plate, also numerous errors of the surcharges including surcharges on the wrong values, and *tête bêche* varieties. The numeral values of 1866 were also strongly represented, including entire sheets of the perforated 5 showing all the types, and of the perforated 10 cents, and a page of the various "Welker" essays of 1876 in imitation of the 1874 issue of the German Empire. In the issue of 1877-79 the unissued 1 peso blue, with arms reversed. Two copies of the rare 25c. brown of 1895 with centres inverted, numerous errors of surcharge, many die and colour proofs, and a full page of official surcharges with several uncatalogued varieties and forgeries for comparison. We also noted in addition to the normal surcharges in black and in red of the surcharge reading "Provisorio—1883" on the 5c. green specimens of the 5c. green surcharged horizontally with "1883—Provisorio" in very small type, possibly trials. There were also two complete sheets of the 1 and 2 cents. 1881, forming altogether an exceedingly strong specialised collection of a South American country.

Silver Medal. CHARLES JAMES DAUN. Orange River Colony.

This collection is acknowledged to be the finest one extant of these stamps; it contains everything that is recognised as good, and the collection of entire panes of every value in every printing is almost complete; in fact, it is composed almost exclusively of entire panes of each printing, showing nearly all the errors and variations of type. We note a few only:—

1st Printing.—Four panes of the ½d., showing various settings. Panes of 1d. showing "I" missing, spaced 1d. and stop after V, 3rd stamp 10th row. Pane of 6d. carmine with figure of values missing. Entire pane of the 5s. and block with raised stop after R. All stamps figure of value missing.

2nd Printing.—Block of 5s. mixed stops.

3rd Printing. — Block of ½d. with V missing and wider space between V and R. Blocks of 2½d. showing thick V's, one with Roman I, and antique 2. 6d. carmine with thick V.

E.R.I.—6d. blue, double surcharge, one inverted.

Bronze Medal. M. JONAS. Greece.

This collection was very far off being complete, but for its size was representative, and showed not only had care been exercised in the selection of the specimens, but considerable taste was shown in the way they were displayed. The collection also contained no rubbish, and although being very incomplete, many rare stamps were present.

The Paris prints were divided into the two printings, both sets being complete in mint condition.

The first Athens included two 1l. unused and a 20l. used.

The second Athens included two blocks of four of the 5l, and the 20l. Prussian blue, unused.

Among the later Athens may be noted 1l., an entire sheet showing the two flaws. (Beckton's printing J.)

5l. 1870, sage-green, worn spandrels and fine shading on cheek, also a very fine shade of sage-green later printing, mint.

20l. 1862, *pale* blue, block of four, blue on greenish, pale blue (cleaned plate) two specimens, blue on thin paper, two shades blue and indigo on thin transparent paper, all unused.

40l. Solferino, block of four, pairs, and several singles, all mint.

80l. With vermilion figures, several shades, and the very rare 80l. deep rose on thin transparent paper, mint.

30l. Paris 1876, block of four and pair, mint.

60l. Athens, several shades, including two on very thin paper, all mint.

Among the errors may be noted "40 over 20" on 40l. violet, in centre of strip of three, mint, and a single used 80 on 20, two used 10l. printing H without figures on back, *se-tenant*, with 10 inverted, and also a single specimen of the former 80l. errors, 8 inverted, 80 inverted, and 8 alone.

The 1900 were not only very complete, but included several new discoveries. We understand Mr. Jonas is a new recruit to the ranks of Greece—he is certainly a very promising one, and, given time, he is sure to build up a fine collection.

J. N. Luff. Shanghai.

Being a member of the Jury, this fine collection was starred. It was tastefully mounted and well written up, and, as will be gathered from the following description, strong to the verge of bloating in the early issues, comprising :—

Over four hundred copies of the first issue, including shades, varieties of type and paper, errors, &c.

There were many fine early impressions and several unique specimens, as the 8c. printed in a mixture of red and green inks, and the 16 candareen (value in the singular), which has the "1" of "16" omitted. This is the only known copy of this variety. The stamps of this issue are arranged in the order of the numerous printings, so far as may be determined.

The subsequent issues contain many interesting imperf. and part-perforate stamps, double and inverted surcharges, reversed inscriptions, &c.

Among the Provisional issues of 1873-77 were : *red surcharge :* 1c. on 4c. lilac, 1c. on 16c. green, and 1c. on 6c. slate ; *blue surcharge* : 1c. on 16c. green, 1c. on 6c. slate, 1c. on 12c. olive, 1c. on 3c. rose on rose paper, 1c. on 9c. blue, 1c. on 12c. brown, and 3c. on 16c. green.

The 1888 Provisionals including : red surcharge, 40c. on 80c. green, 40c. on 100c. blue, and a double surcharge of the latter.

In the 1893 issue is a copy of the error "Half Cent" on 20c. brown. This issue also includes a pair of the 1c. on halves of 2c. with double surcharge in black and blue, and a similar pair surcharged in green and blue.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld. Orange Free State and Orange River Colony.

For the same reason this collection was starred. Baron de Reuterskiöld was responsible for both these countries in the Society Work on Africa, Part III., so little further need be said to indicate that both exhibits were first-class ; of the two, the stamps of the older State being perhaps the better. In them the settings of all the surcharges are carefully studied and shown, when possible, in entire sheets ; the 1d. on 5s. reconstructed is unique, and of the 1d. on 4d. it is believed that only one other entire half-sheet is known. The 1896 surcharged both ½d. and Halve Penny were also included.

Of the V.R.I. surcharges, nearly all the varieties catalogued were shown, and the different issues, settings, and printings illustrated by about twenty entire panes.

There were a number of other meritorious exhibits in this Section, the two most prominent being A. S Tomson's Nevis, a beautiful lot, besides all values of the first issue on blue paper, and reconstructed plates of all values, including the 6d. perf. 13, unbroken sheet, and the engraved perf. 15, 1d. and 4d. unbroken sheets.

There was a complete reconstructed sheet of the yellow-green used, and a partially reconstructed plate unused, four types only missing. Two specimens of the 1s. on laid paper.

The lithographs were well represented, amongst others a sheet of the 4d. unbroken, and a strip of three of the 1s. imperf. between and showing the variety with cross on the hill. The 1d.'s are particularly interesting as showing the various retouches, viz., first retouch being stamp No. 1 in the sheet, and a second retouch of the same stamp (query a different stone), also a single specimen of positions No. 9 and No. 12 retouched.

O. Gillett, Modena, which have gained a medal before and been described ; R. B. Yardley, Griqualand, a nice collection arranged after the handbook (*Philatelic Record* series) written by Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N. ; Orange Free State, by J. H. Abbott ; Nevis by Sir W. B. Avery, Bart. ; Griqualand, a small collection, by R. Lilienfeld ; Portugal by Mrs. Bridson and by Consul C. George ; Uruguay by D. M. de Heer and Captain Markl—the latter a special collection containing many good things, but containing several forgeries of the "Diligencias" ; and last, but by no means least, a beautiful exhibit of Turkey by T. Buck, which was very unfortunate in

being in such strong company, because as an Exhibit it would have gained at least a silver medal at any previous Exhibition and at several no doubt a Gold. It contained many thousands of stamps, the greater part of which are unused, and included a large number of unchronicled varieties and errors. The first issue was represented by over two hundred stamps, amongst them the 20 paras yellow with inverted tougra. In the issue of 1871-1876 there are a large number of errors with inverted surcharges. In the 1876 issue the error 5 piastres red was shown in a pair with the 25 piastres. The Unpaid Letter stamps were also very complete, and included the rare 25 piastres pale brown. In the 1867-1869 issues a number of inverted surcharges. There was also a very large number of stamps surcharged Cheir, and Katchak, and locals for use in Constantinople.

SECTION II.

Gold Medal. A. S. Tomson. Barbados.

A most complete collection comprising a great range of shades unused in pairs and blocks of the imperf., amongst others a block of four 6d. unused and various bisected stamps. A fine lot of the pin-perf. 14 and 12½ *unused*. Three copies of the 1d. blue, clean-cut, unused. The rough perfs., no wmk., were particularly strong, especially the 4d. and 6d., which were shown in great range of shade, also in pairs and blocks.

A pair of 1s. imperf. between and the 1s. blue, error, and various other varieties imperforate.

The large and small stars, both clean-cut and rough perfs., are remarkably fine, especially the 4d. and 6d.; amongst others, a pair of the 4d. large star.

A particularly strong exhibit of the CC 12½ 6d. bright and dull yellow, and the CC perf. 14 were well represented by a fine range of shades and blocks of each value. Also the 4d. compound perforation.

The Provisional stamps consisted of ten used pairs of the 1d. on 5s., showing all types: surcharged to the right and to the left, with slanting serif, and with straight serif, and straight and slanting *se tenant;* and in addition a strip of three used as 3d., and also three singles and a pair unused.

Amongst the later issues, the ½d. "Half-Penny" double surcharge in red and black, two blocks of four, and a vertical pair showing varieties with and without hyphen; also one used on entire.

Silver Medal. Adolf Passer. Austria.

This is probably the finest collection of Austria on the Continent, consisting of unused stamps with full gum and shown in singles, pairs, strips, blocks in the finest possible condition, with a few used copies showing particular cancellations and rare varieties. In the 1850 issue there were several pieces with the full cross attached to the stamp. Also stamps showing unofficial perforations and many minor varieties. The later issues are very complete in varieties of perforation, including a large number of very scarce pieces and errors.

The collection of Austria contains 3,660 specimens. Of the rare newspaper stamps there were shown four of the yellow (one unused), five of the rose (two unused), and two of the red, both unused. Also a particularly fine series of all the reprints and a large collection of proofs, &c.

Bronze Medal. Lieut.-Col. F. H. Hancock. Cashmere.

This collection starts with representations of the famous forgeries of Die I., followed by a fine lot of the circular stamps, many on entire letters.

The issues of 1867-77 are especially strong. These stamps in various colours have been reconstructed in the blocks of four as printed.

Amongst the rarest things here were the green stamps, of which there were no less than five specimens, three of them being on original letters. The single die ½ anna in black of 1866 is represented by eight fine specimens, five on original covers. The ½ anna black of 1867 has been plated, and no less than seventeen out of twenty varieties on the plate were shown. Of the 1 anna black in five types, the complete setting of five was shown with duplicates, and in the rarities of the same issue were two pairs used of the 1 anna ultramarine. The later issues were shown in uncut sheets and large quantities on original covers.

There were other renowned exhibits in this class in Mr. Moser's well-known fleet of Buenos Ayres, Mr. Pack's Newfoundland, extremely strong in unused, the scarlet and orange-vermilion being complete in all shades, and the 1s. orange on laid paper, Mr. Tomson's St. Vincent, the Provisionals being particularly

strong, showing a block of eighteen ½d. on 6d. and a pair showing the variety "no fraction bar." The 1d. on half of 6d., a block of four, and a pair with diagonal perforation. The 4d. on 1s. were represented by a strip of three in mint state, four others unused, and three used specimens.

Dr. R. Stanley Taylor's Grenada, which gained a medal at the last London Exhibition; Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Uganda Protectorate, the finest collection of this Colony extant; Mr. R. Gründel's Austria, and Mr. Pimm's St. Vincent.

SECTION III.

Gold Medal. Dr. A. Levin. Sweden.

Practically complete and strong in singles and blocks of four. Of the error 20 öre inscribed "TRETIO" there are several copies both used and unused. The 5 öre brown, current issue, the only copy known in private collections. The 3 öre 1863, printed on both sides. Service stamps with inverted surcharge, the Service 10 öre on 12 öre with surcharge inverted, but perforated 14. Several imperforate stamps, sets of reprints in blocks of four, and a very fine general collection throughout.

Silver Medal. R. B. Yardley. Azores and Madeira.

Here particular attention is paid to types of surcharge, perforations, varieties and in a minor degree to the dies of the stamps.

Amongst the scarcer stamps in Azores, the 1868 issue were the 5r. and 10r. imperf., unused. 1868 perforated 12½, 25r. with inverted surcharge.

1875 perf. 12½ second die of the 80r. 10se, and several stamps of this issue on ribbed paper. Of the perf. 14, two copies of the 25r. used, and two of the 100r. unused. In the small surcharge of 1882-5 there were several with inverted and double surcharges. Two copies were included of the 20r. carmine Die 2 on cream paper.

Madeira, 1868 imperf., complete including pair of the 50r. The same issue, *percé en croix,* complete including the 50r. 1871, perf. 12½, the 5r. inverted surcharge and several of the 20r. on ribbed paper. 1876, perf. 12½, 5r. and 10r. double surcharge and perf. 14, the five unused and two copies of the 100r. used and unused. In the 1876, the 50r. green with inverted surcharge perf. 12½ and the 240r. perf. 12½ with straight label, used and unused. Reprints of both countries were shown practically complete.

Bronze Medal. F. N. Schiller. Chili.

A very pretty exhibit of this country. All issues used and unused, the 1854 lithos. being well represented both in the ordinary and abnormal varieties. Of the latter some dozen different varieties were shown, including all the known prominent ones. In addition to proofs in black of the Perkins, Bacon & Co. issues, there was an interesting collection of the proofs on white card of the stamps printed by the American Bank Note Co., and a whole unused sheet of the Postage Due stamp of 1895 showing one setting of this sheet.

H.R.H. Prince of Wales Gold Medal for the best Exhibit by a Lady. Mrs. E. B. Benest. Brazil.

There was great merit in this exhibit, which was very complete. The specimens were uniformly fine, and considerable philatelic knowledge was displayed both in the stamps collected and the manner in which they were displayed, far surpassing anything that has been done in a collection of a single country by a lady shown at any previous Exhibition. The stamps were divided into all the differences of paper, perforation, and watermark, and collected unused, used, and in blocks, and written up to show the various printings and errors, and the collection was practically complete.

Other exhibits were by W. T. Standen, Chili; C. L. Pack, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the Hon. E. R. Ackerman, Sweden, which included, among other fine things, a block of nine 4 skill. pale blue unused with margins all round, evidently an entire pane; Karl af Geijersstam, Sweden; G. Kienzle, jun., Wurtemberg.

CLASS V.

SECTION I.

Gold Medal. ERNST VICENZ. Hamburg.

This collector was the Notable Philatelist in our pages a few months ago. This collection of Hamburg was then referred to. We have to congratulate him upon the high award it gained and fully merited. It shows the entire postal history of Hamburg with about 8,500 stamps. The first part contains colour shades of the type-printed stamps, about 1,000 in number, used and unused. The second part, colour shades and lithographed stamps with special reference to reprints on the original watermarked paper, arranged in whole sheets. The third part, colour shades of relief stamps and the town post stamps used and unused. The fourth part, errors of watermark, errors of plate, proofs, &c. The fifth part, blocks and original sheets. The sixth part, overprints of Hamburg town and suburban post offices. The seventh part, the foreign post offices in Hamburg, such as Prussia, Hanover, Thurn and Taxis, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Danish, Schleswig-Holstein, Swedish. The eighth part, colour shades and obliterations of Hamburg wrappers, post office orders, both used and unused. The ninth part, reprints and forgeries of Hamburg postage stamps.

Silver Medal. THOS. WM. HALL. Zanzibar.

The fairly well-known collection formed for the purpose of, and arranged according to, the article in the society's work on "The Stamps of Africa," Part III., including: 10 copies of the surcharge in blue, 16 of the Zanzidar error including the rare 1 rupee grey; and in blue on the 1 anna; four copies of the inverted "r"; all the Zanzibar errors; block of four and three singles of the 1 rupee carmine and green with vertical overprint; block of four of the 2 annas blue with double overprint including the no dot variety; four copies of the 5 rupees with double overprint. The second known copy of the 3 annas Zanzidar and four copies of the same error on the 1a. 6p. surcharged 2½. A set of the rare Zanzibar errors showing the tail of the "p" erased with a knife before issue, and many of the thick "b" varieties including the rare 1 rupee grey. The only known entire pane of 1a. 6p. surcharged 2½ including the two Zanzidar, Zanizbar, Zapzibar, and thick "b" errors, this sheet alone we believe we are correct in saying cost £200. Some 240 copies of the postal union surcharges in various settings and showing nearly all the errors both of overprint and surcharge; nearly complete reconstructed sheets of the overprints on the British East Africa stamps of 1896, including the only known entire uncut sheet of the 4½ orange-yellow; an entire uncut sheet of the 2½ on 4a. myrtle-green of 1897, and a block of nineteen of the same stamp in an unknown setting—most of the later issues, except the high values, are shown in entire uncut sheets, and the collection includes many forgeries for comparison.

The plating of the various settings of the Zanzibar on British East Africa was an herculean task, and is nearly complete in all values. We noticed that the die types of overprint of the 2½a. on 1 anna India, May, 1896, issue were much reduced from those mentioned in Gibbons, to wit, six varieties of the figures 2½ instead of thirteen.

Extra Silver Medal. MARTIN SCHROEDER. Bergedorf and Brunswick

The collection of the stamps of Bergedorf is one of the finest specialised collections on the Continent. It includes the original essays of 1861, a series that never came into use. Secondly, prints of the first original plate of the 3sch., black type on white paper, proofs in five colours of the same design with the colours reversed. All proofs in various colours have been collected. A speciality has been made of stamps in complete sheets, and a marvellous lot of stamps are included, used on original letters. A great rarity is the 1½sch., *tête bêche,* used on portion of letter.

A ridiculously small portion of this celebrated collection was shown, only half a frame of Bergedorf and about two frames of Brunswick; but, as we have said before, we believe this was not the fault of the Committee. At a future Exhibition care ought to be taken to prevent a recurrence of Exhibitors taking only the minimum amount of frame space, and expecting the Judges to examine their stamps in the albums in which they are sent, and which are sealed volumes to the general public.

Bronze Medal. THE HON. E. R. ACKERMAN. Norway.

The material was displayed for a fine specialised collection of this country, but the stamps, as mounted, displayed absolutely no personal research, and did not examplify the papers written by Messrs. Harrison & Buckly, and which appeared in this Journal seven years ago. In the collection we recognised a very large number of blocks which were at one time in the collection of the latter gentleman, and displayed by him at the London and Manchester Exhibitions. Mr. Ackerman has, however, added considerably to Mr. Buckly's collection, and possesses probably the best collection of Norway extant to-day. Of the 1863 issue there were unused blocks of four of each values, besides occasional larger ones of same values, notably a corner one of ten of the 8sk. Of the 1857 issue unused blocks of nine 2sk. and 3sk., corner block of six 4sk., but only singles, six in number, of the 8sk. How rare this stamp is even in a pair, yet alone in a block! The 1867 issue included an entire sheet of the 4sk. and large blocks of the others. Among the used we noted a copy of the 10 öre, said to be printed in the colour of the 50 öre. We considered it an unusual shade, but certainly not an error in the colour of the 50 öre.

Bronze Medal. CHARLES JAMES DAUN. Oil Rivers and Niger Coast.

Complete collection of stamps of this Colony, including many varieties, such as the ½d. in violet surcharged on half the 1d. unused, *se tenant* with the ½d. in red, ½d. in violet double surcharge. 1d. surcharged on half of the 2d. green, double surcharge. Also the Half-Penny in blue surcharged on 2½d., and the Half-Penny in carmine on same value in italics. The Half-Penny in blue surcharged in sans serif type on the 2d. unused. The Half-Penny surcharged in red in italic capitals on the 2½d. Also the One Shilling surcharged in black, and the 20s. surcharged in violet, red and black on the 1s. green. And a series of the stamps of Great Britain used in the Colony, prior to the permanent issue being used.

Bronze Medal. P. KLEEBERG. China.

Seven volumes (that is all!) of the stamps of China, including the Imperial stamps, German China, Tientsin, Kiauchow, French Post Offices in China, such as Canton, Montzse, Packhoi, Yunnansen, &c.; Austrian Military Post in Peking, Italian Military Post in Tientsin, Russian Posts in China, British-Indian Post, German Field Post and Chinese Local Posts.

Many of the stamps were shown in blocks of four and singles in all varieties of shades and types.

We confess we do not understand much about China, but are assured that our friend Mr. Nankivell staged a complete unused collection, the stamps throughout being in the finest mint condition; but of what avail when he ran up against that arch-demon, "an omnivorous bloater," like Mr. Kleeberg. Moral, if anyone wishes to show China at the next Exhibition, let him be sure and send twenty volumes. The first issue of 1878 was represented by complete sheets with full margins of all three values. Of the rare wide setting of the 1 candarin there was a large block comprising the first three of the four vertical rows that make the complete sheet. Most of the subsequent issues were shown in complete panes of each value with full margins. Double surcharges, omitted letters and stops, and inverted varieties were well represented. Of the 1895 series there was a page of very fine proofs in the adopted colours, on rice-paper, of most of the values, in singles and pairs.

Mr. Adolf Passer, Austrian Italy, which would have gained distinction but for his taking a Silver Medal for Hungary in Section III.; Mr. G. Kienzle, jun., Bavaria and Prussia; Baron Lehmann and Mr. A. J. Warren each displayed Dutch Indies, Mr. J. W. Luff a highly specialised collection of Formosa (*hors concours*), Mr. Abbott, Egypt, Soudan and Suez Canal, which suffered from the same cause as Mr. Passer's Austrian Italy; Mr. G. A. Baynton, Northern Nigeria; Mr. H. M. Hansen, Schleswig-Holstein; and Mrs. Holland, Siam.

SECTION II.

Gold Medal. C. Stewart Wilson. Holland.

1852 issue includes a strip of four of the 5c. *true milky-blue,* also two blocks of ten and one of fifteen of the 10c., three blocks of four of the 15c., in addition to many singles and pairs of the three values in a variety of shades.

1864 issue includes blocks of nine and four of the 5c., blocks of four and ten of the 10c., strip of five of the 15c., &c.

1867-68 all types and varieties of perforation are included, as well as many large blocks, notably three blocks of twenty and one of twenty-five of the 15c., also a block of twenty-five of the 10c., and a strip of five of the 15c., type 2, perf. 13-14.

1872-88 pair of 12½c. and single 25c. in the regular clean-cut perf. 14 (large holes).

1891-98 innumerable shades of all values in blocks of four.

The Unpaids were shown practically complete in the various types and perforations.

Proofs and colour trials, &c., in great variety are inserted throughout the collection, after each issue.

All the above were unused and in brilliant condition. The used stamps were mounted separately, and in the first two issues were very plentiful, so much so that if we were called upon to criticise the exhibit it would be on this score alone, coupled with the fact that amongst the Unpaid series there were a number of trial colours, which were really never intended for use in Holland, but for the Dutch Indies.

Silver Medal. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., &c. Hong Kong.

Complete in single specimens and also exceedingly strong in pairs and mint blocks of four. The single stamps included not only the postage stamps with all the rare varieties, but also the postal fiscals that were authorised for postage use, and which were shown in used and unused condition. In the postage stamps, attention is drawn to the watermark Crown and CC, 1865 issue, 96c. in the yellow-brown colour unused, and to several copies of the 18c. lilac of 1867, and the 4c. grey, perf. 12½, wmk. Crown and CC.

Extra Silver Medal. J. C. North. Cyprus.

This is a well-known collection, and has been considerably strengthened since it last gained a Silver Medal, notably in a fine array of the proofs in various colours of the King's head series.

Bronze Medal. J. Elster. Denmark and Colonies.

A large number of superb stamps, including large blocks of the early issues and entire sheets of the later issues, but no method of arrangement. The stamps were not written up at all, not even the date of issue being given, and many we noted were mounted upside down; we suppose to indicate inverted watermarks, but there was nothing to show whether this or carelessness was the cause.

Bronze Medal. Baron R. Lehmann. Holland.

A specialised collection, beginning with letters from 1600, showing clearly the different arrangements how letters were forwarded (by carrier, mail-coach, "Trekechuit," post, &c.), the different postal obliterations on adhesive stamps were not in use, and when the Southern Netherlands (now Belgium) belonged to the Netherlands. Adhesive stamps arranged by dated copies to show date of issue. 5c. first issue shown in reconstructed plate. Yearly obliterated copies, 1852-1864, to show the shades. 1867 in the two types and the five perforations, including 25c., 14 × 14. Imperforated used copies. 1869 ½c. and 2½c. perf. 14 all round. 1872 25c. perf 14 all round and minor varieties of the different values. Imperforated pairs (*se tenant*) of each value obliterated. 1875 ½c., perf. 14 × 14, and existing varieties, on laid paper, errors of plates, &c. 1891 and later issues complete in all known varieties and shades, including error 5c. on entire letter. Unpaid Letter stamps: 1870 in types and minor varieties. Also issue 1881, made up in six varieties (not four), in different perforations, types, and minor varieties. Issue 1894, all the

rare types of 5c., 10c., 12½c. A collection of monthly obliterated Unpaids showing the history of these stamps. Postal Orders with point obliteration, Savings Bank stamps in both perforations, and Telegraph stamps. Unused: Nearly all stamps surcharged "specimen" and imperforated; 5c. 1852, milky blue and steel blue; 10c. dull red; 1864 10c. dull red; 1867 in two types and five perforations, 15c. type 2, perf. 12½ × 12, 20c. type 1, perf. 10½ × 10—both unique copies; 1872 25c. 14 all round, all values in all perforations, varieties in paper, minor varieties and imperforated; 1891 5c. orange, error. High values in entire sheets. Coronation stamp in two types on sheets. Unpaids: 1870 on yellow paper in two varieties, including 1½c. Large Port perf. 11½ × 12—unique copy. 1894: The rare types of 2½, 5, and 12½c. and minor varieties.

This exhibit was not nearly so fine as that of Mr. Stewart Wilson in the unused, especially suffering in comparison with it in the first two issues. Amongst the used stamps it contained a few things, especially in the Unpaid series, which were wanting in Mr. Wilson's, but there were on the other hand in the ordinary issues some stamps open to suspicion.

Others in this section were M. Guérin, Eliot Levy, J.P., and Miss Tracy, each British Central Africa; Eliot Levy, J.P., British East Africa; C. J. Daun, British Honduras; Eliot Levy, J.P., British South Africa; Major French, Cyprus; Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., Costa Rica, Guancaste; A. J. Warren, Holland; and Rev. L. F. Ward, Labuan.

SECTION III.

Gold Medal. Thomas Buck. Tonga.

In looking at some of the fine exhibits which got nothing one was tempted to hear criticisms upon the grouping of the countries for competition, some holding the views that because a really fine and to all known intent a complete collection of a country were shown, the fact that it was beaten out of place *proved* the system of competition was very defective. A good answer to such criticisms was afforded by this exhibit, a little known country, and one which on the face of the prospectus to many appeared placed in too high company with several other countries in the same division; yet the result was Tonga got the gold and beat some well-known and highly specialised collections of the countries which 999 collectors out of a thousand would say before they had seen the exhibits would have smothered poor little Tonga. Of course the country was beautifully mounted, well written up, and very exhaustively shown: 1886 perf. 12½, pairs, blocks of four and eight of the 1d. unused. Large blocks and complete panes of the 1d., 2d., 6d. blue, 6d. orange, and 1s. green in both issues. Panes of 4d. on 1d. with varieties.

1891.—Stars in corner, panes of the 1d. and 2d., and all known varieties of the 1d. with 3, 4, and 5 stars; 3 and 4 stars, and 4 and 5 stars *se tenant*.

1893.—All values in complete panes showing all varieties.

1894.—½d. on 1s. double surcharge in block of four.

1895.—Complete panes of all values with varieties in sheet, surcharge on the blue.

1895.—Complete panes of all values with varieties in sheet, surcharged on the red.

1896.—Surcharge "Half Penny" on 1½d. on 2d., value reading downwards, complete panes.

1896.—Surcharge "Half Penny" on 7½d. on 2d., value reading downwards, complete panes.

1896.—Surcharge "Half Penny" on 7½d. on 2d., value reading upwards, complete panes.

Blocks of various varieties, stops instead of hyphens, two stops, with error "Henny," misplaced surcharges, double prints, &c.

1897.—The error 7½d. with head inverted, two singles and a block of four unused.

1899.—Error in two blocks, one pair, and two singles.

1893.—G.F.B. Service stamps, all values in pairs and blocks.

1893.—G.F.B. Service stamps, surcharged, particularly well represented, all values being shown in large blocks, &c.

Silver Medal. J. H. Abbott. Servia.

This collection is well known. It contains a large number of sheets of the 1866 issue and large blocks and pairs showing the two printings and the various perforations worked out on the same lines as those of Mr. Oldfield were represented. We believe we are correct in saying that it was this collection which formed the basis of the articles by Mr. Duerst on this country, and which were the first to ap-

pear on Servia, written some eight years ago. Both Mr. Abbott and Mr. Oldfield went in competition before with Servia in Manchester in 1899, when they were bracketed equal. Since then Mr. Oldfield at all events in Servia has gone in for limited specialism, and anticipated the verdict of the jury by congratulating Mr. Abbott on his probable success.

Extra Silver Medal. ADOLF PASSER. Hungary.

Framed upon similar lines as his Austria. In the 1871 issue lithographed, there are forty copies unused, showing almost all varieties of shades. The later issues are practically complete, including many errors such as double figures, compound perf., and imperf. varieties. The Unpaid Letter stamps, Newspaper stamps and Journal and Telegraph stamps are also very complete. A peculiarity with all Mr. Passer's sheets was that they were each covered with a gelatine cover to keep out the dust and prevent the stamps as they lay in his albums from being fingered. No doubt it is a preservative, and although one can see the stamps through it, it prevents the beauties of immaculate specimens—which are specially sought after by him—from being seen to anything the same advantage. We have no hesitation in saying that while it is a saving to the stamps themselves it is a serious drawback to an exhibit from the point of view of the general public.

Bronze Medal. VERNON ROBERTS. St. Lucia.

His well-known collection shown in London in 1897, and in Manchester in 1899. Nearly all the stamps were unused, including very large blocks of the first issue.

Bronze Medal. H. R. OLDFIELD. Servia.

This forms practically a single specimen collection, in which one finds an occasional sheet, for instance, one of each value in the 1866 issue which show varieties of type. The collection was mounted upon the lines of the collector's paper which recently appeared in the *Monthly Journal,* and was written up most extensively by cuttings from it. Special attention was directed to certain varieties of perforation, and observations were made as to the relative degrees of rarity.

Other exhibits were :—C. Stewart Wilson, Luxemberg, a very fine exhibit placed *hors concours* owing to the award to his Holland in the prior section; J. H. Abbott, British Bechuanaland, *hors concours* for the similar reason; J. H. Abbott, Tonga, ditto; H. J. Duveen, Bahamas, *hors concours*; Major Evans, R.A., Soruth, *hors concours,* being a Judge; G. Kienzle, jun., Baden; F. Teubner, Baden; Count de Sémallé, a particularly strong exhibit of Fernando Poo, which was a sufferer through the keen competition; W. Pimm, St. Lucia; E. Derocco, Servia; Isaac Blanco, Cuba and Porto Rico; Baron Lehmann, Luxemburg.

CLASS VI.

SECTION I.

Silver Medal. C. H. COOTE. Roumania.

A practically complete collection of this country, all the types being displayed in single specimens, and many in addition in strips and blocks, and nearly all unused.

1862. *Tête bêche* pair of the 30 parale blue, on laid paper (handstruck).

1862. *Tête bêche* pairs of the 3p. yellow and 6p. vermilion wove paper (handstruck)

1863. Complete sheets of the 3, 6, and 30 parale values (machine printed).

1867. Block of twenty-six of the 2 parale black on yellow, thin paper, showing the missing *clichés,* also two single specimens showing damaged *clichés.*

1867. Block of sixteen of the 5 parale black on bright blue, thin paper, showing the missing *clichés.*

1867. Two large blocks of the 20 parale black on rose and pale rose, both showing the missing *clichés.*

1868.—The "FOSTA" error, unused.
1870. Block of twenty-three stamps of the 3 bani violet, showing the missing *clichés*.
1871. Ten bani orange, on laid paper, unused specimen.
1872. Block of thirty stamps of the 25 bani brown, perforated, showing the missing *clichés*.
And all the issues from 1873 to date, practically complete in an unused condition, many being in pairs and blocks.

Silver Medal. G. B. Duerst. Roumania.

A practically complete collection since 1862, containing all varieties of paper, type and perforation, unused and used, including a considerable number of uncatalogued varieties. In the 1862 issue the hand and machine-printed stamps on laid and wove paper were shown in their various printings. The 5 bani yellow, perf. 12½. 20b. with double head unused and used. The 1870 issue in large blocks of various papers. In the 1872 issue the 5b. was shown imperf. vertically, also printed on both sides. The 10b. rose imperf. vertically. The 5b. blue error of colour, used. Of the 1891 issue there was a pair of the 15b. used, printed on both sides, also a 3b. with the 5b. printed on the back. The special delivery stamps included the 25b. brown of 1899, watermark PR *tête bêche*. The collection also included a number of essays, die proofs, plate proofs and colour proofs, some of them being interesting pieces found amongst the papers of the late M. Hulot, one having an impression on one side of a Roumanian stamp, and on the other of a French stamp of the same issue. There were also some interesting trials made by M. Hulot to show the effect of bi-coloured stamps as a further guarantee against forgery.

Bronze Medal. A. Holland. Haiti.

The feature of this exhibit was the reconstructed sheet of the 20c. imperf. of the first issues; the other values were shown in entire sheets or partially reconstructed, while the later issues were fully represented in the minor varieties, including a large number of imperf. or imperf. vertically or horizontally of most values.

Bronze Medal. J. R. M. Albrecht. Guatemala.

A general collection, practically complete, and including the 1881 issue, 2, 5, and 20c. with centre inverted. The 1886 railway stamps surcharged for postal use, complete sheets of each value, showing the differences in the settings.
Double strips across the top of the sheet showing marginal inscriptions of many values, an entire sheet of two panes, 300 stamps in all, of the first issue 1 centavo showing a double impression on the back of one pane (unique), an entire sheet of the 5 centavos on ¼ real showing position of the error "ectavos" and a block of four of the 20c. on 2 reales imperf. between.

Extra Bronze Medal. Hugo Griebert. Montenegro.

The innumerable perforations in this country were extensively shown, in blocks and shades, forming an interesting display of this small European country.

Extra Bronze Medal. J. H. Abbott. Haiti.

A collection nearly complete, all unused. The various printings and setting of the stamps being shown, including a number of entire sheets and large blocks, and some reconstructed plates and several blocks showing the *tête bêche* positions of the panes.
The amalgamation of this collection with that of Mr. Holland would give everything that could be wanted in this increasingly difficult country.

Other exhibits to be noted in this section were A. Passer, Bosnia; I. J. Bernstein, English stamps used in Malta; Lieut. Gatt, Malta; J. C. North, Malta; J. R. M. Albrecht, Nicaragua; J. H. Abbott, Roumelia and South Bulgaria.

SECTION II.

Silver Medal. T. W. Hall. Danish West Indies.

A mostly unused collection of the stamps of this country, including some thirty-seven copies of the imperforate issue of 1855 showing the different varieties of gum and including two copies rouletted. The 4 cents ultramarine of 1872-73 was shown in three blocks of four —seven singles, an imperforate pair, and a pair imperforate between. The small issues of 1873-79 were shown mainly in blocks of four, including a block of four of the rare 14 cents, carefully divided into the different printings and papers according to the latest researches showing how the numerous plate flaws ran through from the earliest to the latest printings; the rare 3c. imperforate was shown. The double surcharge of 1s. on 7c. of 1877, and a block of four of the 2c. on 3c. rose and grey-blue perforated 14 by 13½. The later issues were all shown in blocks of four, together with a nice page of proofs.

Silver Medal. H. L. Hayman. Liberia.

Well shown, including the different printings of the first type and imperf. varieties, as well as a large number of proofs, colour trials, and forgeries.

Extra Silver Medal. Rev. W. N. Usher. Iceland.

Collection of used and unused, in singles, blocks, &c., and whole sheets of the various issues.

Contains 4 skill. red imperf. used and unused, and most of the rare varieties in the "prír," and "I. GILDI" issues, including the errors, of which a fine selection were shown.

Bronze Medal. Mrs. D. Field. Sarawak.

A special collection, including shades, blocks, pairs and single stamps, and all minor varieties of perforations, inverted surcharges, minor flaws and errors. Amongst the best were: 1869, 3c. blocks and proofs; 1875, block of 12c. laid paper; 1895, sheet of 2c. perf. 12½; 1899, 2 on 3c. blocks showing first setting of the type, and the 2c. on 12c. strip, one showing small "S" and all having the surcharge inverted. Both this and the next collection were exceptionally strong; in fact, there was nothing to choose between them.

Bronze Medal. F. J. Melville. Sarawak.

Including copies of the first (1869) and second (1871) 3c. *engraved on surface-coloured paper.* Complete sheets were shown of most of the lithographed stamps, including imperforate sheets of the 2c., 4c. and 6c. of 1875. Among the 1891 surcharges was a strip of three 5c. on 12c., the first stamp being without the "c." of "5c.," the second normal, and the third a fine double surcharge. Two singles and a pair of the 2c. of 1895 printed in green instead of Venetian red. Entire settings of the 1899 surcharges, including one of the 4c. on 8c. on *laid* paper, and a copy of the 2c. on 12c. inverted.

Extra Bronze Medal. Vernon Roberts. Gambia.

A well-known collection which has been described before on the occasion of being shown in the 1899 Exhibition, consisting of a practically complete collection in entire sheets in all shades, &c., &c.

Extra Bronze Medal. C. A. Howes. Corea.

A meritorious exhibit, the aim of which was to accompany the display with all records and explanations necessary for a complete understanding of it without any reference to a catalogue. There was also an exhibit of Chinese Treaty Ports, the aim in arranging which has been to present the stamps in an attractive form with details of their design, inscription, history, &c.

Extra Bronze Medal. Dr. R. Stanley Taylor. Jamaica.

Blocks of the first issue in mint condition and blocks of practically all other stamps to the current. The 1890 surcharges, various errors. "Official" surcharges, many errors. The later issues shown in complete panes. Bisected stamps on originals and fiscals used postally on originals.

The competition in this section was unduly keen, the exhibits for these minor countries being both numerous and full of philatelic merit, and included, besides those already mentioned, the following: H. W. Hawkins, British Somaliland, all values in entire panes; C. J. Daun, Dominica; Vernon Roberts, Falkland Islands; G. Kienzle, jun., German Colonies; Max Wilisch, German Colonies; J. C. North, Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies, very complete; J. H. Abbott, Sarawak; J. H. Taylor, Antigua; J. H. Abbott, Bulgaria; Zululand; A. Holland, Samoa; and one exhibit *hors concours*, that of H.R.H. Prince Edward of Wales, Liberia.

The space at our disposal will not permit of our attempting any description of the collections in albums; so we must ask our readers to rest content with the list of awards.

CLASS VII.

(To consist of General Collections in Printed Albums).

SECTION I. (without limit as to number).

Gold Medal. A. H. Stamford.

Silver Medal. Mrs. H. L. Hayman.

Bronze Medal. Major Baron Bror. S. von Otter.

SECTION II. (containing from 5,000 to 10,000 Stamps).

Bronze Medal. Miss A. J. Lindner.

Bronze Medal. H. Mecklenburg.

SECTION III. (containing not more than 5,000 Stamps).

Bronze Medal. O. Fearnley.

Bronze Medal. T. H. Hinton.

CLASS VIII.

(To consist of General Collections in Plain Albums).

SECTION I. (without limit as to number).

Gold Medal. M. Schroeder.

Silver Medal. J. E. Heginbottom.

Silver Medal. J. Cooper.

Extra Silver Medal and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Silver Medal for the second best exhibit by a Lady Collector. Mrs. Herxheimer.

Bronze Medal. C. J. Tyas.

Bronze Medal. Mlle. M. Berenbak.

SECTION II. (containing from 5,000 to 10,000 Stamps).

Bronze Medal. W. Cowland.

SECTION III. (containing not more than 5,000 Stamps).

Silver Medal. D. M. de Heer.
Bronze Medal. R. M. Mann.
Bronze Medal. Nelson Zambra.

CLASS IX.

SECTION I. (for Collectors aged from 16 to 21 years).
Division I.—Collections containing over 5,000 Stamps.

Silver Medal. Carl and Alfred Lugner.

Division II.—Collections containing from 3,000 to 5,000 Stamps.

Silver Medal. J. S. Higgins, Jun.
Bronze Medal. Miss C. Bonham-Carter.
Bronze Medal. C. H. Moriarty Thompson.

Division III.—Collections containing not more than 3,000 Stamps.

Extra Silver Medal. L. W. Crouch.
Bronze Medal. Miss E. Oldfield.
Bronze Medal. Leonard Quinton.

SECTION II. (for Collectors under 16 years of age).
Division I.—Collections containing over 2,000 Stamps.

Bronze Medal. Miss Alice Degols.

Division II.—Containing under 2,000 Stamps.

Bronze Medal. Master H. C. Bevan.

CLASS X.

(For Exhibits by Stamp Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps and Telegraph Stamps).

Gold Medal. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd.

CLASS XI.

(Special Arrangements of Stamps, Proofs, Essays, Curiosities, and Objects of Interest in connection with Philately and the Postal Service).

Silver Medal. S. Loder.
Silver Medal. A. Coyette.
Bronze Medal. C. Stuart Dudley.
Bronze Medal. Consul C. George.

THE

Philatelic Record.

JUNE, 1906.

Editorial Notes.

WHETHER by coincidence or design, no less than five new publications were issued last month, varying very greatly in importance, yet all possessing distinctive merits of their own. It is quite impossible within a short compass to in any way adequately review these publications, and our intention is rather to direct our readers' attention to them, and leave it to their good sense to read the works for themselves.

Africa, Part III.

The most important is Part III. of Africa, by The Philatelic Society, London. Collectors have had to possess their souls in patience for a long time for this work; it is six years since Part II. came out, but it is an open secret that much of the delay has been caused through that most difficult colony, The Transvaal, forming part of the volume, and the attendant difficulty of getting a member of the Society possessing a special knowledge of the stamps and willing to voluntarily write that portion of Part III. The magnitude of this task will be better appreciated when we say that no less than 241 pages, and an appendix of another ten pages, are devoted to it. The whole of this has been done by Mr. Yardley, and in such a manner that it stamps him at once as being a most brilliant philatelist. In the light of this achievement the other notable pieces of work the volume contains are apt to be overshadowed, but, in spite of the universal high standard of the whole, we venture to further direct our readers' attention to Zanzibar by Mr. T. W. Hall, and Orange River Colony by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld. The book has been edited by Mr. E. D. Bacon, who has, in addition, written many of the smaller Colonies, and having regard to the past—although in the present he seems to have over-excelled himself—it would be presumptuous of us to add any words of praise upon the literary attainments and philatelic acumen of England's greatest philatelist. It is only those who have for years been associated with him in the London Society who really know, and can at all fully appreciate, his labours extending well over a quarter of a century.

Other Publications.

The second new publication to which we refer is that of Part II. of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, the circulation of which will possibly be several times that of all the others put together. We do not altogether lament this—feeling, and we hope correctly—that this fact is not entirely due to the £ s. d. side of the hobby with collectors, but in part, at all events, is due to the high level of excellence attained by the particular Catalogue in question. It comes as somewhat of a shock to the ordinary mind to receive the second volume of a publication before the first is issued. This, however, is the case with the work in question, the explanation being given quite frankly by the publishers that it is "for business reasons." As is well known, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in February last bought the famous collection of Europeans belonging to Mr. W. W. Mann, and therefore looked upon this as a most favourable occasion for the appearance of that portion of their catalogue dealing with Foreign Countries. Many of these, including Austria, Austrian Italy, Holland and Colonies, and Modena, have been re-written, and Germany, Roumania, Turkey, the United States, and others considerably revised and extended. As the firm decided some time ago not to catalogue varieties formed by holes punched in the stamps, such varieties in the Luxemburg Officials, the Tunis Unpaid and others are now omitted. We notice that in many places the method and place of printing of the stamps are mentioned, which is a useful and interesting novelty.

The next three books are all small in size and in price, the popular shilling being asked for each; two of them are from the pen of Mr. Poole and are entitled "The Postage Stamps of the Seychelles", and "Sarawak: a complete history of its Postage Stamps," the latter seeming by far the more interesting and important of the two.

The third is No. 3 of our own Handbooks, and entitled, "The Official Stamps of Great Britain," and is something more than a reprint of the articles which have already appeared in our pages, certain important information from official sources having come into the author's hands since his papers were first written.

Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V.

By R. B. Yardley.

(Continued from Page 81).

DR. ANACHORETA states in his paper that he had not been able to find any official documents relating to the reprints. For some of the values of the second and third reprints, entirely new dies were employed; presumbly the originals had been lost or were worn out, or seriously damaged by rust. The impressions struck from these new dies are, therefore, not reprints at all, but only official imitations. For the reigns of Dona Maria and Dom Pedro the following are the new dies:—Dona Maria, 5 reis and 25 reis; Dom Pedro, 5 reis, "straight hair." There is some doubt whether certain impressions of Dona Maria on stout paper, printed from the original dies, are original stamps or are reprints of the 1863-1864 series or of the 1885-1886 series. Mr. Marsden now inclines to the view that those of the 5 reis and 25 reis belong to the second set, but most writers consider that the new dies were used for the reprints of 1885-1886 (*vide* "Reprints of Postal Adhesive Stamps," by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and an article, "Réimpressions des timbres du Portugal et de ses colonies," published in *Le Timbre Poste*, of November, 1899, Vol. XXXVII., p. 172). I refer more particularly to a variety of the 100 reis under the heading of that value. Besides the above-mentioned reprints, Mr. Marsden makes a very strong case for his opinion that the 25 reis of Dom Pedro, "curly hair" and "coarse network," printed from Die III., are reprints; at any rate, I have never seen or heard of an obliterated specimen. I gather from Mr. Marsden's article in the twelfth volume of the *London Philatelist*, p. 136, that he thinks they were made in 1859, as inquiries had been made often in Lisbon in that year for stamps of Dona Maria; but I see no reason why some of them should not also have been printed in 1863 or 1864, when the first set of reprints of Dona Maria were made. I may say that for some time I have suspected that the 5 reis of Dom Pedro, "curly hair," in the bistre-brown, which is so common in the mint condition, but is, I believe, unknown obliterated, belonged to the same category. It is well known that M. Moens had a large stock of this variety in entire sheets, and the shade closely resembles that of the reprints of 1864 of the 5 reis of Dona Maria, and I have recently found that in some of his early catalogues, M. Moens lists reprints not only of the stamps of Dona Maria, but also of the 5 reis of Don Pedro, "curly hair." Thus, in his price list of February, 1867, annexed to *Le Timbre Poste* of that month after the headings "Effigie à gauche de Don Pedro, cheveux lisses" . . . . "même types, cheveux bouclés" occurs item "1212. Réimpression, 5 reis brun noir." No date is given for the issue of this reprint, but of necessity it was prior to February, 1867. Again, in

M. Moens' catalogue of 1872-1873 (4th edition), I find at the end of the list of Portuguese stamps, under the heading "Timbres réimprimes," "1869. Type 1856. C sur B.* 304; 5 reis, brun jaune."

The date, 1869, is somewhat remarkable; it will be observed that the shade mentioned in the latter edition is *brun jaune* (yellow-brown), while in the earlier price list it is *brun noir* (black-brown). It is quite possible that M. Moens obtained two sets of the reprints of the 5 reis, curly hair, but I must point out that all the blocks and sheets of the bistre-brown which have come under my notice, were printed with the stamps widely spaced, *i.e.*, before the controlling apparatus was altered as I have above described, so that they were presumably printed before 1866. So far as my experience goes, the same remark applies to the sheets and blocks of the 25 reis blue of Dom Pedro, "curly hair," Die III. There is, of course, the possibility that the date 1869 given in the 4th edition of M. Moens' catalogue was a clerical error.

Further, it would not surprise me if some of the sheets of the 25 reis rose of Dom Pedro stocked by M. Moens, were really reprints of 1864. At any rate, we know that the 5 reis and 25 reis of Dom Luiz appeared in 1862, and it is likely enough that M. Moens in subsequent years required unused stamps of those values of Dom Pedro. It is possible, too, that some of M. Moens' sheets of the 50 reis and 100 reis of Dom Pedro were likewise reprints; but I will point out that those two values remained current until the 15th April, 1864, when the same values of Dom Luiz were first issued. This fact seems to have been overlooked by Mr. Castle and Mr. Marsden, as they both list all the values of the first series of Dom Luiz under the year 1862; but in proof of my assertion, I need only refer to the contemporary records in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* and *Le Timbre Poste* of the years 1863 and 1864—as to the former, see Vol. I., p. 107, and Vol. II., p. 88; as to the latter, Vol. II., pp. 36 and 90—see also the Catalogues of Bellars & Davie, Berger Levrault (1864), Moens (1864). So that in the case of the two higher values of Dom Pedro, M. Moens could have obtained supplies of the original stamps before they became obsolete. Unfortunately, as Dr. Anachoreta pointed out, the official records contain no reference to any of the early reprints.

In examining minor details of embossed stamps, such as the early issues of Portuguese, for indications of distinct dies, considerable allowance must be made for the extraordinary pressure applied to the paper and the great tension to which the embossed portions are subjected in the press; therefore slight variations in the thickness or length of any particular portions of the design are not alone sufficient evidence of the existence of different dies as they may be due to the stretching of the paper, defective printing, an overcharge of ink encroaching on the embossed part of the design, and in some cases filling up the hollowed-out portions of the die, which unless the die were carefully cleaned, would tend to harden and cake. On the other hand, differences in the number of the pearls or in the distances between or the alignment of corresponding letters or other parts of the design, and variations in the angles at which corresponding portions cross one another, are of a different class and should be regarded as crucial tests of the existence of different dies. Allowance also has to

* *i.e.*, couleur sur blanc.

be made for the nature of the papers employed. I shall not refer particularly to the dies of the 50 reis and 100 reis of either reign. In the first place, I believe that all the authorities are agreed that only one die of each of those values was used for each sovereign, and that the same dies were used for the reprints. Having regard to the comparatively small printings of those values of Dona Maria, it is very unlikely that more than one die would be required, unless indeed an accident happened to one of them. At the same time, I guard myself from expressing any opinion on that question, as I have not yet examined the specimens of these values at all closely. There is one point which possibly may be of some use in our enquiries as to the mode of preparation of the several dies, namely, that on certain stamps the initials "F. B. F." of the engraver, Senhor Francisco. Borja. Freire. on the base of the bust are raised, while in others they are sunk. The raised initials occur on all the stamps Dona Maria, and also on the "straight hair" stamps of Dom Pedro and the 10 reis orange of Dom Luiz of 1863, while the sunk initials are found on all the "curly hair" stamps of Dom Pedro and also on the dies of Dom Luiz, prior to 1866, other than that of the 10 reis. As regards the new dies specially created for the reprints of 1885, 1886, I have some observations to make when I describe them in detail. It is obvious that the raised initials of the stamps of Dona Maria and of the "straight hair" of Dom Pedro can easily be accounted for by the engravers having punched the initials into the several working dies, but the explanation of the sunken initials on the "curly hair" stamps of Dom Pedro, etc., is not so obvious. Necessarily the initials must have been raised on the surface of the corresponding working dies, and there is nothing (on the stamps) to suggest that they were so raised on the dies by pressure of a punch in which the letters were excised. I have no technical knowledge of the processes of die-sinking, but the explanation which occurs to me of these sunken letters is that a matrix of the bust was first engraved (possibly from one of the dies used at the Mint for striking the coins in which the initials were sunk) and from this common matrix the several dies were prepared by adding the frames, arabesque or network ornamentation, and the inscriptions. It is an interesting fact that the busts on some of the coins of Dom Pedro bear a striking resemblance to those of the stamps, and in fact the bust on the early silver coin of 100 reis of the King is identical in size as well as design, with that of the postage stamps. Further, Senhor Freire's coins of Dom Pedro, "straight hair," and of Dona Maria have his initials raised on the bust, while those of Dom Pedro with "curly hair" have the initials sunk.

For convenience, I will shortly state the facts relating to the official reprints and imitations of the stamps of Portugal so far as they are material to the issues of the first two reigns. They may be divided into two classes: (1) Those made by the Postal Authorities to meet the requirements of stamp dealers; the well-known reprints of Dona Maria on thin paper are examples. These are popularly ascribed to the years 1863 or 1864, which may not be very far from the mark; at any rate, the greater number of these creations were made before the alteration to the controlling apparatus connected to the presses, and in these notes I refer to them as the reprints of 1864. To the same class

would belong the blue 25 reis of Dom Pedro, "curly hair," Die III., and those shades of the 5 reis of the same sovereign, "curly hair," if as I have already suggested they are reprints. (2) The two sets of reprints and imitations of the stamps of Portugal and the Colonies printed on stout hard intensely white paper in the years 1885-1886 and 1890 respectively. Mr. Marsden says that the first set was made to commemorate the meeting of the Postal Congress in Lisbon (*London Philatelist*, Vol. XII., p. 103). He further refers to the common impression that these two sets of reprints were made upon "chalky paper," which is not correct; the paper used for all the values of each set, with the possible exception of certain stamps which were then actually current, was a stout hard intensely white paper, but it had not the mineral coating on one side characteristic of the true chalky paper which shows a dark mark if it be rubbed with a silver coin. These reprints in their primitive condition are distinguished by the intense whiteness as well as the thickness of the paper, and in many cases by their shades; but specimens which have been stained and otherwise tampered with are common, and are not so easily recognizable. However, they generally betray themselves by the presence of bogus gum.

With these prefatory remarks, I proceed to describe the several dies of the values of 5 reis and 25 reis of Dona Maria.

Dona Maria.

The 5 Reis.

To Mr. Castle is due the credit of having first established beyond all doubt the existence of two distinct dies of this value, or at least, two distinct states of the die. Although the existence of two dies had been mooted for several years, many authorities, including, as we have seen, Dr. Anachoreta, firmly refused to admit the existence of a second die, their contention being that the alleged specimens of Die II. were due to the worn state of Die I., or defective printing. I imagine that considerable difficulty in dealing with this question arose through comparing defective impressions of Die I. with the impressions of Die II.

Mr. Castle, in his papers in the *London Philatelist* of 1901 (Vol. X., pp. 178-180) states that he himself had long had doubts as to the real existence of two dies, and had had some difficulty in ascertaining the differences between the two varieties. Formerly this dispute ranged round the following points, tabulated in Mr. Castle's paper :—(*a*) the points or dots of colour in the ear (referred to by Dr. Anachoreta as above quoted), and the coil of hair at the back of the head; (*b*) the apparent formation of an "Adam's apple" in the throat, especially noticeable in the reprints of 1864; (*c*) the apparent difference in the shape of the back of the neck, especially between the pendent curl and the nape; (*d*) the distance between the outer circle of pearls and the top of the head; (*e*) the generally blurred woolly or indistinct appearance of the impression. What brought the controversy to a close was the discovery in Lisbon of a number of old documents to which stamps of this reign (including a considerable number of the 5 reis) had been affixed, and escaped obliteration. These found their way to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, and were by them placed at Mr. Castle's disposal. Among these stamps were a number of specimens of both dies on thin

paper. Mr. Castle at once saw the importance of being able to compare the impressions on similar paper, thus disposing of the objection that the two different varieties were due to the difference of the paper. I have several specimens of both varieties, which doubtless came from the same source, and though there are some specimens of Die I. on thin paper, which are quite as clearly printed as the best impressions of that die on the commoner thick paper, a considerable number of the impressions of that die on the thin paper are blurred, and at first sight appear to be indistinguishable from the impressions of Die II.

With the aid of enlarged photographs of some of the specimens to which I have just alluded, and of the reprints of 1864, it is now easy to detect and describe the essential differences of the two dies. These photographs are respectively reproduced in Illustrations I. (early impression of Die I.), Ia. (late defective impression of Die I.), II. (normal impression of Die II.), and III. (the reprint of 1864), which accompany these notes. The differences as they appear to me are as follows :—

Die I. (*Illustrations I. and Ia.*)	Die II. (*Original, Illustration II.*) *Reprint of 1864, Illustration III.*
1. The four short isolated lines of the arabesque, on the left and right of the medallion and respectively pointing towards the "C" and final "O" of "CORREIO," and to the numeral "5" and the "S" of "REIS" are broken and bent in the middle, the arms being inclined to one another at angles of about 135 degrees. *Vide* the little directing arrows of the illustrations.	1. These corresponding lines are much longer than in Die I., and appear as curved unbroken lines.
2. The pendent curl closely follows the line of the head, then curves downward, then horizontally outwards towards the right, and finally bends downwards. In late impressions, only the upper part of this curl shows distinctly, but even in the most defective specimens, traces of the lower portions can be detected *under* the printing ink.	2. The curl, although commencing in the same direction as Die I., stands out from the back of the head and ends abruptly without altering its course.
3. In most specimens, ten pearls of the diadem show below the top of the head.	3. There are only nine pearls below the top of the head.
4. In the small chaplet of pearls to the left of the plaited coils of hair at the back of the head, six pearls are distinctly visible.	4. In the corresponding chaplet only five pearls are visible.
5. The outer line of the frame on the right is of normal thickness.	5. The outer line of the frame on the right heavy and thicker than in Die I.

(To be continued.)

Notable Philatelists.

Martin Schroeder.

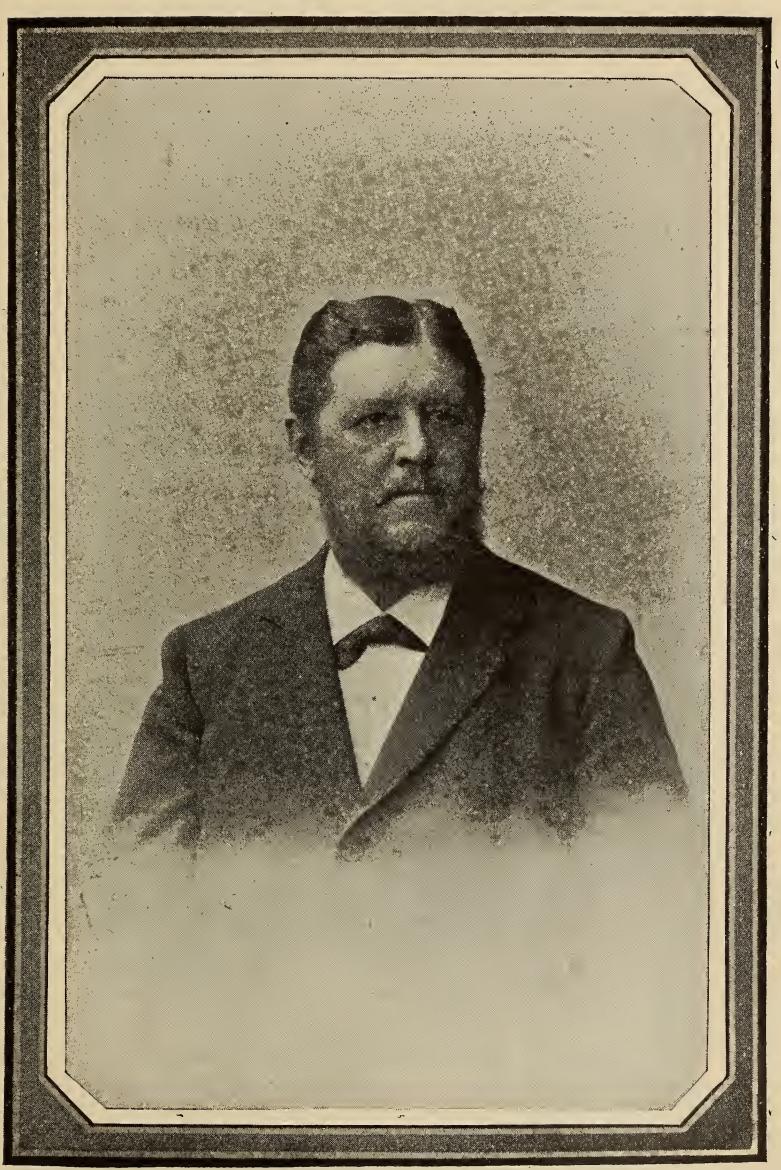
THERE are few of the highly successful exhibitors last month whose portraits have not already appeared in our columns. One of them, however, is that of Mr. Martin Schroeder; although this would have appeared in the usual course of events in May (his portrait reaching us so long ago as January of this year), but for the exclusion of everything except the report of the Exhibition, whilst it is, perhaps, in the nature of a coincidence that the three Notable Philatelists in the January, February, and March numbers all figure prominently in the list of awards.

The subject of our interview is looked upon as the largest general collector in Germany, his collection being mounted in 105 volumes of abnormal size, of which twenty are devoted to essays. He has specialised all the old German States as well as several other particular countries, with one of which, Roumania, he gained a Silver Medal at London. Our readers will recollect that at the same Exhibition he was successful with Bergedorf and Brunswick (a silver), while in the album classes he gained the chief award, a Gold for his general collection—the same award it gained in Berlin in 1904. This was then described as a Grand Gold Medal, but in effect no distinction exists between the two awards. The collection ranks with some of the largest in the world, and contains all the greatest rarities, except the Post Office Mauritius, Hawaii 2c., British Guiana 2c., 4d. Western Australia with inverted swan, 4d. South Australia without surcharge 3d.

His German States are perhaps the strongest portion in the collection, in which he informs us that his chief aim has been getting stamps unused with original gum. Of the portion we had the pleasure of seeing last month we certainly liked Bergedorf the best; it is a complete philatelic study in itself.

His collection of essays is of world-wide repute, and formed the subject of the book written by Mr. A. Reinheimer, the standard work at present upon this interesting and increasingly important branch of collecting.

Mr. Schroeder has large paper works at Golzern (Saxony), and is the proprietor of the firm of Sieler & Vogel, in Liepzig, with branches in Berlin and Hamburg, and in spite of his multitudinous business affairs always finds time for a chat upon stamps with anyone fortunate enough to come across him in his travels.



Martin Schroeder.



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

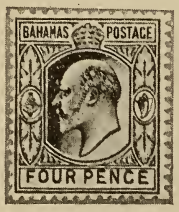
G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Australian Commonwealth. — We chronicled the ½d. and 1d. values with the new watermark a month or so ago, and we now learn from the *Monthly Journal* that the 2d. value is to hand.

Adhesive.
Unpaid Letter stamp.
2d. green. Wmk. Crown and A.

Bahamas.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists a new arrival in the shape of a ½d. value. It is also stated that the 1d. is now coming upon multiple watermark paper.



Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. pale yellow-green.
1d. carmine.

Bermuda.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the first of the stamps on the multiple watermark paper, issued in this colony.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1d. rose on brown.

British Honduras.—The 5c. value is now to hand on multiple watermark paper; the 1c. and 2c. were issued some time back.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
5c. black and blue on blue.

British Somaliland. — Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a specimen of the 3r., Queen's Head, with inverted surcharge; only one sheet was found thus.

Adhesive.
3r. brown & green, surcharged BRITISH SOMALILAND inverted.

Fiji.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 1d. value has been issued in red upon white paper, instead of purple and black upon red paper, as hitherto.

Adhesive.
1d. red. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Gambia.—Two provisional stamps have recently made their appearance here. As is usual now-a-days, the quantity was a limited one, and all that were not wanted for postal requirements were immediately bought up by local speculators.

Adhesives.
½d. on 2s. 6d. purple and brown on yellow, surcharged in black.
1d. on 3s. carmine and green on yellow, surcharged in black.

Gibraltar.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt shows us the 6d. value with multiple watermark.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
6d. lilac and mauve.

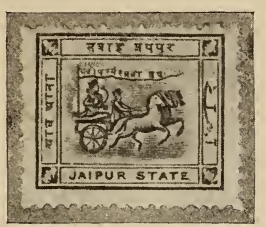
Great Britain. Offices in the Levant.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 2½d. overprinted 1 piastre.

Adhesive.
1p. in black on 2½d. ultramarine.

Grenada.—We see by foreign exchanges that the 6d. and the three higher values of the current set have appeared on multiple watermark paper.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
6d. lilac and green.
2s. green and blue.
5s. ,, red.
10s. ,, lilac.

India. JAIPUR.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a ¼a. stamp, a new addition to the set chronicled for this State.



Adhesive.
¼a. olive-green.

Maldive Islands.—We understand from various contemporaries that it has been found necessary to issue a small set for use in these islands.

The stamps are those of Ceylon, from 2c. to 25c., overprinted with the word "Maldives."

We believe none have been yet seen over here.

Adhesives
Surcharged "Maldives" in black.
2c. brown.
3c. green.
4c. orange and ultramarine.
5c. lilac.
15c. blue.
25c. pale brown.

Malta.—The 3d. now comes with multiple watermark, thus completing the set of the lower values.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
3d. grey and mauve.

New South Wales.—The latest on the new paper is the 10d. value, of which Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a copy.

Adhesive.
10d. violet. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12 × 11½.

New Zealand.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles two stamps with the O.P.S.O. overprint.

Adhesives.
Official stamps.
2½d. blue, surcharged O.P S.O. in violet.
2s. green, ,, ,, ,,

Seychelles.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the current set complete upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2c. chestnut and green.
3c. dull green.
6c. carmine.
12c. grey-brown and dull green.
15c. ultramarine.
18c. sage-green and carmine.
30c. violet and dull green.
45c. brown and carmine.
75c. yellow and violet.
1r. 50c. grey-black and carmine.
2r. 25c. mauve and green.

South Australia.—The 2d. value is the latest comer with the new watermark, and we also learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 8d. has appeared with "Postage" in large type.

Adhesives.
2d. violet. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12.
8d. blue. Wmk. Crown and SA. Perf. 12.

Southern Nigeria.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a very distinct shade of the 2s. 6d. single CA and Crown. The specimen before us, one of a large block, is yellow-brown, instead of the usual dark brown, from which we had hitherto seen no variation.

Sudan.—The current 10 piastre has received the O.S.G.S. overprint.

Adhesive.
10p., surcharged O.S.G.S. in black. Wmk. Quatrefoils.

Straits Settlements. FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current 1c. printed all in green, in lieu of green with black centre as hitherto.

Adhesive
1c. green. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Tasmania.—Two new-comers upon the Crown and A paper are the 9d. and 10s. values. Both are perf. 12½.

Adhesives.
9d. blue. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.
10s. mauve and brown. ,, ,,

Victoria.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the current 1d. Postage Due stamp appears with the new watermark.

Adhesive.
Unpaid Letter stamp.
1d. yellow-green and rosine. Wmk. Crown and A.

Foreign Countries.

Denmark.—The 5 and 10 öre stamps of the current issue have been re-engraved. For the following particulars we are indebted to the *Bazaar*:—

"The names at top and value at bottom "are practically unaltered; but everything "else is different. The numerals of value "are larger, the King's head is much more "finely engraved; the shading of back-"ground of circle containing head consists of "horizontal and slanting lines, whereas the "former issue consisted of horizontal and "vertical lines of a very patchy and indis-"tinct description. The marginal shading "consists of horizontal lines only, whereas "in the first issue, vertical lines were "present as well, and in all the details "differences will be apparent, but those "features noted are the most striking. "5 öre, yellow-green; 10 öre, scarlet; "re-engraved plates watermark crown. "The shade of 10 cents is very distinct "from the previous issue."

Adhesives.
5 öre green, re-engraved.
10 öre carmine, ,,

France.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the new 10c. as shown below. The design has been altered, not to any great advantage.



Adhesive.
10c. vermilion.

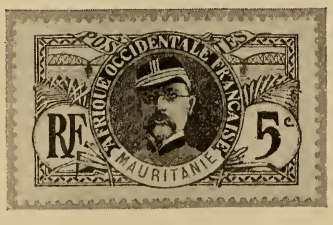
TUNIS.—Messrs. Champion & Co. list a set of stamps of large design for Parcel Post use, values, etc., as follows :—

Adhesives.
Parcel Post stamps.
5c. green.
10c. vermilion and rose.
20c. brown and vermilion.
25c. blue and brown.
40c. grey and rose.
50c. violet-brown and green.
75c. brown and blue.
1f. red-brown and red.
2f. carmine and blue.
5f. violet and green.

NEW CALEDONIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists a set of Postage Due stamps, oblong design, values, etc., as below :—

Adhesives.
Unpaid Letter stamps.
5c. ultramarine on blue.
10c. brown on chamois.
15c. green on greenish.
30c. carmine.
50c. ultramarine
60c. brown on blue.
1gr. dark green on straw.

MAURITANIE.—There appears to be another set identical with those listed in May for "Côte d'Ivoire," etc., but with the above name inserted in the label. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 5, 10, and 25c. We illustrate the first value, and have no doubt all the others exist as per the full particulars already given.



German Empire.—The following German and Colonial stamps have now appeared upon the new watermarked paper :—

Adhesives.
5op. violet and black on salmon, watermarked.
1m. red, ,,
2m. blue. ,,

OFFICES IN THE LEVANT :—
Adhesives.
10p. on 5pf. green, watermarked.
4p. on 80pf. black and carmine on rose, watermarked.

EAST AFRICA :—
Adhesive.
2½h. brown, watermarked.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA :—
Adhesive.
5m. carmine and black, watermarked.

KIAUTCHOU :—
½ dollar red, watermarked.

Hayti.—Certain values we have seen, and the *Monthly Journal* reports the sets 1898 and 1900 overprinted "En PIASTRES FORTES," enclosed in an oval band, lettered SERVICE EXTERIEUR — PROVISOIRE in red, thus indicating an alteration to a gold currency for postal purposes.

Adhesives.
1c. blue. Surcharged in red.
1c. yellow-green. ,,
2c. orange. ,,
2c. carmine. ,,
3c. green. ,,
4c. red. ,,
5c. brown. ,,
5c. sky-blue. ,,
7c. grey. ,,
8c. carmine. ,,
10c. orange. ,,
15c. blue-grey. ,,
20c. black. ,,
50c. brown-lake. ,,
1g. reddish purple ,,

Italy.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt forwards a specimen of the new 15c. The stamp is a very fine one, both in point of design and execution, and is a great improvement upon any of the Italian stamps of recent years.



Adhesive.
15c. grey-black.

BENADIR.—We rather thought the stamps for this Italian Colony were no longer in use, but as we learn from various sources of a provisional issue of 15 and 40c. stamps, this is evidently not the case.



Adhesives.

C. 15 in black on 2a. yellow-brown.
Centesimi 15 on 5a. orange.
Centesimi 40 on 10a. violet.

Japan.—Two new stamps of a commemorative nature have just been issued in this country. They are for internal use only. *Ewen's Weekly* gives the following particulars :—

"The design consists of a trophy of arms with the chrysanthemum above, circular frame inscribed in Japanese characters "Issued by the Department of Communications in commemoration of the Grand Military review of the triumphal Army of the War, 37th and 38th year of Meiji" (1904 and 1905). Rectangular ornamental frame having stars in upper corners and value in English below.

Adhesives.

1½ sen green.
3 sen red.

Panama.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us four provisionals as described below :—

Adhesives.

1c. in red on 20c. violet, surcharged in red "Panama" at each side and bar at top.
1c. in black on 20c. violet, surcharged in black "PANAMA" at each side and bar at top, and "CANAL ZONE" in addition.
2c. in red on 50c. brown, surcharged in red "PANAMA" at each side and bar at top.
5c. in carmine on 1 peso lake, surcharged in red "PANAMA" at each side and bar at top.

Paraguay.—Messrs. Bright & Son send us the 1c. on 1 peso (1902-3) with surcharge reading downwards. It has hitherto only been catalogued the reverse way.

Persia.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us three type set provisionals. They are not perforated, but the *Monthly Journal* has the 1ch. perf. 10-12 on three sides.

Those before us have the "Lion" control mark and "Provisoire" in black. Messrs. Champion & Co. list a 6c. carmine.

Adhesives.

1ch. violet. Control mark in black.
2ch. grey. ,,
3ch. green. ,,
6ch. carmine. ,,

Portugal. Mozambique Company.—A set of Postage Due stamps has just made its appearance here; we are without particulars as to design, etc., but values and colours are as below :—

Adhesives.
Unpaid Letter stamps.

5r. green.
10r. grey.
20r. red-brown.
30r. vermilion.
50r. brown.
60r. lilac-brown.
100r. red-brown.
130r. blue.
200r. rose.
500r. violet.

Russia.—Messrs. Champion & Co. state that two new high values have just been issued; the design is not mentioned, but we imagine that they are of the current type.

Adhesives.

5r. Prussian blue and pale blue on green.
10r. red and grey on yellow.

Offices in China.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the following values have been issued to complete the set in use from here.

Adhesives.

	Surcharged in blue.
4k. carmine.	
14k. rose and blue.	,, red.
35k. green and violet.	,, red.
70k. orange and brown.	,, blue.
3½r. grey and black.	,, red.
7r. yellow and black.	,, blue.

Salvador.—We chronicle below various additions to the current set. The *Monthly Journal* states that they hear of one value of an Official set, similar in design to the new set for ordinary use



Adhesives.

3c. black and yellow.
5c. ,, blue.
10c. ,, purple.
12c. ,, lilac.
15c. ,, brown.

Official stamp.

10c. black and violet.

Uruguay.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the current 5c. is now of the same size as the other values; the design has been re-drawn, but otherwise all the details are precisely the same.

Adhesive.

5c. blue. Design re drawn.

Venezuela.—The two stamps we chronicled and illustrated in April appear to be two of a set of three "National Congress Commemorative Stamps," issued last year; we have therefore one more value to add.



Adhesive.

25c. orange.

Notes and News.

The Postal Congress in Rome.

According to the daily Press, the following resolutions have been carried :—

(1) That the international letter rate be 2½d., or its equivalent, for 15 grammes (½oz.), and that every additional 15 grammes be charged 1d., or its equivalent. Therefore a letter now costing 5d. will, after this decision comes into force, cost only 3½d.; one now costing 10d., will then cost 5½d. For these new rates probably stamps of 3½d., 4½d., 5½d., etc., will be issued.

(2) Reply letter stamps are to be introduced. These are to take the shape of coupons obtainable at all head offices, which in any country of the International Postal Union can be exchanged for the current stamp of that country equivalent to 2½d. These coupons will cost 28 or 30 centimes, or the equivalent thereof.

The ever-green international postage stamp suggestion and the penny international postage scheme were both defeated. The former offers too many difficulties, and as to the latter—well the time is not ripe yet.

A further improvement in postal rates apparently was carried, and must have escaped the notice of the reporters. Referring to a question asked in the Lower House on May 29th, Mr. Buxton, the Postmaster-General, in answer said that although the British delegates to the Postal Congress at Rome failed to obtain a reduction in the initial postage rate of 2½d. to foreign countries, they were successful in persuading the Congress to adopt two considerable concessions to the public, the one as regarded the initial weight allowed for foreign letters, and the other as regarded the charges on heavier letters. In reference to the first point, when the new Postal Union Convention of Rome took effect next year, the unit of weight would be doubled, so that the existing postage of 2½d. to foreign countries would pre-pay a letter weighing up to one ounce instead of only up to half an ounce as at present. This concession would embrace also letters sent under the Imperial penny post to any part of the British Empire and to Egypt, which letters must not at present exceed half an ounce in weight for a penny. Thus a letter (say) to France weighing one ounce would in future cost for postage 2½d. instead of 5d., and a similar letter to India and the Colonies would cost 1d. instead of 2d. As regarded the second point, at present an additional 2½d. was charged for every additional half ounce after the first. In future the postage on foreign letters exceeding an ounce in weight would be reduced to 1½d. for each additional ounce after the initial rate of 2½d. on the first ounce had been paid. Thus a letter to France weighing two ounces would be chargeable with a postage rate of 4d. (that was 2½d. plus 1½d.), instead of 10d. as at present. Similarly a two-ounce letter to India, the Colonies, and Egypt would cost only 2d. instead of 4d.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

April 23rd—Dinner at Acorn Hotel.—This item was not on the programme, but was decided upon at the previous meeting, and was practically restricted to those who attended the meeting; but it was so successful in every way that in future it must be on the progamme and invitations extended to all members. After the toast of "The King," proposed by the President (Mr. R. Hollick), "The Birmingham Philatelic Society" was given by Mr. H. Bamwell, and responded to by Messrs. T. W. Peck and G. Johnson. Mr. H. Grindall was specially thanked for arranging the details, and then some two hours were pleasantly and most enthusiastically filled up in a well-organised "exchange," in which all the fifteen present took part, many nice stamps changing hands.

May 3rd—Display, West Indies, Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.—Mr. E. Christofides was elected a member. Mrs. Bridson, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, H. L. Hayman and W. B. Mapplebeck were thanked for donations to the collection.

Sir W. B. Avery then gave his display of the stamps of "West Indies." Even after all that has been said and written about this collection, it was a matter of astonishment to those members who had not previously seen it. To those who had seen it even more than once, it was quite as wonderful, for they appreciate more year by year the difficulty of getting together complete mint sheets of shades of the early issues, reconstructed sheets in such superb condition as here shown, and in completing, even to the very rarest type of surcharge, shade or other minor variety, in both mint condition and also finely used. The interest in the display and the benefits derived from it were greatly increased by the really wonderful grasp of the whole subject possessed by Sir William and the cordial way in which he explained all the details. If any choice can be made perhaps the Nevis, St. Vincent, and Barbados were the finest, especially the first, which is the best collection in existence. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Sir William, to which he responded in his usual happy, whole-hearted fashion.

Obituary.

Owing to the whole of our last number being devoted to Exhibition matter, there are many events and notes in this number which would otherwise have appeared earlier. This explanation accounts for the apparently tardy reference to the death of two who were well known in philatelic circles, one Mr. Stacey Charles Skipton, formerly a partner with an old friend, Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, on April 21st; and the other, M. Erard Le Roy d'Etiolles, formerly President of the Société Française de Timbrologie, and of the International Exhibition in Paris in 1900, who died on March 16th.

Both gentlemen were well-known members of the trade Mr. Skipton was one of the few prominent collectors of post cards in this country, and at one time conducted the New Issue Column in our contemporary the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* when it was the property of Mr. Brown. A fitting tribute is paid to his memory in that Journal, and which we fully endorse.

Hindu Mythology.

Hardly was the ink dry of our remark last month that the descriptions of Indian stamps in the *American Journal of Philately* were quite remarkably free from blunders than *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* came to hand with a full account of the Indian God appearing on the stamps of Datia as Buddha! This is all the more to be wondered at since the writer himself admits that Buddhism has now little hold in India. As a matter of fact it was turned out by Hinduism over a thousand years ago. The figure depicted on the stamps in question is the Hindu God Ganpati, one of the more important, though certainly the least dignified of the many members of the Hindu pantheon. His most prominent attributes are an elephant's head, an abnormally large stomach, and that he is usually sitting on a rat. The story of the elephant's head is as follows: Hindu ladies generally have their baths with their clothes on, but on one occasion Ganpati's mother decided to dispense with these unnecessary impedimenta and stationed her small son at the door to keep out curious strangers. Her husband Shiva came along and wanted to come in, but Ganpati wouldn't let him, so in a fit of rage he chopped off the latter's head. This distressed the lady so much and she made such a commotion that Shiva was induced to repair the damage. By a curious limitation of powers he did not seem able to stick on his son's own head again, but he accomplished the far more difficult feat of decapitating an elephant that was passing that way and putting its head on his son's body. It causes a serious shock to find him confused with the Buddha, the perfect man, whose life and teachings more nearly resemble those of Christ than any other character in the world's religions.—*The Philatelic Journal of India.*

Austria.

According to an official source, the following numbers of Postage, Unpaid Letter, and Newspaper stamps were issued in Austria during the year 1904:—

Postage Stamps.

Of	1 heller	lilac	6,127,000
,,	2 ,,	black..	19,461,000
,,	3 ,,	brown	82,320,000
,,	5 ,,	green	222,054,000
,,	6 ,,	orange	58,685,000
,,	10 ,,	carmine, black figures	266,955,000
,,	20 ,,	brown	17,832,000
,,	25 ,,	blue	15,249,000
,,	30 ,,	violet	9,783,000
,,	35 ,,	green	7,004,000
,,	40 ,,	violet	3,792,000
,,	50 ,,	blue	2,605,000
,,	60 ,,	brown	15,172,000
,,	72 ,,	carmine	5,852,000
,,	1 krone	rose	2,665,000
,,	2 knonen	greyish violet ..	534,300
,,	4 ,,	light green ..	91,900

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Of	1 heller	brown	1,157,400
,,	2 ,,	,, ...	1,157,400
,,	3 ,,	,, ...	13,220,000
,,	4 ,,	,, ...	703,100
,,	5 ,,	,, ...	6,010,000
,,	6 ,,	,, ...	7,991,000
,,	10 ,,	,, ...	9,890,000
,,	12 ,,	,, ...	199,500
,,	15 ,,	,, ...	986,600
,,	20 ,,	,, ...	1,139,000
,,	40 ,,	,, ...	292,000
,,	100 ,,	,, ...	440,000

Newspaper Stamps.

Of	2 heller	blue	177,553,374
,,	6 ,,	orange	1,139,500
,,	10 ,,	brown	1,121,800
,,	20 ,,	rose	725,000

According to Mr. R. Gründell in the *D. B. Z.*, the watermark on the Austrian stamps, so long a matter of dispute amongst collectors, reads as follows:—

1878-1883 BRIEF-MARKEN, in thin letters.

1883-1890 BRIEF-MARKEN, in thick letters.

1890-1900 ZEITUNGS-MARKEN.

Postal Curiosity.

A 5 kilo parcel in the first zone in Germany costs, if sent by post, 35 pfennig; if the weight should, however, be 6 kilos, the cost is only 30 pfennig. Where is Mr. Henniker Heaton? The last time we heard him was at the Herts Banquet.

A Popular Tax.

The German Government proposes to tax all illustrated post cards. This tax, if passed by Parliament, is computed to realise £500,000 per year.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The fifteenth annual meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, May 4th, the President (Mr. W. D. Beckton) in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary, in his annual report, stated that the Society has now more members than at any previous time, the numbers being 4 honorary, 57 active and 31 corresponding—a total of 92. Twelve ordinary meetings and eleven elementary discussions were held. The opening meeting took the form of an exhibition and conversazione, at which it was estimated that 250 ladies and gentlemen were present. Of the other eleven evenings, four were occupied by the reading of papers, prominent among them being one on "Russia" by Mr. Duerst, and one on "The reconstruction of the sheets of the early issues of Haiti" by Mr. Abbott. The other seven consisted of displays with notes, the one of English Officials by Mr. Bernstein being specially noticeable. The elementary discussions dealt with the stamps of the West Indies. The Picnic, the Dinner, the establishment of a branch of the Junior Philatelic Society in Manchester, the appointment of Mr. Beckton as one of the Judges at the London Exhibition were mentioned, and the report concluded with an expression of thanks to the publishers of the *Monthly Journal, Ewen's Weekly, Stamp News,* the *London Philatelist,* the *Philatelic Record,* the *American Journal of Philately,* the *Australian Philatelist,* and sundry foreign journals for copies of the papers as issued, to several auctioneers for priced catalogues of their sales, and to several members for gifts of various volumes.

The Hon. Treasurer announced a satisfactory balance in hand, and the Comptroller an increased percentage of sales.

The Hon. Librarian reported a considerable increase in the number of members who had availed themselves of the Library, which had been largely extended during the past session.

The President, in moving the adoption of the four reports, congratulated the Society upon its progress in every direction. The motion was seconded by Mr. Abbott, and carried unanimously.

The following officers were appointed 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. Assist Secretary and Comptroller: J. S. Gee.
Hon. Librarian: G. L. Campbell.
Committee: G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn, J. H. Taylor.
Exchange Packet Committee: R. Albrecht, J. S. Higgins, jun.

In consequence of the London Exhibition, no picnic was arranged, but summer meetings were fixed for the evenings of Friday, June 29th, July 27th, and August 31st.

A grant of £5 was made to the Library Fund, and with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

List of Members.

J. H. Abbott.
R. Albrecht.
T. Anyon (*c*).
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.
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.
Miss K. C. Garrick (*c*).
D. S. Garson (*c*)
J. S. Gee.
G. F. H. Gibson.
O. Gillett.
Dr. Grosvenor (*c*).
W. Grunewald.
R. F. V. Harrison.
L. L. R. Hausburg.
H. W. Hawkins (*c*).
N. Heywood.
J. S. Higgins, jun.
A. H. Holmes.
J. Hughes (*c*).
Rev. E. W. R. Hutchinson.
J. Ingleby.
E. H. Jackson (*c*).
Dr. Jago.
B. Jay (*c*).
G. E. Kennedy (*c*).
W. B. Kirkpatrick (*c*).
H. J. Lee.
A. D. Leigh.
E. Levy.
R. B. Martin.
S. W. Massey.
H. Mayoh.
C. S. Milner (*c*).
W. W. Munn.
S. W. Newington.
H. K. Nicholson (*c*).
C. Nissen (*c*).
J. C. North.
H. R. Oldfield.
J. M. Oliver.
D. Ostara.
P. Parker (*c*)
P. L. Pemberton.
Judge Philbrick.
J. E. Platt.
C. J. Preater (*c*).
C. Quarkowsky (*c*).
L. de Raay (*c*)
V. Roberts.
J. H. M. Savage (*c*).
W. Scott (*c*).
H. J. Shelton (*c*).
J. K. Sidebottom.
J. W. Simpson.
W. K. Skipwith.
Rev. G. E. W. Spicer (*c*).
J. H. Stagg.
A. Steinthal.
J. H. Taylor.
W. H. Terry.
Rev. L. F. Ward.
J. Watts, jun. (*c*).
J. Westhorp (*c*).
Thos. Whitworth (*c*).
Wilcox Smith (*c*).
R. H. Winsloe (*c*).
H. A. Wood.
J. Woodroffe.
S. Wrigley.

Bosnia.

The new stamps of Bosnia are nearly ready and may soon make their appearance. For the first time Bosnia is to have a pictorial issue with the exception of the 5 kronen value, which will portray the Emperor. Other values will bear views of Mostar, Serajevo, the Wrbna valley, Plivator, the Prenj, a tower in Jajce, Blagaj, a waterfall, Doboj, a mail coach and a mail motor-car.

Hayti.

In consequence of the high rate of exchange and the consequent loss to the Treasury, stamps used for the franking of foreign correspondence will in future have to be paid for in hard cash and not in paper money. To distinguish them from those used for inland letters, they will bear the inscription in an oval: "En Piastres-Fortes" in three lines surrounded by "Service Extérieur Provisoire," printed all in red.

Roumanian Charity Stamps.

In our February number we have depicted and chronicled the Roumanian Charity stamps. They can be used for franking purposes, to the extent of their face value.

The *Ill. B. J.* gives the following reason why they have been created :—

"Years ago, before railways or other means of quick transit in Roumania existed and at a time when commercial tariffs were not thought of, silkworms were extensively cultivated in Roumania and were very profitable for the peasants. The women span the silk, and Roumanian silk commanded a high price not only in the country, but also in the surrounding countries. As soon, however, as the cheap Swiss silk entered into competition, the native industry lost more and more ground, and in the end disappeared, to the great loss of the peasants.

"In order to help the peasants and to stimulate once again the silkworm industry, ladies moving in the first circles and acting under the presidency of the Queen of Roumania, founded a society under the name of the "Weaver." This society distributes amongst the peasants, free of charge, silkworms, and gives full instructions as to their treatment. Afterwards they buy from them the worms, the cocoons of the spun silk, so that the peasants need not fear losing money.

"For this purpose the society, especially as they want to help peasants all over the country, requires considerable sums of money, hence 4 stamps have been issued, and the idea is said to have originated with the Queen herself. The profit is shared by the society and the 'Policlinica Regina Elisabeta,' another creation of the Queen's."

The 500,000 sets of the above Charity stamps have been sold and are replaced by two new sets, one depicting a woman weaving and the other a nursing sister. The values of each set are 3, 5, 10 and 15 bani face, to which must be added 7 or 10 bani for charity, *i.e.*, face value 33 bani and for charity 37 bani per set.

We have therefore to chronicle :—

I. Type. Woman with spindle.

3 (10) bani	red-brown.	Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$
5 (15) „	yellowish green.	„ $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$
10 (20) „	red.	„ $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$
15 (25) „	lilac.	„ $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$

II. Type. Woman with spinning frame.

3 (10) bani	red-brown.	Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.
5 (15) „	yellowish green.	„ $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$
10 (20) „	red.	„ $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$
15 (25) „	lilac.	„ $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$

III. Type. Nurse with sick man.

3 (10) bani	red-brown.	Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.
5 (15) „	green.	„ $11\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$
10 (20) „	red.	„ $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$
15 (25) „	lilac.	„ $11\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$

An "Unknown" Moldavian.

A correspondent in Bucarest has been good enough to send us the following information which appeared in the *Universel* of that town.

In Foscani (a town in Moldavia) an envelope has been found bearing a Moldavian stamp dating from 1857, which was issued before the stamps with bull's head.

In size it is larger than the stamps of 1858, and the design represents the coat-of-arms of Moldavia, formed by bull's head surrounded by the princely crown and with the following inscription : "Printul Nicolac Konaki Vogoride Kaimakanul Principatului Moldovei."

No value is stated on the stamp, because at this time the postal service was conducted by the aid of mail-coaches and mail-riders, and the rates were in proportion to the distances.

The envelope, on which this stamp is, was sent from Neamtzu and addressed to Monsieur le préfet du départment Putna, à Foscani, and it bears the obliteration in Roman capitals Foscani, as well as that of the despatching office. The stamp seems to have only been in use in Moldavia during the time of the Governor Vogoride.

We are obliged to our correspondent for the information, but are unconvinced unfortunately for the genuineness of the stamp, such a place as Foscani does not exist in Roumania, the nearest approach to it is Fokechani, a well-known obliteration in the Moldo Wallachians. The reason assigned for the absence of a value expressed on the stamp is altogether too feeble, and displays a lamentable ignorance of the postal conditions very generally in vogue in the early sixties.

More Rubbish.

In May, 1907, an exhibition is to be held in Jamestown, U.S., and, as usual, special stamps are to be issued. We notice, however, that the number of values happily dwindles on each of these occasions, and in this instance only stamps of 1 and 2 cents will be issued and used during the exhibition time.

French Postage.

The reduction in the rate of inland postage in France seems to call for the creation of stamps of the values of 35 and 45 centimes, which we hear are to be issued.

Mr. Mouchon has retouched the figure of the "Sower" for the new French stamps, originally designed by Roty.

Nevis.

In the April number of the *Philatelic Journal of India,* Mr. C. S. F. Crofton quotes Mr. Smith's article and Mr. Maycock's letter which appeared in our January and February numbers, and comments, as will be seen below. At the time Mr. Crofton writes he would not have received our March number, in which Mr. Kay's letter appeared, and which furnishes the same information given in a somewhat different form; but as Mr. Crofton draws certain deductions from the now admitted facts, we have much pleasure in quoting *in extenso.*

"Here is another case where the postal fiscalist steps in. Except that the 6d. lithographed has not turned up yet, Mr. Smith and the three prominent members of the trade were quite correct in their view that the lithographed issue was locally surcharged "Revenue," but Mr. Smith has not gone far enough. *The four values, of the engraved series, were also locally surcharged,* the 6d. value being of course perforated 13. Both the English and French fiscal catalogues give the following three issues of Nevis fiscals:—

1. 1877 Embossed semi-adhesives.
2. 1878 Locally surcharged "Revenue."
3. 1879 Revenue, machine printed in London.

"The last of these is the issue of which Mr. Maycock gives particulars, and the existence and date of the first issue confine the local hand-stamped surcharge to at least a year after the consignments of December, 1876. One could have wished that evidence had been given in support of the London Society's statement that the later supplies of the one penny (prior to 1878) were lithographed, for it is difficult to believe that any of the values in stock at the beginning of 1878 were of an earlier consignment than that of December, 1876. The evidence of the fiscals affords a strong support to the natural presumption that the change in the method of production took place at the same time for all values, and a very positive proof would be necessary to controvert it. The doubt still expressed by the two writers under discussion seem to point to such a proof being lacking.

"The latter part of Mr. Maycock's letter deals with the five printings of the shilling stamp. The first was in use for ten years and is undoubtedly the dark green engraved stamp, the only one at all common *used.* There has never been any doubt since the publication of the list of consignments that the last two were both lithographed, and Mr. Phillips has shown that the last is the darker shade by the correction of the cross on the hill. Of the remaining two issues Mr. Maycock thinks only one was the pale green engraved stamps, but the only reason he gives is its comparative variety. But nothing is more misleading than inferences drawn from the respective values of the four smaller printings. The light green lithographed stamps should be nearly twice as rare instead of nearly twice as common as the dark green, and the same stamp should be eight times as rare instead of five times as common as the dark green engraved stamp. These anomalies are due mainly to the large importations in the later years by dealers, and partly also to the numbers locally surcharged "Revenue." Since the engraved revenue stamp of 1878 was light green, it is more than probable that this was the colour of the issue of December, 1876. The London Society had also come to the conclusion that the issue was engraved. The issue of February, 1878, must therefore also have been engraved, and as the manufacturers were far more likely to have hit off the same shade after an interval of a few months than after one of ten years, the colour of February, 1878, was probably light green. This would make the light green stamp five times as rare as the dark green, but Gibbons' prices are only three to four times as high, so that the value of the light green engraved stamp is no argument when compared with the first of the five issues."

Milan Exhibition.

The great Exhibition has only just closed its doors, and we find ourselves upon the threshold of another. It is from many points of view unfortunate that the Philatelic Exhibition inaugurated by the Society of Lombardy should press so quickly upon the one in London. Everyone would have appreciated a rest of twelve months, and the rest would doubtless have tended in the direction of a higher appreciation of the Exhibition by those fortunate enough to participate in it.

This view is shared, we believe, by some of those especially interested in the success of the Milan Exhibition; but there were very special reasons why the date was fixed for September 16-23 next, and these cannot be overcome. Mr. Leo Rivolto, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, on the occasion of his visiting the London Exhibition, showed us the medal adopted by the Lombardy Society, and which bears the arms of Lombardy on the obverse and a special design on the reverse, forming a very pretty medal. The design of the gold medal offered by the King of Italy is quite different, having his Majesty's effigy on the one side surrounded by the inscription, "Vittorio Emanuele III. Re D'Italie," and a laurel wreath on the other, leaving the centre

ILLUSTRATION I.



DIE I. (ORIGINAL).

Illustration Ia.



Die I (Original).

(Late Impression from Worn Die).

160-3

Illustration II.



Die II. (Original).

140-4

Illustration III.



Reprint, 1864 (Die II.)

perfectly plain for the successful exhibitor's name.

The scheme of competition is as follows :

CLASS I.

Division A.—General collections of Italy, including the stamps used in the foreign post offices (Estero), San Marino and the old Italian States, with both entires and fiscals, unused, used, used on the entire, and essays. There is a note that the exhibitor in this section may show the stamps without the entires and fiscals if he pleases, and vice versâ.

Division B.—Italian rarities.

Division C.—Special collections of a single Italian State.

Division D.—Collection of Municipal fiscals.

Division E.—Special collections of obliterations of the States included in Division A.

Division F.—Curiosities, errors, varieties, etc.

CLASS II.

Division A.—General collections.

Division B.—Collections shown by beginners. Power is reserved to the Jury to say whether a collection entered in Division B is properly entered. Exhibitors in Section B must be under 21 years of age.

CLASS III.

Division A.—Special collections of a single country upon the lines of Class I., Division A.

Division B.—Special collections of obliterations.

Division C.—Varieties, errors, etc.

CLASS IV.

Rarities limited to 100 stamps.

Division A.—Shown by a collector.

Division B.—Shown by a dealer.

There are five other classes for publications, etc.

The writer has very happy recollections of the last Exhibition held in Turin in May, 1898, and we trust that many philatelists from this country will give their hearty support to the Exhibition, and thereby help to ensure that measure of success which it certainly deserves.

Hungary.

Since May 1st two automatic machines have been fixed in Budapest to deal with registered letters. The *J. B. Z.* writes as follows :—"On the right-hand side there is a slot to put in the 10 heller piece. If this has not been done the apparatus will not work, and other pieces of money or other discs the machine rejects—as a matter of fact, throws them out. Then you put the letter, which must be franked, into the special opening at the top. Then you turn the handle a few times, and the receipt, dated and impressed with progressive registration number, will appear below. In this manner 15-20 letters can be registered in a minute."

We can understand the machine rejecting discs which are probably poor imitations in size and weight of the 10 heller piece, but what we cannot understand is how the machine discriminates between a letter which is properly franked and one which is not franked at all.

An import duty of 20 mark per 100kr. has been put on unused stamps in Germany from March 1st. No doubt unused entires will be subject to the same duty. Used stamps and entires are free as heretofore.

Argentina 1892—1898.

Mr. Bach has an interesting paper on the stamps of the Argentine Republic, 1892-1898 issues, in the *D. B. Z.*, from which we take the following :—

By decree dated 23rd April, 1892, the following stamps were issued :—

½, 1, 2, 3 and 5 centavos, with portrait of		Rivadavia.
10, 12, 16, 24 and 50	,,	Belgrano.
1, 2 and 5 pesor	,,	San Martino.

On the 1st April, 1896, appeared the 80 centavos value to frank registered parcels up to 2kilos. ; on the 25th May, 1897, appeared the 1.20 peso value to frank internal parcels from 2-5kilos. ; on the 1st February, 1898, appeared the 30 centavos value to frank internal registered letters.

For the first time since 1864 the stamps again had a watermark. This watermark, a sun, was slightly altered in 1895, and two types exist.

For the 1892-1898, the four perforations are : 11½, 12, 11½ × 12, and 12 × 11½, besides a few abnormal varieties.

According to his researches, the writer gives the following synopsis :—

Wmk. Small Sun.					*Wmk. Large Sun.*				
	11½	12	11½×12	12×11½		11½	12	11½×12	12×11½
½ c.	—	—	—		½ c.	—	—	—	
1 ,,	—	—	—		1 ,,	—	—		
2 ,,	—	—			2 ,,	—	—		—
3 ,,	—	—			3 ,,	—	—		
5 ,,	—	—	—	—	5 ,,	—	—	—	
10 ,,	—	—	—		10 ,,	—	—	—	—
12 ,,	—	—			12 ,,	—	—	—	—
16 ,,	—	—			16 ,,	—	—		
24 ,,	—	—			24 ,,	—	—		
50 ,,	—	—	—		30 ,,	—	—		
1p.	—		—		50 ,,	—	—		
2 ,,	—	—			80 ,,	—	—		
5 ,,	—	—			1 p.	—	—	—	—
					1.20 ,,	—	—		
					2 ,,	—	—	—	—
					5 ,,	—			

The 50c. exists perf. 12 on three sides, and 11½ on the fourth (left). The 1p. exists perf. 12 on three sides, and 11½ on the fourth (bottom).

Further particulars are as follows :—

½c. numerous shades : blue-grey, slate, dark blue, blue, sky, ultramarine.

Plate No. 101, since 1895 No. 243. Wmk. reversed. Error: brown, but nothing known about it.
1c. dark brown. Until 1895 plate No. 107. Wmk. reversed, inscription on lower margin, also often inverted.
2c. green, blue-green, yellow-green. Until 1895 plate No. 96, since 1896 no plate number. Wmk. reversed.
3c. orange, yellow-orange. Plates Nos. 141 and 142, since 1895 No. 139. Wmk. inverted.
5c. carmine. Plate No. 99. Wmk. inverted. Inscription on left margin sometimes missing. One sheet printed in green is known.
10c. dull red, red.
12c. blue, deep blue. Wmk. inverted.
16c. grey, slate. Wmk. inverted.
24c. dark brown.
30c. orange, bright yellow (1898). Wmk. inverted.
50c. dark green, blue-green. Wmk. double, also inverted.
80c. dull violet (1896).
1p. dull red (only one printing, perf. 11½), dark carmine.
1.20p. black (1897).
2p. dark green.
5p. dark blue.

The stamps are printed in sheets of 100 in ten rows. On each margin is the inscription: "Compañia Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, Buenos Aires" in the colour of the value. The plate numbers, where existing, appear in the centre of the upper margin.

A Burglary Charge.

At Chorley, recently, a man who gave his name as John Schmidt was charged with burglary at the residence of Mr. J H. Gillett, cotton manufacturer, Ridgewood Hall, Heath Charnock, near Chorley, and stealing gold and silver and other medals value £2 belonging to Mr. Oswald Gillett.

Police-constable Magilton stated that early on Sunday morning, March 18, he noticed the door leading to the hall ajar, and proceeding along the passage he found the back entrance to the hall open. Hearing a noise in the study he flashed his light and saw prisoner pointing something at him. He knocked prisoner on to a couch and threatened to use his truncheon unless he kept quiet, at the same time alarming the household by blowing his whistle. Prisoner handed to him the medals.

He was committed to the Manchester Assizes, where, on the 18th instant, he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

Mr. Oswald Gillett was a very active member of the Manchester Society at one time and the medals referred to were awarded to him at the Manchester Exhibition of 1899.

Postmarks.

For the Conference at Algeciras a special obliteration die was used. It consisted of a double circle with the inscription: "Conferencia International" at the top, and "Algeciras" at the bottom, and the date in a straight line in the centre.

German Colonies.

The Marshall Islands are reported to have lost their self-existence on April 1st, and to have been united with German New Guinea. Most probably the present stamps will disappear, and perhaps a new set for the united colonies will be issued, although there is absolutely no call for such a series.

1427

Illustration IV.



Reprint, 1886 (New Die).

142-2

Illustration V.



Original.

ILLUSTRATION VI.



REPRINT, 1864.

1483-4

Illustration VII.



Reprint, 1886 (New Die).

THE

Philatelic Record.

JULY, 1906.

Editorial Notes.

THE article written by M. Lemaire in his Journal upon the London Exhibition is one of the finest examples of the *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi* which could possibly be found in modern times. Criticism when it is fair and honest may be unpalatable, but is never objectionable; when it descends to the depth of abuse it loses its character and charm, and simply rebounds upon the head of the writer. This is the case with the article to which our attention has been called by some of our readers, one very prominent philatelist, who is a foreigner, describing it as "a shameful article, and one to which I hope nobody will do him the honour of a reply, unless it is a very strong one—as he deserves."

No! No!

We think our correspondent is correct, and were it not for the inaccuracies, not being merely expressions of opinion, which the article contains, we should personally have allowed the matter to pass unnoticed, and even now we do not propose to deal with more than a few of them, nor give M. Lemaire the strong trouncing which he so thoroughly deserves.

We will therefore pass over such choice bits as the insinuation that the Committee organised the whole show for their individual benefit and arranged the division of the principal awards between themselves, and proceed to the allegation that Mr. Vicenz protested to the jury against his award, who after the protest changed a silver into a gold medal, which is absolutely untrue. Mr. Vicenz did not protest to the jury, and the jury would not have been influenced in the least if he had had the bad taste to do so, a social crime which we should have been sorry to impute to a gentleman of the calibre of Mr. Vicenz.

The innuendo of the following paragraph is almost too contemptible to call for a reply:—

"Comme nous demandions à M. Moser pourquoi il n'avait pas "exposé sa série incomparable des Maitres des Postes des Etats-Unis, "il nous a répondu que le comité ne lui avait pas demandé, et nous en "avons compris la raison, en voyant exposé par un membre dudit "comité, un suite de ces timbres, assez piètre, quoique contenant une "pièce unique: l'enveloppe Annapolis 5 cents rouge."

We do not suppose Mr. Moser was asked to display any country in particular; he entered two countries, and the gold medal awarded for his Japan was amongst the most popular awards at the Exhibition.

For competitive purposes the Postmaster Stamps of the United States were useless unless shown along with the Government issues with which they were bracketed in the prospectus. There were exhibits of the Government issues of the United States, but when they arrived it was found they did not contain any, or very few, of the Postmaster, so that at the last moment the Earl of Crawford was prevailed upon to show his rather than let these interesting stamps be unrepresented at all.

The manner in which the leading exhibits were written up was another matter for jest at the hands of our contemporary, and in this respect again he appears to be alone. M. Coyette, the President of the French Society, takes a very different view as expressed in the excellent article written by him on the Exhibition, and we have no doubt the latter gentleman re-echoes the feeling of his countrymen very much more accurately.

We are further told owing to the alleged bad arrangement, it was a matter of difficulty even for dealers who are supposed to know everything, to find the rarities; well, critics differ, another one tells us his difficulty was to get away from the rarities and find the ordinary run of stamps with which apparently he was more in touch. What a pity the two did not meet at the Exhibition; perhaps they would have been of some assistance to each other, and then we should have been favoured by criticisms more nearly approaching the facts.

Allowance has to be made for disappointment, and in a fine Exhibition such as that which has just closed its doors when the standard of the exhibits was so infinitely superior to all its predecessors, the disappointments must be both numerous, and, in the case of those getting smaller awards than they have secured at other Exhibitions, perhaps bitter. But no amount of chagrin we should have believed would have caused one, who possesses the knowledge of our *confrère*, to commit an indiscretion and so lose his head, as to write in the strain he has done.

To our minds one of the features of the Exhibition was the number of foreign exhibitors and the success they achieved, and we are certainly expressing the sentiments of English Philatelists when we say that their successes were well deserved and highly popular in this country.

The Premier Society Report.

The Annual Report of the Hon. Sec. of the Philatelic Society, London, was published last month. Like its eleven predecessors written by Mr. Tilleard, it will be found a most interesting review of the Society's doings, and philately in general during the past twelve months. We are pleased to observe that the finances of the Society are in a highly flourishing condition, the economies effected two years ago, when the rooms at Effingham House were given up, having resulted in that time in converting an adverse balance to a credit one of £142. It is also gratifying to think that this state of affairs has been compassed without

impairing the aims and objects of the Society. At the time the rooms were taken at Effingham House it was thought they would be extensively used by members dropping in casually during the days between meetings, and using them as a kind of Philatelic club. A trial of some ten years has clearly shown that no such use was ever made of them, and therefore from a utilitarian point of view their abandonment has been no loss to the Society, while financially it has been a very great gain.

After a few well-deserved words of praise to Mr. Fulcher for his zeal as Librarian, the Report calls attention to the completion of "Africa," the publication of Part III. being the great event of the season's record. The volume is far the largest ever produced by the Society, and reflects the highest credit on Mr. E. D. Bacon, who so kindly undertook the great labours of preparing the work and superintending its progress through the press. This is the first work of the Society which has been published by some one other than the Society itself. It was undertaken by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, upon terms which, we are told, are most advantageous to the Society, and a well-merited tribute is paid to that firm for the manner in which the work has been produced.

It is gratifying to find that the papers read at the meetings attain in general the high standard of old, but it is especially pleasing to find amongst those who have provided the season's fare the names of several which are new in this important sphere of Society work.

Turning to the other side of the picture, it is unfortunate that from different causes the Society during the year has lost upon balance nine members, the new ones being only nine, as against a loss of eighteen, and in this direction Mr. Tilleard speaks very much in the same strain as we did in an editorial note some months ago, negativing "a very prevalent idea amongst collectors that we only admit to membership advanced Philatelists, and that no others are desired. The ordinary collector is heartily welcomed, and by becoming a member he has exceptional opportunities for gaining the experience necessary to enable him to qualify as a serious follower of the pursuit in which we are interested."

The attendance at the meetings is very far from being satisfactory, and unless members can be induced to show their active interest in a Society by attending there is little hope of much progress being made in enrolling recruits. The meeting nights, hitherto on alternate Fridays, have been changed to the first and third Thursday in each month, and the time has been altered from 7.45 p.m. to 7 o'clock. It remains to be seen what effect this will have—we trust a good one, and that those who are within easy access will make a point of attending.

Notable Philatelists.

J. Steele Higgins, Junr.

OF all the Notable Philatelists of the present day, the junior amongst them is unquestionably the subject of our sketch who came of age on the 4th of this month. At the time of the London Exhibition he was therefore, in legal phraseology, an infant. At this Exhibition, it will be remembered, he carried off the Gold Medal for Great Britain unused, the first instance of a junior taking a Gold Medal at an International Exhibition.

Mr. Higgins' name was first brought into prominence at the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition of 1899, at which he was awarded two Silver and one Bronze Medal, but all of these were Special Medals for the best exhibit by a youth under 21, or under 16. He was beaten in the open competition by such redoubtable opponents as Mr. Oldfield (Bolivia) and Mr. Thornhill (Shanghai), but the ease with which he won all the medals for the juniors caused considerable comment at the time, and marked him out for further honours in the future.

In 1905, a Diploma was offered by the Junior Philatelic Society for the best collection of the stamps of Great Britain exhibited by a member under 21 years of age. In the competition, arrangement, condition, completeness, notes, rarity, were all recognised, and the Examining Committee, in awarding the Diploma to Mr. Higgins, reported "a finely specialised collection of unused and used in five volumes, combined with a sound judgment of arrangement and originality of treatment."

It is with the same collection, viz., Great Britain, that Mr. Higgins has gained all the awards which we have mentioned, although it goes without saying that he has very considerably strengthened the collection in the interval between 1899 and 1906. He thoroughly understands his subject, and shows great discrimination in the selection of his specimens—a combination which certainly helped him very materially in obtaining such a signal success in May last.

Mr. Melville, the President of the Junior Philatelic Society, writing of him in *The Young Stamp Collector*, in March, 1900, said he "is undoubtedly the foremost boy collector in the Kingdom. His treasury of stamps is superb, and his philatelic knowledge extensive. He is only in his fifteenth year, but, notwithstanding this fact, his collection of stamps and postmarks of Great Britain is arranged in a manner almost worthy of one of the greatest scientific philatelists of the day."

Mr. Higgins proceeds to tell how he came to be interested:—"My first idea of stamps was gained by reading an article in *Pearson's Weekly*, in May, 1896. I cut the illustrations from the paper, gummed them all in an ordinary exercise book, and then painted them. On my

Notable Philatelists.



J. Steele Higgins, Junr.

eleventh birthday (July 4th, 1896) I had presented to me a five-shilling Lincoln album. This was soon too small for my stamps, and the class of stamps I was collecting was not the right sort. A Manchester expert advised me to collect better-class stamps, and I consider my success was entirely due to taking his advice. Great Britain has always been, and still remains, my favourite country, although I have a general collection which met with success in the album classes at the last Exhibition." This general collection includes most of the high values of the more recent British Colonies in mint condition.

Although a member of other Societies, including Manchester, Mr. Higgins not unnaturally is very much wrapped up in the success of the Junior Philatelic Society, with which he has been associated almost from the commencement, and takes an active interest in the recently formed Manchester Section, of which he is Hon. Treasurer. Any spare time which he may have apart from philately, is devoted to gardening, a pursuit in which he is greatly interested, his principal leaning being, we believe, in the direction of carnations.

It has often been laid down that it is from the ranks of the juniors that those recruits must spring which are so necessary to fill up the gaps which, in the course of nature, constantly occur in the front rank. It speaks well for our hobby that succeeding Exhibitions invariably bring to light a number of such recruits, a striking instance of the truth of this being found in a comparison of the list of exhibitors in 1897 and 1906; of the 160 names in the last Exhibition, only 31 of them showed in 1897. Few, if any of the recruits, especially considering his years, are as brilliant as the one whom the Judges honoured with a Gold Medal at London in 1906, thereby marking him out as one worthy of being enrolled in our Gallery of Notable Philatelists.

Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V.

By R. B. Yardley.

(Continued from Page 129).

GENERALLY, but this depends to some extent on the printing and the nature of the ink, it may be said that in Die II. the bust is smaller, the neck somewhat narrower, and the profile less rounded than in early impressions of Die I. The "Adam's apple" is very pronounced in the reprints of 1864, and less so, or scarcely perceptible, in the original stamps of Die II. The speck of colour in the ear is by no means constant and may be found in late specimens of Die I. On the whole, the state of Die II. was apparently always defective, the complexion of the Queen appearing very rough, and the coiled plaits of hair being defective. I certainly agree with Mr. Marsden that for practical purposes, No. 1 is the most reliable of all the above tests; in badly printed or heavily post-marked specimens, No. 3 may be found serviceable, but it requires the use of a good magnifying glass.

So far, I have dealt only with the differences in the two varieties, but one cannot help being struck with the many points which they have in common, *e.g.*, the number of the pearls round the medallion, the dimensions, spacing, alignments and general shape of the letters and numeral, and (with the exception of the four small lines mentioned in test No. 1) the general form of the arabesque ornaments and their relation to the letters and numeral of the inscription. These points of resemblance seem to me very striking. I am aware that Mr. Marsden thinks that the two dies were "freshly made" (*London Philatelist*, Vol. XII., page 137), and I feel some diffidence in expressing a different opinion; however, I will state, for what they are worth, the reasons why I am disposed to regard Die II. as a retouched reproduction or duplication of Die I. First, the general resemblance of the two types in all but one or two details, points to some common origin, or at least an indirect connection. Secondly, if Die II. had been "freshly engraved" by hand, that is without making use of Die I., it is reasonable to suppose that its earliest state would have been fine, and that impressions from it in that state would be known as clear as the best impressions of Die I. But I have never seen, or even heard of, any such impressions of Die II., and evidently Mr. Castle's experience was the same (*London Philatelist*, Vol. X., page 178); further, a comparison of Illustration Ia., which reproduces an enlargement of a late impression of Die I., with Illustrations II. and III., reveals a remarkable fact, viz., that the defects of the inferior late impressions of Die I. are mostly reproduced in the stamps of Die II., notably in the plaited coils of the hair at the back of the head, and the breaks in the profile and the sharper curves and angles of the nose, the tendency to the formation

of an "Adam's apple," and the flattening of the top of the head and the generally smaller size of the bust, all of which, so far as Die I. is concerned, can be explained by the wearing away of the level printing surface of the die, thus causing the colour to encroach on the head. If my surmise that Die II. was really a reproduction of Die I., manufactured some time after that die had been in use in the mode which I have suggested in my preliminary notes, is correct, it is obvious that all the defects of the late state of Die I. would reappear in the intermediate impression on soft steel as in the actual stamps. For the rest, the explanation requires only the following operations:—That the four small angular lines of Difference No. 1, and the lower portions of the pendent curl, should be removed from the intermediate die, and that from the latter, after it had been hardened, the new working die (Die II.) should be struck. On this theory, the Differences Nos. 2, 3, and 4, would appear; the two latter, probably, in an exaggerated form, owing to the double transfer, and the new curved lines of Difference No. 1 would then be sunk.

There is, of course, a third possible explanation, viz., that Die II. was really the original Die I. retouched; but, if that be the case, one has to account for the complete substitution of the long thin curved lines for the small bent lines of Die I., without leaving the least trace of the latter. The latter were, of course, sunk in Die I., and we know that in the most defective impressions of that die they remain perfectly distinct (*vide* Illustration Ia.); therefore, we infer that the incisions remained to the last and that if Die II. was only a retouch of Die I., these incisions could have been got rid of only by cutting out the defective portions and replacing them by plugs on which the four new curved lines must have been sunk.

Again, if Die II. were merely a retouch of Die I., we should have to explain the complete disappearance of the lower turns of the pendent curl. It seems to me highly improbable that the Postal Authorities would take the trouble to fit in plugs for the purpose of removing the lower parts of the curl, and substitute the curved, comparatively unimportant, lines of Difference No. 1, supra, for the corresponding original angular lines of the die, while they left untouched the more prominent defects of the profile, coil of plaited hair, etc. But even if this were the case, the die in its retouched condition would have received so much treatment as to justify our regarding it as practically a new die.

Of the issued stamps, those printed from Die I. occur on the thick paper and also on the thinner paper, always in a rich red-brown colour; while the only specimens of Die II. which I possess or have seen are on the thinner paper, and in shades which vary from rich red-brown to yellowish-brown.

The Reprints of the 5 Reis.

The reprints of 1864* are well known; they were printed from Die II. in a deep bistre-brown on thin white paper, and have white

* It should be remembered that my reference to these early reprints as "the reprints of 1864" is, as stated above (page 127), purely conventional and for sake of brevity. They are sometimes described as of 1863 and sometimes of 1864, and it is quite possible that there were more printings than one, some earlier than 1863.

shiny gum (*vide* Illustration III., and compare this with Illustration II.). The scarce impressions of Die II. in a somewhat similar shade, but on stout white paper, to which I have already referred, present some difficulty. I know of one specimen which has a thick yellowish gum, apparently applied to the paper before it was severed from the sheet. As I have already said, Mr. Marsden inclines to the view that these varieties belong to the set of reprints of 1885-1886 (*vide London Philatelist*, Vol. XII., pages 102 and 103). An unsevered horizontal pair of these stamps would conclusively show whether they were produced before or after 1866, when the controlling apparatus attached to the printing presses were altered. The variety of the 100 reis on stout white paper referred to under the heading of that value may have some bearing on this question.

For the reprints of 1890, and possibly for those of 1885, an entirely new die was used, an enlarged reproduction of which is shown in Illustration IV. Comparing this with Illustrations I., Ia., II., and III., it will be seen that the most striking characteristics of the new die are as follows: (1) Although the die is in perfect condition, it does not possess the sharpness or clearness of Die I., the contours of the bust are more rounded, the neck is thicker, and the features less defined. (2) The pendent curl has almost completely disappeared. In other respects the design is identical with Die II.—in particular as regards the small curved lines of Difference No. 1. As in Dies I. and II. there are 88 pearls, and although in most specimens the engraver's initials are missing from the bust, I possess a specimen in which traces of raised initials are distinctly visible, in the same position as the letters F. B. F. on stamps of Die I. and Die II.; and therefore I believe that this new die was a retouched reproduction of one of the earlier dies—presumably Die II., which, likely enough, the Postal Authorities considered too defective for the purpose of making reprints: in fact, I gather that Mr. Castle even thought that these reprints were clear impressions of Die II. (*vide London Philatelist*, Vol. X., page 179), but the differences in the busts of the normal stamps of that die and of the reprints—as they appear in the enlarged Illustrations II., III., and IV.—are so conspicuous that I feel no doubt they are the work of distinct dies.

These reprints occur in two distinct shades, viz., a deep bistre-brown, distinctly deeper than the shade of the reprint of 1864, and a chocolate-brown. I have found no evidence as to whether both of these shades belong to the set of reprints of 1890, or whether one belonged to the reprint of 1885. They exist only on the intensely white stout paper.

The 25 Reis.

I have examined numerous specimens of the stamps of this value, in all shades, and on thick as well as on thin paper, and so far, with the slight exception to which I afterwards refer, I have found no trace of the existence of more than one type. It may be that only one die was employed for this value; on the other hand it is possible that secondary dies were reproduced, with great care and accuracy, from the original first die while it was in good condition, so that they were exact replicas

of the first. The exception to which I refer is this, that while many of the stamps, and also the reprints of 1864, show the initials of the engraver quite distinctly on the bust, on the other hand some stamps, irrespective of shade or paper, show scarcely any or no trace of the initials, and I may say that the specimens which have the initials very clear show a tending to a defect in the coils of hair, the colour slightly encroaching on the embossing at the back of the head. It may be said that this points rather to the original creation of more than one working die, each from a mother die, the initials being subsequently added to the working dies by punches; but there is nothing in Dr. Anachoreta's paper to support this suggestion. On either hypothesis, it would be very difficult to prove satisfactorily the existence of distinct dies, merely from a study of the actual stamps. Some specimens, and particularly the reprints of 1864, show signs of a thickening in the external lines of the frame, especially on the right; but this, I think, may be due to a slight tilting of the tray in which the paper was placed for printing, as in the case of the reprint of the 100 reis of 1864. But if the issued stamps lack variety of type and design, they afford a fine range of shades, extending from a milky-blue to a deep indigo. They are found on the thick as well as on the thinner paper—the pale shades apparently occur only on the thick paper, while the darker shades are found on both varieties of paper. An enlargement of a specimen of these stamps is shown in Illustration V. A brown gum appears to have been always used for these stamps, but Dr. Anachoreta says that the gum first employed was so thin as to be useless.

The Reprints of the 25 Reis.

The reprints of 1864* are well known. They were printed from the original die, or one of the original dies, if there were more than one, in a deep dull blue on thin to medium paper, similar to that of the contemporaneous reprints of the 5 reis, 50 reis, and 100 reis, on all of which the gum is always white and shiny. They generally have heavy lines of the frame on the right-hand side (*vide* Illustration VI.)

Mr. Marsden refers to a reprint of the original die on thick paper. I gather that he considers it analogous to the reprint of the 5 reis of Die II. above mentioned. I cannot be sure that I recognize the variety to which he refers, and will only say that I have seen a specimen printed from the original die, on stout paper, in a brighter blue than the ordinary reprint of 1864; this specimen, as it appeared to me, might well be an original, or it might equally be of a similar nature to the 5 reis on stout paper.

For the reprints of 1885 and 1890, or at any rate of 1890, an entirely new die was employed (*vide* Illustration VII.), in which the bust closely resembles that of the new die used for the reprints of the 5 reis, but the most marked difference in this and the original type lies in the reticulation between the oval medallion and the outer frame. In the original (Illustration V.) the oval almost touches the outer frame, leaving scarcely any space for the reticulation, while in the new die the distance is considerable, and much more of the reticulation appears. Further, the shapes of

* See footnote on page 150 supra.

the "S" of "REIS" differ in the two dies. So far I have not discovered any trace of the engraver's initials on the bust of the new die. The colour of the reprints of 1890 (and ? 1885) is a light blue, and the paper is of the well-known intensely white stout description.

The 50 Reis.

In these notes I do not propose to deal in detail with the values of 50 reis and 100 reis, and I have nothing to add as to the 50 reis beyond recording the specimen, to which I have already referred, on thin paper. It is in the dark green shade and obliterated.

The 100 Reis.

I have to mention a specimen of this value now in my possession which shows the thickening of the frame on the left-hand side, characteristic of the reprints of 1864, but is printed on stout white paper somewhat similar to that of the reprints of 1885 and 1890, perhaps, not so intensely white. It is well known that the latter were printed from the original die, and do not present the thickening of the frame on the left, thus proving that the latter feature of the reprints of 1864 was due, not to any defect in the die, but to some accidental cause in the printing, such as the tilting of the tray of the press. The specimen in question may therefore have been produced along with the reprints of 1864, and it may be that its history is analogous to the varieties on thick paper of Die II. of the 5 reis, and of the original type of the 25 reis of the Queen described by Mr. Marsden, and referred to above. It must not be overlooked that Dr. Anachoreta states that some of the issued 100 reis stamps of Dona Maria show the thickening of the frame on the left side, as in the reprints of 1864. I have not yet seen any such specimens.

[In the last instalment of these notes, the word "comparing" was unfortunately printed in the 20th line from the bottom of page 128, instead of "confusing," thus destroying the meaning of the passage in which it occurs. What I intended to convey was, that those who denied the existence of a second die of the 5 reis of Dona Maria had probably before them not specimens of Die II., but only late defective impressions of Die I., and therefore were not really in a position to form an opinion on the question.]

(To be continued).

The Why and Wherefore of Various Stamps.

By R. R. Thiele.

(Continued from Page 35).

THE Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, though one of the great commercial centres of the world, was rather slow about introducing stamps. The reason very probably was that Hamburg was very much hampered in its postal affairs by the presence of no less than six foreign post offices within the city which claimed most of the correspondence to the continent of Europe. The Municipal Post Office had a free hand only in its maritime relations, and here, because of the great number of countries to which postage had to be paid in cash, stamps appeared less necessary. Finally, however, the Municipal Post Office yielded to the force of the example set by the foreign offices, which had long used stamps, and issued a set of stamps on January 1st, 1859. The ½ schilling stamp was intended to cover the rate on printed matter per lot (=ounce) to Ritzebuettel (a suburb of Hamburg), to Bremen, Luebeck, and the Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg. The 1 schilling was the letter rate on local letters and to Bergedorf, also the rate on printed matter to Heligoland, to the Netherlands, and to Great Britain. The 2 schilling was for the single letter rate to the outlying towns on Hamburg territory, to the Vierlande, to Ritzebuettel, and Luebeck. The 3 schilling was intended for single letters to Bremen and the larger part of Oldenburg, while the 4 schilling covered the letter rate to Heligoland, and to certain towns in Oldenburg. The 7 schilling orange was for letters to the larger part of the Netherlands, and after July 1st, 1859, to Great Britain and Ireland. The 9 schilling at first served the letter rate to Great Britain and Ireland; after the reduction to 7 schilling it served in combinations for various foreign rates.—The Danish war brought the issue of a new value. The Danish post office at Hamburg had always handled the correspondence to Schleswig-Holstein. When the war broke out, this office was cut off from the mother country and the Hamburg authorities took charge of it. The Danish rate to Schleswig-Holstein was 4 skilling; for a few days after February 21st, 1864, the date of taking possession, the office continued to use the Danish stamps of that value. But new stamps of the value of 1¼ schilling courant, the equivalent of 4 skilling Danish, were ordered immediately and issued for the first time on February 29th. This value, then, served for the letter rate to

Schleswig-Holstein and to Denmark. Denmark immediately retaliated by raising the letter rate from Denmark to Hamburg to 8 skilling; Hamburg followed suit by issuing the 2½ schilling green on April 2nd, 1864, to serve the letter rate to Denmark, 2½ schilling courant equaling 8 rigsbankskilling; the rate to Schleswig-Holstein remained at 1¼ schilling, but the rate to Altona was lowered to ½ schilling on September 7th, 1864, and the ½ schilling also served for printed matter to the Duchies from March 1st, 1865. On January 1st, 1865, the rate on letters within the city of Hamburg was reduced to ½ schilling, so that the ½ schilling in its perforated state is comparatively common. This is also the reason why the North German Confederation afterwards issued a special stamp of the value of ½ schilling for Hamburg. The ½ schilling rate was extended to the adjacent territory on March 1st, 1866, and to Bergedorf and the Vierlande on June 15th, 1866. Why the 7 schilling stamp was changed from orange to lilac I have been unable to learn, but I imagine that the change was made so as to avoid mistaking the 7 and 9 schilling for each other.

From January 1st, 1865, all the stamps of Hamburg served a large variety of foreign rates, as on that date an arrangement went into effect whereby all letters within Hamburg, no matter for which office they were intended, were collected from all letter-boxes by the Municipal Post Office and then turned over to the foreign offices. All such letters dropped into the boxes could be prepaid either by the respective foreign stamps or by Hamburg stamps; in the latter case, the post offices made settlement with each other on the basis of the foreign rates. The Municipal Post Office in some cases made a little profit here, as its stamps did not always correspond to the foreign rates, and in such cases the next higher stamp had to be used. For instance, the one silbergroschen rate to the German-Austrian Postal Union corresponded to the 1⅓ schilling courant; as there was no such stamp, 1½ schillings' worth of stamps had to be affixed. The 2 silbergroschen rate answered to 2⅔ schilling courant; for this a 3 schilling stamp had to be used, the Municipal Post Office pocketing the difference. The 4 schilling stamp, of course, exactly corresponded to the 3 silbergroschen rate.

About this time some changes in rates took place. The money order system was introduced on March 1st, 1866, and the 2 schilling stamp was thereafter also used for money orders to Schleswig-Holstein up to 62 mark courant. From May 14th, 1866, the same stamp was permitted to be used for the registration fee for Hamburg and territory, which theretofore was paid in cash; from July 1st, 1866, the letter rate to Heligoland was lowered to 2 schilling. The 3 schilling stamp acquired a wider usefulness as follows: From March 1st, 1866, for local money orders up to 100 mark courant, for money orders to Schleswig-Holstein from 62½ to 125 mark courant, and the same to Luebeck up to 62½ mark courant; from June 15th, 1866, for money orders to Bergedorf up to 100 mark courant; from July 1st, 1866, for the same to Heligoland up to 62½ mark courant, and for the registration fee to the same island; from November 1st, 1866, for the registration fee to the Netherlands; from December 1st, 1866, for money orders to Schleswig-Holstein up to 62½ mark courant. The 4 schilling stamp was used from March 1st, 1866, for money orders to Luebeck between

62½ and 125 mark courant, and from July 1st, 1866, for money orders to the same amount to Heligoland; on November 1st, 1866, the letter rate to the entire Netherlands was reduced to 4 schilling. For the 3 and 4 schilling money order rates special money order cards with embossed stamps were issued, but the regular adhesives of those values were also extensively used on money order blanks.

The letter rate to Luebeck was reduced to 1½ schilling on October 1st, 1865, and the printed matter rate to the Netherlands to the same on July 1st, 1865; hence a stamp of that value became desirable and was issued on April 1st, 1866. It was printed by the Prussian State Printing Office, and shortly afterwards the 1¼ schilling value was also printed by the same establishment (it was issued June 27th, 1866). The ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 9 schilling stamps were always printed by the printing firm of Th. G. Meissner, of Hamburg, and the 1¼ and 2½ schilling stamps had theretofore been printed by C. Adler, also of Hamburg. The reason for the change of printers was no doubt this, that stamped envelopes had been ordered early in 1866 from the Prussian establishment and it was deemed more economical to use the 1½ and 1¼ schilling envelope dies for adhesives also. Adler thus retained only the printing of the 2½ schilling, and even this was soon taken from him, for the 2½ schilling stamp of July, 1867, in the design of 1859, was lithographed by Meissner. The reason for this was presumably the desire to make the locally printed stamps uniform in design or to simplify matters by dealing with only one firm of local printers.

All the stamps of Hamburg were superseded on January 1st, 1868, by those of the North German Postal District.

The first stamp of Saxony, the celebrated 3 pfennig red, was something of an experimental issue; it was issued for the prepayment of printed matter within the Kingdom of Saxony and to Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, the two Mecklenbergs, Anhalt, Schwarzburg, Waldeck, and Hamburg. The design was copied from that of the Bavarian 1 kreuzer black; but the stamp was expressly designated as only a professional issue. For the definite issue of August 1st, 1851, more elaborate designs were selected. The 3 pfennig value (which was printed by J. B. Hirschfeld, a lithographer at Leipzig,) was again intended for printed matter, within the entire German-Austrian Postal Union this time; for this reason it was given a different design. The other values were printed by C. C. Meinhold & Sons, printers, at Dresden; the ½ ngr. was intended for local letters, the 1 ngr. for letters under 10 miles within the German-Austrian Postal Union, the 2 ngr. for letters between 10 and 20 miles, the 3 ngr. for letters over 20 miles.—The 2 ngr. was at first printed on pale blue paper; it soon developed that this paper on exposure to the sun easily turned to grey. The postal authorities thereupon ordered that this value should henceforth be printed on *dark* blue paper; hence the 2 ngr. on dark blue is an official variety and deserves full catalogue rank.

The next issue, that of May 1st, 1856, was caused by the death of King Frederick Augustus and the accession of King John, August 9th, 1854. It will be seen that the authorities took their time about it, no doubt because of the large stock of old stamps on hand. The new stamps were also printed by Meinhold; the 3 pf. stamps were not

altered, as they bore the coat-of-arms. The 5 and 10 ngr. stamps were added to the new issue because it became desirable to have some higher values for letters beyond the German-Austrain Postal Union. The 5 ngr. dark brown is something of an error; the ink in which it was printed looked, when dry, like that formerly used, but it did not print in the same fiery vermilion. Meinhold had to replace these stamps by others, but the authorities ordered that in future the stamp should be printed in *red-brown*; hence this also is an official variety and the catalogue should list this stamp:—

(*a.*) vermilion.
(*b.*) dark brown (error).
(*c.*) red-brown.

In 1861, the Prussian postal authorities proposed to all the postal administrations within the German-Austrian Postal Union that corresponding values, at least those chiefly in use for correspondence within the Postal Union, should be printed in uniform values, and proposed the following colours:—

1 sgr. = 3 kreuzer = 5 neukreuzer = 1½ schilling (Mecklenburg) = 3 grote (Bremen) = 12½ centimes (Luxemburg): red.

2 sgr. = 6 kreuzer = 10 neukrezer = 3 schilling (Mecklenburg) = 5 grote (Bremen) = 25 centimes (Luxemburg): blue.

3 sgr. = 9 kreuzer = 15 neukreuzer = 5 shilling (Mecklenburg) = 7 grote (Bremen) = 37½ centimes (Luxemburg): brown.

As collectors know, this is the germ of the present agreement within the Universal Postal Union to use green, red, and blue for corresponding values. The proposal met with the approval of all concerned, and the Saxon Postal authorities had already decided to change the current 3 ngr. stamp to black on brown and the current 5 ngr. stamp to black on yellow, when something different happened. This was the fact that the Prussian stamps issued in the changed colours—the eagle set of November, 1861—were not printed in black on coloured paper, but in colour on white paper. The Saxon authorities thereupon investigated the matter more fully and finally decided to abandon the *taille-douce* process for typography and to print the new stamps in colour on white paper. Bids for printing the new set were advertised for; the contract was finally awarded to the firm of Giesecke & Devrient, Leipzic (they have also printed stamps for Portugal and Paraguay). This is the 1863 set. The 3 pf. and ½ ngr. stamps were given rectangular form in accordance with the custom followed from the beginning of distinguishing the stamps chiefly used for printed matter from those chiefly used for letters. The 10 ngr. stamp was omitted from the new set, because there had been but little use for it; 250,000 had been printed, but from May 1st, 1856, to May 30th, 1861, only 26,300 had been sold.—For the 5 ngr. stamps lilac had been selected; but the ink used by Giesecke & Devrient varied so much—from light grey to dark violet—that the postal authorities ordered them to adopt a different ink. Hence the last 250,000 copies printed are in a greyish lilac, and this must be listed as an officially ordered variety.



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.

Canada.—Unpaid Letter stamps have now made their appearance here, *Ewen's Weekly* stating that three values of a set have appeared. The stamps are oblong in shape, of a neat, pretty design, and are printed in violet.

Adhesives.

Unpaid Letter stamps.

1c. violet.
2c. ,,
5c. ,,

Gibraltar. Morocco Agencies.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 25c on multiple watermark paper.

Adhesive.

25c. lilac and black on blue.

India. Travancore.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the ½ch. in both shades has been overprinted "$\frac{1}{4}$" and "$\frac{3}{8}$" in black.

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{4}$ in black on ½ch. violet-mauve.
$\frac{3}{8}$,, ,, dull purple.

South Australia. — *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1s. value with the new watermark, perforated 12.

Adhesive.

1s. brown. Wmk. Crown and A, perf. 12

Trinidad.—*Ewen's Weekly* has the 1d. Unpaid Letter stamp upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesive.

Unpaid Letter stamp.

1d. black. Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

Foreign Countries.

Austria.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that certain low values are no longer to have the numerals in black, but in the same colour as the stamps; the 10h. and 30h. have appeared to date.

Adhesives.

10h. rose.
30h. red-lilac.

Dominican Republic.—The *American Journal of Philately* reports two more provisionals, the 10c. and 5c. Postage Due having been overprinted in four lines in black "Republica Dominica" and the new values.

Adhesives.

1c. on 10c. brown-olive.
2c. on 5c. ,,

France.—Owing to alteration in postal rates, the existence of a 20c. Unpaid Letter stamp has again become necessary. Type as usual; printed in green.

Adhesive.

Unpaid Letter stamp

20c. olive-green.

Hayti.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the undermentioned stamps bearing the new surcharge *inverted*:—

Adhesives.

1c. blue. Surcharge inverted.
2c. orange. ,,
3c. green. ,,
5c. brown. ,,
5c. sky blue. ,,
8c. carmine. ,,
10c. orange. ,,
15c. blue-grey ,,
50c. brown-lake ,,
1g. reddish purple ,,

Holland.—A new value is just to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., in the shape of a 17½c. in the usual type.

Adhesive.

17½c. mauve.

Nicaragua.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a provisional formed by overprinting the current 3c. "Vale 10c." vertically downwards. Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 1c. with "Vale 15c." in the same

form. With regard to the first named, it is pointed out that one stamp in the setting has the "c." of "10c." inverted.



Adhesives.
10c. on 3c. violet.
13c. on 1c. green.

Norway.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 7sk. of 1872-5 surcharged 30 ore in two lines in black in large block type capitals.

Adhesive.
30 ore on 7sk. brown.

Portugal. MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—The *Monthly Journal* states that "this Colony has been provided with a series of Postage Due stamps of somewhat different design from that of the labels supplied to the other Portuguese possessions. The value, in black, is enclosed in a circular band, inscribed 'Porteado a Receber' and the name, 'Companha de Mozambique' is on a solid ground of colour, occupying the upper part of the stamp."

Adhesives.
Unpaid Letter stamps.
5r. green.
10r. violet-grey.
20r. red-brown.
30r. vermilion.
50r. brown.
60r. lilac-brown.
100r. mauve.
130r. blue.
200r. carmine.
500r. violet.

Russia.—We were incorrect in imagining the new 5r. and 10r. were of the usual type. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens, one of which we shall illustrate shortly.

Salvador.—We list from the *Monthly Journal* another value of the new set.



Adhesive.
13c. black and sepia.

Notes and News.

New Publications.

Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us his new catalogue of "Stamps on Original Covers." It is something quite different from the ordinary run of price lists; no other, so far as we know, is published exclusively devoted to stamps on originals, a form of collecting to which Mr. Wilson has for some years shown a decided *penchant,* and has succeeded in getting together a remarkable lot.

We have also to thank the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. for a copy of the work by Mr. Victor M. Berthold on "The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes." The publication in question is a reprint of the series of articles which have been appearing in the *American Journal of Philately* and present in an intelligible way, assisted greatly by the very numerous illustrations, the difficulties of a series which were first extensively written up by the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, and published after his death as a supplement to the *London Philatelist* in 1895.

The author claims, and it seems to us with some show of reason, that the effect of this work will be to remove the impression that the Nesbitt die varieties, admittedly a most interesting study, are fraught with well-nigh insuperable difficulties.

Junior Philatelic Society, Manchester Branch.

The Society held its first annual picnic on Saturday, July 14th. Thirty-two members and friends were present. The party, under the leadership of Messrs. W. W. Munn and J. Taylor, took the train from Central to Hale and then walked by field paths to Rostherne, where a pleasant hour-and-a-half was spent in inspecting the Church. After having tea at a farm, the party walked to Ashley in time to catch the 7.33 for Manchester. The arrangements, which had been in the hands of Messrs. J. Taylor and W. Ward, left nothing to be desired, and being greatly assisted by a beautiful day, will leave the memory of this, the first annual picnic of the Society, an exceedingly pleasant one. The next Session will commence in September.

A Curious Variety in Tasmania.

Mr. W. Orchard, of Hobart, Tasmania, has sent us for inspection a pair each of the 1d. and 2d. Tasmanian stamps, current issue, showing perforations, on three sides 11, and one side 12. At first sight a certain amount of mystery attaches to the discovery, as there is no 12 machine (single cutter) in the Melbourne Printing Office, but the subjoined letter from the Deputy Postmaster-General for Tasmania makes the matter quite clear.

Postmaster-General's Department,
General Post Office,
Hobart, 24th May, 1906.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 22nd inst., I desire to inform you that accidentally a few sheets of stamps were omitted to be perforated in one row of each at the Melbourne Printing Office, and the omission was remedied at the Hobart Government Printing Office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY L. D'EMDEN,
Deputy Postmaster-General.

Mr. W. Orchard,
66, Collins Street, Hobart.

The line of perforation at the Hobart office on both stamps was the marginal side. In the case of the 1d. value the 12 gauge is the horizontal perf. below the stamp, whereas the 2d. value has the 12 perforation on the right vertical side. —*Australian Philatelist.*

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

A meeting of the Society was held on 25th May at Mr. A. D. Ferguson's residence, Georgetown. Present :—Messrs. A. P. Stubbs, L. M. Hill, C.E., J. A. Pope, M.A., A. B. Anderson, G. Hughes, W. R. Elliot, and A. D. Ferguson.

Mr. W. R. Elliot's motion re a new series of packets was postponed owing to his absence during the early part of the evening.

Mr. A. D. Ferguson referred to the notice in the *Official Gazette* of 23rd May, which stated that as the 8c. stamps were no longer necessary for postal or revenue use, the Government had decided to discontinue them. That the stock of 78,000 would be on sale up to 1st July, after which the stock would be sent to the Crown agents for sale, after advertisement.

The meeting was unanimous in denouncing this policy of the Government in offering stamps for sale in London, and it was resolved that the President of the Society be asked to interview the Commissioner of Stamps to get him to cancel the notice.

Mr. G. Hughes exhibited his collection of West Indian Blocks, which contained a fine collection of St. Vincent.

A paper was read by Mr. A. D. Ferguson entitled "Hints to Collectors," being a description of the various processes of printing stamps, papers used, and methods of separation, illustrated with diagrams and specimens.

New Zealand.

The same Journal states that Mr. A. T. Batt, of New Zealand, is at present writing a work on the stamps of that Colony, the publication of which will throw much additional light on the early issues. We shall certainly welcome the publication, as we do every work containing fresh matter, although we should very much doubt whether it will be of the same standard as the forthcoming work on Australasia, upon which Mr. Hausberg has been so busily engaged, or whether his retouches of the full-faced type are as numerous as those exhibited in the Horticultural Hall recently. We do not wish to discourage Mr. Batt, but would it not be better than incurring the expense of a publication which must in the near future be overshadowed to assist in the *magnum opus* of the philatelists of Australia and home.

The London Exhibition.

Some few months ago the Guarantors towards the expenses of the International Philatelic Exhibiton, London, 1906, were asked for a payment of 10 per cent. of the total sum for which they were willing to make themselves responsible. This amount has been returned within the last few days by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, the Hon. Treasurer, a fact which augurs well for the financial success of the Exhibition.

An Explanation.

In the "Answers to Correspondents" in the *P. J. G. B.* there is a note regarding the design of the 1 drachmai Greek stamp. The note is to the effect that the writer, not knowing the meaning of the design, wrote to me, and he publishes my answer ; but unfortunately I, *even I*, did not know the correct solution. I believed in my innocence that the design consisted of four City clerks sprinting to the railway station, but on further enquiry I find that the subject is really "A Panic at Wall Street." The four athletes are celebrated New York Millionaires "doubling" a "corner." The clothes, which our *P. J. G. B.* friend mentions as being secreted behind a feather [N.B. he put that in himself, it wasn't in my letter] were really lost in the struggle to be first at the Telegraph Office—it is only an aggravated form of the "no coat" and "no hat" movement. I hope I have now cleared up any doubts which may have existed on the subject, and that nobody now believes in the silly rumour that the design represents four north country trippers trying to find their bathing machines at Blackpool.—*The Philatelic Journal of India.*

Another Exhibition.

A Philatelic Exhibition inaugurated by the Philatelic Society of the Argentine Republic is announced for October 27th—30th next to be held in Buenos Ayres.

The last exhibition was held three years ago, and having regard to its success and the advance made by the hobby in the hearts of the people living in South America since then, the Society has determined to hold another one (the fourth in its history) in October next, which will be confined to collectors living in South America. The following is the scheme of competition :—

Class I.—General Collections.

Class II.—(*a*) Collection of a continent, or (*b*) group of countries, or (*c*) of the Argentine Republic, for the latter of which (*c*) a cup, gold medal and three silver medals.

Class III.—Rarities.

Class IV.—Telegraphs.

Class V.—Fiscals.

Class VI.—Envelopes and Post Cards.

Class VII.—Picture Post Cards.

Class VIII.—Manufacture of Stamps.

Class IX.—Literature.

The Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society.

We are desired to inform our readers that all stamps to be examined by the Expert Committee should be sent in to 10, Gracechurch Street, E.C., *before* 13th July, after which date the Committee will not meet again until 18th October.

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Philatelic Society, London.

For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards (500 fcs. or 400 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1,250 fcs. or 1,000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given the charge will be on the highest scale.

In all cases where the specimens are pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d., and a return of part of the fee or fees will be made.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1f. 25c. or 1m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The members of the Committee meet once a month only, generally in the afternoon of the *third Thursday* in each month (August and September excepted.)

Stamps found not to be what they appear to be are returned immediately after the meeting (unless a photograph is required by the experts for future reference); but all stamps requiring to be photographed may be retained for ten days, or even more, *and no fixed date for their return can be stated.*

Unless the fees accompany the stamps no examination can take place.

Proposed Medals for Papers.

Upon the recommendation of the Council it was resolved, at a recent general meeting, that the proposal to present medals to philatelists producing work of exceptional merit, and to give annually a silver medal to the writer of the best paper read before the Society in the preceding year, should be left in abeyance for the present.

Although it may be a debatable question whether the competition involved in the presentation of a medal for the best paper read in each year would have a beneficial effect, there can be no doubt that anything that would tend to encourage a larger number of members to assist in the season's work would be greatly to the advantage of the Society.

I have often thought that those who take the trouble to prepare and read papers, or to give displays, should be entitled to some more permanent record of the assistance so afforded to the Society than the usual vote of thanks entered upon the minutes. I would like to suggest that, in the future, at the end of each season, members who have read a paper or given a display at any meeting during the year should be presented with a certificate acknowledging the fact, and expressing the thanks of the Society for the services so rendered. The cost of designing and engraving a suitable plate for such a certificate would not be very great, and I cannot help thinking that the knowledge that they would receive a formal acknowledgment of this nature would be some additional encouragement to members to assist, and that the certificates so received would be valued as a pleasing reminder, in after years, of the endeavours made by the recipients to further the interests of the Society.—*Extract from the Report of the Hon. Sec. of the Philatelic Society, London.*

Correspondence.

The Stamps of Portugal.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—May I be permitted to make the following remarks on early Portuguese Reprints?—not, you may be sure, with any view of attempting to criticise Mr. Yardley's paper, but rather to ask if further light cannot be thrown on what is to me (and, I daresay, to many other readers), a difficult, if not bewildering question.

I think it makes the subject a little clearer if we see how matters stood before the publication of Mr. Yardley's article. Both Mr. Bacon in his *Reprints*, and the late Mr. Westoby in his *Stamps of Europe*, give as the only "early reprints" the "1864" reprints of the 1853 (Dona Maria) set. In this they seem to have followed Moens' catalogue and the 1899 *Timbre-Poste* article, where Moens mentions the Dona Maria early reprints only. This was strange on his part, for he had included an early reprint (or reprints) of the 1856 5r. (curly hair) in previous lists, as Mr. Yardley now points out.

What did Mr. Marsden tell us? He ignored any early reprint of the 1856 5r., but he did mention an early reprint of the 1856 25r. blue.

Mr. Yardley, in adopting the theory that there was an early reprint of these 5r. and 25r. Dom Pedro stamps, is supported by Mr. Pauwels' statement in November, 1867, which has probably not escaped his notice, though he does not quote it. Mr. Pauwels criticised Berger-Levrault for cataloguing only the Dona Maria reprints, and said in the clearest possible language, "the first set is not the only one reprinted; the 5 and 25 reis of Dom Pedro also exist reprinted."

The question then arises:—What are these reprinted 5 reis stamps like? Mr. Yardley's answer is that they are "the bistre-brown impressions, common in the mint condition, but, I believe, unknown obliterated." I feel sure that this statement will be a stumbling-block to many of his readers, because, as Gibbons' catalogue tells us, the ordinary so-called "bistre-brown" impressions are as common as any other shade, and, indeed, all shades of this stamp have hitherto been priced used, and regarded as about equally common. If I understand Mr. Yardley aright, his meaning is something like this:—"Moens, in his unused stock, had a peculiar shade (No. 26) called 'bistre-brun,' closely resembling that of the 1864 reprints of the 5 reis Dona Maria. He did not price it used; I myself have never seen used copies, and I consider it to be the early reprint of this stamp." But Moens, in a previous catalogue (1872-3) gave used prices for all shades of his unused stock of 1856 5r., which then, surely, included the impressions in question.

1856. 5 reis, red-brown.
5 ,, yellow-brown.
5 ,, pale "bistre."
5 ,, black-brown.

(I transcribe the word "bistre" literally, as it does not indicate quite the same colour in French, as in English).

Of course, this does not in the least disprove Mr. Yardley's theory, since the used specimens might not have been of *exactly* the same shade as the unused, but it does seem to show that the particular "bistre-brown" impressions he mentions can vary only in an almost indescribable degree from some used originals.

Does the 5 reis exist reprinted in "brun-noir," as Moens first advertised it? Mr. Yardley glides lightly over this question, regarding its existence as possible, but seeming inclined (if I am not mistaken) to identify it with the 5 reis "brun-jaune" reprint; in other words, regarding the first mention of it by Moens as a misdescription. I would here refer to a note in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of 1869, where the writer says:—"The 5 reis brown (curled hair) is the only one of the [Dom Pedro] series known to have been reprinted. This is far from common, but being printed in a very dark brown—almost black—it is easily distinguishable from the originals." I can hardly think that this observation was a mere "crib," or adaptation, from Moens, for (so I understand Mr. Yardley to tell us) the only time that Moens had mentioned a "brun-noir" reprint was, not in a catalogue, but in an obscure fly-leaf.

I have disclaimed all ability to criticise, but I may be allowed to indicate a rectification on a point of infinitesimal importance. Mr. Yardley, after describing the Dona Maria reprints as of "1863 or 1864," finally decides to call the date "1864." In this, he is probably guided by an express statement of Moens, who received them in that year. They were, however, advertised for sale by English dealers as early as January 1st, 1864, and the date of *1863* may therefore be confidently assigned to them.

I think the fact that Moens, at the end of 1863, had no unused Dona Maria, *nor 25r. blue, or rose Dom Pedro* in stock, though he had unused 5r, 50r, and 100r. Dom Pedro, and 5, 10, and 25r. Dom Luiz, is interesting as tending to suggest that both the 25r. *may* have been reprinted with the Dona Maria set.

It is a curious indication of the state of philatelic knowledge of Portuguese stamps as late as 1874, that the late E. L. Pemberton wrote "the 50 and 100 reis Dona Maria are very uncommon stamps in a postmarked state, though the whole series is attainable enough unused," a statement which he did not correct until some years had passed.—Yours faithfully, Bertram T. K. Smith.

4, Southampton Row, W.C.

ILLUSTRATION VIII.



DIE I. (75 Pearls).

Straight Hair.

162-2

Illustration IX.



Die II. (76 Pearls).

(The numeral "5" and the "RR" of "CORREIO" small).

Straight Hair.

ILLUSTRATION X.



DIE III. (76 Pearls).

(The numeral "5" and "RR" of "CORREIO" large).

Straight Hair.

162-41

ILLUSTRATION XI.



DIE IV. (81 Pearls).

Straight Hair.



DIE IVA. (81 Pearls).

Straight Hair.

162-6

Illustration XIII.



Die V. (89 Pearls).

Straight Hair.

THE

Philatelic Record.

AUGUST, 1906.

Editorial Note.

THE vagaries of the stamps of the Australian Colonies since the beginning of the present century have been the cause of much heart-burning in the breasts of the most ardent admirers of the older issues. First and foremost comes New Zealand, whose printing department seems to suffer from the idiosyncrasies alternately of a paper crank and the perforation fiend. But in the Colonies, members of the Federation, things are likewise in a most lamentable and unfortunate condition for the continued popularity of their stamps. Matters are admittedly so bad that collectors and dealers in Australia, who are naturally long-suffering when their own stamps are concerned, are expressing their opinion very forcibly.

Australia, beware!

With the petty jealousies and bickerings which we are told are constantly occurring between the printing offices of the different States we have no sympathy, but the book-keeping period, about which we heard so much at first, has not only expired without anything having been attempted to remedy the present idiotic arrangements but was in itself an obstacle of a kind to require only the exercise of a little ingenuity to circumvent.

In New South Wales a number of new perforations have recently been coming over, the product evidently of single line machines gauging 11-12. The current stamps hitherto have all (except the 3d., 5d., 5s., 10s., and 20s.) been perforated with comb machines; these, according to our Australian contemporary, have broken down, consequently the old single line machines have been requisitioned.

The *Australian Philatelist* notices a difference in the large stamps of Queensland which are now lithographed, and further points out in the "Commonwealth" stamp that there are three stamps in a vertical row having the word Queensland in distinctly smaller letters than the others, thus giving two distinct types of this stamp.

The perforation difficulty seems also to be troubling Queensland, but we cannot help but endorse the opinion of Mr. Hausburg, expressed in his letter appearing in the journal we have quoted: "These varieties are, of course, most interesting to the specialist but need not be included in catalogues. The immediate result, and one which cannot fail to do the greatest harm to our hobby, is the utter discouragement of the young collector, who is simply appalled by the huge list of minor varieties."

It is not only the young collector, the old campaigners are many of them very sick at the present "output." It behoves Australia to beware.

Notable Philatelists.

Adolph Passer.

THIS month our Notable Philatelist hails from Vienna. He was one of the continental competitors who met with marked success at the recent Exhibition, where he gained a silver medal for Austria and a silver medal for Hungary.

Mr. Passer commenced collecting at the early age of nine. This was brought about by an uncle who, after paying a visit to the Leipsic "Messe" (Fair), brought back as a present for his nephew a postage stamp album, together with a varied selection of the unused stamps of many of the German States, which just at that time had gone out of issue. Mr. Passer seems to have caught the fever very badly, and continued an ardent collector until the time came for him to sell; this was on his entering upon the compulsory military duties which as a citizen of Austria devolved upon him.

In the year 1885 he came to this country and soon commenced collecting again, exceptional opportunities being afforded in the prominent London shipping firm by whom he was engaged.

The stamps he then got were mostly Colonials, principally African and Australian, which he exchanged with friends at other houses, thereby laying the foundation of a fine general collection. Mr. Passer says:—"I well remember having the 5s. Cape of Good Hope, watermarked CA, by dozens, but only got for them in exchange 2s. 6d. a dozen. I returned home at the end of 1888, and continued my collection at Prague. The following year I became a member of the Philatelic Society of London, and made a point of completing my collection of English Colonies. In 1893, after giving up everything and keeping only English and Colonials, I had a fine collection of them, but on the occasion of a visit to Berlin several of my friends pressed me to sell the greater part, which I did, as at that time I had made the acquaintance of the lady who is now my wife, and was more bent on wooing than collecting postage stamps. In 1894 I married, and during this and the following two years sold a nice little collection of unused Austrians and most of my English, keeping the unused only. For the next year or two I collected principally English and Colonials, then Austrians as a speciality, and in a moderate way Europeans in blocks of four, all unused.

"In 1898 one of my friends made a great find of unused Austrians amongst the old correspondence of a business house. He sold and exchanged these stamps principally to myself, and I then resolved to make a specialised collection of the stamps of my own country. Austrian stamps have been very much neglected for a long time,—in fact I consider them to be neglected at the present day, in that so



Adolph Passer.

few people thoroughly understand how difficult they are. There is one advantage in this, that the stamps do not command the prices they certainly would if people thoroughly understood them. In framing my collection my endeavour has been to get pairs, strips or blocks wherever possible, and visitors at the recent Exhibition in London will have had an opportunity of seeing to some extent how successful I have been. I say 'to some extent' advisedly, because only a small proportion of the stamps I sent for exhibition were put into the frames.

"Speaking of special stamps, my collection of Austria and Lombardy I consider the best. I hardly know any country which affords so much scope for the specialist or gives such trouble in securing really fine specimens as Austria. The blocks and strips of the first two issues showing the cross are harder to find than the Post Office Mauritius. Besides these old stamps which are naturally difficult to get in really fine condition, there are the numerous perforations since 1867. Anyone who has collected New Zealand and South Australia according to perforations and watermarks will have an idea of what is involved, especially if they are to be taken in unused blocks of four.

Having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Passer's collections at the recent Exhibition, we can speak as to the care he takes in the selection of his specimens, which are all in a faultless condition. He protects each of his stamps and blocks with a species of gelatine; this has the effect not only of keeping the stamps clean and fresh but keeps them flat, which in the case of Austrians with full gum is an advantage which cannot be over-estimated.

We understand that Mr. Passer's collection of the Austrian Empire, in its native country, is admitted on all hands to be easily the best, and indeed it would be difficult to-day to find a better one outside the realm reigned over by the oldest monarch in Europe.

The Postage Stamps of St. Christopher.

By B. T. K. Smith.

Preliminary Note.

THE Island of St. Christopher (commonly called St. Kitts) was discovered by Columbus in 1493. In 1623 the first settlement was made by a party of Englishmen commanded by one Captain Warner,—"Suffolk men financed by London merchants," to use the words of a recent writer. At least, it is usually described as the first settlement, because the French expedition headed by Desnambuc, "a gentleman, cadet of the house of Vanderop in Normandy," did not leave Dieppe until 1625. But the Rev. Father Jean Baptiste du Tertre, "of the Order of Preaching Friars and Missionary Apostolic," in his book of 1654 says that on Desnambuc's arrival there were found "twenty-five or thirty Frenchmen who had taken refuge at divers times and on different occasions, abiding in great peace with the savages"; so it may be that the English were not the first colonists after all. Warner and Desnambuc agreed peaceably to share the island, and this division was effected by a treaty between them, dated May 13th, 1629, "for and in the names of the Kings of France and England . . . which divisions the said Sieurs d'Enambuc, du Rossey, and Yvaërnard [Warner] have promised, sworn and protested on the Holy Gospels." The map of 1654 shows the island divided into three parts, with the English in the centre and the French at the west and east ends. In 1653, "Louis par la grace de Dieu Roy de France et de Navarre" granted St. Christopher and other settlements to the Grand Master and Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. War between the two mother countries led to war between the "two nations" at St. Christopher, but it is impossible to compress the history of the various fortunes of the island into a short note, and it will therefore be sufficient to say that in 1666 the English were expelled from the island, which was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, since which time (with the exception of a few months' occupation by the French in 1782) it has remained in our possession.

St. Christopher and Nevis (together with Anguilla and Sombrero) were united in one Presidency in 1882. The governing body is nominated by representatives of the Crown, and is known as the "Local Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis." The ruling official, formerly called the "President," is now officially styled the "Administrator of St. Christopher and Nevis." The area of the island is 68 square miles, and the total population (1901) was 29,782, including 10,000 in Basseterre, the capital.

The "Essays" of 1866.

In April, 1866, both the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* and the *Timbre-Poste* chronicled proofs of a design resembling in its general outlines

the contemporary stamps of St. Lucia, inscribed ST. KITTS—POSTAGE, and some correspondence relating to these proofs was published in the *Philatelic Record* of 1903 (p. 190). They were finely engraved in line, but the statement of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* that they "evidenced the workmanship of the engraver of the Antigua stamps" is very wide of the mark. The impressions were in black, dark blue, bluish-green, and pale brown. In spite of the fact that they were regarded as authentic essays by Pemberton and also by Moens, who sold them for many years at half-a-crown apiece, there is little or no doubt that they emanated from the famous "Boston gang" of the period.

Postage Stamps.

CONSIGNMENTS.

DATE OF DESPATCH.			
1870. February 14th	13,400	1 penny.
	13,400	6 pence.
May 29th	38,400	1 penny.
	19,920	6 pence.
1871. March 23rd	6,600	1 penny.
	13,880	6 pence.
November 14th	10,000	1 penny.
	23,980	6 pence.
1872. August 13th	20,520	1 penny.
	41,000	6 pence.
1873. September 29th	41,160	1 penny.
	20,780	6 pence.
1875. March 12th	50,480	1 penny [*? perf. 14*].
	49,840	6 pence [*? ,,*].
1877. May 14th	50,920	1 penny.
	51,320	6 pence.
1879. April 28th	50,640	1 penny.
	51,340	6 pence.
November 7th	1,460	2½ pence.
	7,240	4 pence.
1880. January 14th	20,900	4 pence.
October 1st	30,100	1 penny.
1881. March 17th	24,000	1 penny.
	30,400	4 pence.
1882. May 18th	10,040	½ penny.
	19,040	1 penny [*? CC*].
	8,040	2½ pence [*CA*].
	11,900	4 pence [*CA*].
1883. February 9th	41,260	½ penny.
	20,400	1 penny [*? lilac-rose CA*].
	4,200	2½ pence.
	20,480	4 pence.
1884. January 29th	20,320	1 penny [*carmine-rose*].
	5,060	2½ pence [*blue*].
May 21st	20,200	1 penny.
	5,000	2½ pence.
August 7th	20,400	1 penny.
	5,100	2½ pence.
	5,080	4 pence [*grey*].
1885. April 13th	20,320	½ penny.
	20,460	1 penny.
	10,300	2½ pence.
	20,100	4 pence.
1886. August 9th	20,400	½ penny.
	20,000	1 penny.
	20,300	4 pence.
August 23rd	4,000	1 shilling.
1887. May 16th	20,200	½ penny.
	20,000	1 penny.
	20,000	2½ pence.
	20,500	4 pence.

1888.	May 12th	...	...	20,000	...	...	½ penny.
				20,400	...	...	1 penny.
				20,400	...	...	4 pence.
1889.	January 21st	...	...	20,400	...	...	½ penny.
				20,000	...	...	1 penny.
	November 29th		...	6,080	...	...	½ penny.
				6,100	...	...	1 penny.
				6,100	...	...	2½ pence.
				6,100	...	...	4 pence.
1890.	March 5th	...	...	9,060	...	...	½ penny.
				14,000	...	...	1 penny.
				2,000	...	...	2½ pence.
				9,000	...	...	4 pence.
				500	...	...	6 pence.
				500	...	...	1 shilling.
	June 23rd	...	...	18,400	...	...	½ penny.
				15,200	...	...	1 penny.
				5,000	...	...	2½ pence.
				12,200	...	...	4 pence.

REMAINDERS (1890).

36,821	...	...	...	...	½ penny.
42,631	...	...	...	...	1 penny.
13,944	...	...	...	...	2½ pence.
29,122	...	...	...	...	4 pence.
2,505	...	...	...	...	6 pence.
1,580	...	...	...	...	1 shilling.

Notes.

The date of issue of the first 1d. and 6d. stamps is given as April 1st, 1870, on the authority of Moens, but it would not be surprising to find that they were put into use immediately on receipt of the consignment of February 14th of that year.

There is no contemporary record of the change of perforation from 12½ to 14, varieties of this description being rarely noted by stamp chroniclers of those days. Taking into consideration Messrs. Napier & Bacon's articles on the De La Rue perforation, it seems probable that the 1875 consignment was the first to be perforated 14, though possibly the change may not have been made till that of 1877.

According to *Alfred Smith & Co.'s Monthly Circular* the first consignment of 2½d. and 4d. stamps reached the Colony on November 18th, 1879. Their issue was rendered necessary by the entrance of St. Christopher into the Postal Union in that year.

The consignment of May 18th, 1882, included the first supply of ½d. stamps, and as that value and the 2½d. and 4d. which accompanied them all had the new Crown *CA* watermark, it might be presumed that the 1d. (lilac-rose) were also watermarked *CA*. Still this change does not appear to have been chronicled before September, 1883, and in view of the rarity of this stamp it is difficult to suppose that both the 1882 and 1883 consignments were made up of that variety.

The 2½d. blue was chronicled in March, 1884, and must therefore be assigned to the supply of January, 1884. The 4d. grey was chronicled in January, 1885, and is accordingly attributed to the August, 1884, consignment.

(To be continued).

Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V.

By R. B. Yardley.

(Continued from Page 153).

Dom Pedro V.

A Head with Straight Hair.

The 5 Reis.

IN the preliminary notes, I have referred to many early notices and articles relating to the different dies of this value, and the erroneous view that five dies side by side are repeated to make the sheet, and I will here only repeat that each sheet of this 5 reis (as of every other value of this reign and that of Dona Maria) consisted of 24 impressions, printed one at a time from one die, and arranged in six horizontal rows of four.

The most important question with regard to this value is how many different dies were employed; and I may say that one of the principal objects of these notes is to describe and illustrate the different dies. Strictly, I ought to say how many different types of die were employed, because, as in the case of the 25 reis of Dona Maria, it is possible that there were exact replicas of some of the dies. Five distinct types have long been recognised, viz.: one with 75 pearls (see Illustration VIII.); two with 76 pearls, one having the numeral "5" and the "RR" of "CORREIO" larger than the other (*vide* Illustrations IX. and X.); one with 81 pearls (Illustration XI. or XII.); and one with 89 pearls (Illustration XIII. or XIV.) (See Dr. Legrand's article in *Le Timbre Poste* of March, 1870). It is obvious that these correspond to five independent dies, *i.e.*, freshly engraved, though probably the bust in each case was a reproduction founded on one or more of the dies of the silver coins of 100 reis. Besides these five dies, some specialists have contended that there were two different dies, each having 89 pearls. M. Moens mentions five types in his catalogue of 1872-73 (4th edition), but in the last edition of his last catalogue (1892) he mentions six types. Mr. Castle says in his paper that after discussion with other collectors, he arrived at the conclusion that the alleged two varieties with 89 pearls were simply due to "variations in the amount of ink used, or the pressure applied in the printing" (*vide* the *London Philatelist*, Vol. X., pages 180-181). On the other hand, Mr. Marsden, in his paper in the twelfth volume of the *London Philatelist*, at page 133, states his positive belief that there was a sixth die, and he points out one difference between the two varieties with 89

pearls, viz.: that in one variety the axis of the small loop to the right* of the second "O" of "CORREIO" is vertical; in the other, the axis of the corresponding small loop slants outwards and downwards at an angle of 45 degrees. Mr. Marsden kindly lent me post-marked specimens of both the alleged varieties, and though I could easily distinguish the difference above mentioned, yet to the naked eye the general similarity of the two types was to me so striking that I was not altogether satisfied that the points of difference might not be due to the pressure in the printing, or other accidental cause; but having recently had the good fortune to secure unobliterated specimens of both the alleged varieties, my doubts as to their being produced from different dies vanished completely, as soon as I was able to compare the enlarged photographs of them, which revealed other points of difference. These photographs are reproduced in Illustrations XIII. and XIV. Following Mr. Marsden's notation, I call them respectively Die V. and Die VI. Unfortunately, these photographs were taken at different times, with the result that the enlargements are not to the same scale, but the points of difference are quite clear. The respective inclinations of the axis of the small loop to the right of the second "O" of "CORREIO" are obvious; the other points are as follows:—

(*a*) The distances between the thin white vertical line of the frame and the curve of the arabesque in the lower portion of the stamp on the left (*vide* the little horizontal directing arrows of the Illustration). In Die V. this distance is much less than in Die VI.

(*b*) There is a vertical white flaw to the left of the "R" of "REIS" in Die V. which does not occur in Die VI.

(*c*) The terminals of the small loops to the *left* of the "C" of "CORREIO" are differently curved in the two dies.

I have examined several other specimens having 89 pearls, and so far as the obliterations would admit, I found that they had either all the characteristics of Illustration XIII., or all those of Illustration XIV., so that one may say that these points are always associated together in the same combination, and therefore without doubt belong to two distinct dies, or at any rate, to two distinct states of one die—but, as in the case of the two dies of the Dona Maria, it seems to me impossible that one could be produced from the other by *simple re-touching*. On the other hand, I should not be surprised if one of these dies were not in fact reproduced from a late state of the other, in the same manner as I have suggested that Die II. of the 5 reis of Dona Maria may be a reproduction of Die I., and in support of this I may say that many of the stamps of Die V. and Die VI. have a small hollow or flaw in the extreme coloured line of the frame on the right, on a level with the nose of the Sovereign.

I will now mention certain peculiarities which I think point to the existence of two varieties with 81 pearls, and I will refer to the Illustrations XI. and XII. The former reproduces one of the thirty or forty unused mint specimens which were found some five or six years ago.

* Mr. Marsden says "to the left of the second 'O' of 'CORREIO'"; this must be a clerical error.

Comparing this with Illustration XII., one notices differences of a nature somewhat similar to those of Die V. and Die VI., of which the most striking is that the loop to the right of the second "O" of "CORREIO" is much larger and rounder in Illustration XII. than in Illustration XI. This is apparent in the stamps viewed by the naked eye. Other points are as follows:—

(*a*) In Illustration XI., the terminal of the loop over the "5" is at some distance from the circle which encloses the pearls, while in Illustration XII. it almost touches the circle.

(*b*) In Illustration XI., the small loop over the "S" of "REIS" is at some distance from the circle, but in Illustration XII. it touches the circle. Compare also the small loops under the second "O" of "CORREIO."

(*c*) The terminal of the small loop under "CO" of "CORREIO" in Illustration XI. is straight, and points to first "R" of "CORREIO," but in Illustration XII. it curves upwards, and at its extremity points to the first "O" of "CORREIO."

(*d*) The small isolated line to the right of the "S" of "REIS" is more wavy in Illustration XI. than in Illustration XII.

(*e*) In Illustration XII., the first "R" of "CORREIO" touches the circle, but in Illustration XI. they do not.

(*f*) The shapes of the "S" of "REIS" differ in the two Illustrations.

As far as I have been able to judge from a few other specimens, these variations seem to be associated together in the same combinations, but it is not easy to obtain used copies which have escaped obliteration in the test positions, and therefore I somewhat hesitate to assert positively that the variations establish the existence of two distinct dies with 81 pearls; but if it should eventually be proved to be the case, I should expect one of such dies to be a secondary reproduction of the other. Provisionally, I refer to them as Die IV. and Die IVA., respectively.

In the preliminary notes, I referred to an article by the Rev. R. B. Earée on the Stamps of Portugal, published in the eleventh volume of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* at page 123, in which Mr. Earée mentions five types of the 5 reis of Dom Pedro, viz.: one with 89 pearls, one with 75 pearls, and three with 76 pearls—but he omits all mention of a type with 81 pearls. He acknowledges that his list does not coincide with Dr. Legrand's list, given in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* of April, 1870*; but Mr. Earée says that he had counted the pearls on each of the stamps carefully several times, although he admits that he may have made a mistake.

* This was contained in a short notice of Dr. Legrand's original paper in *Le Timbr Poste*, of March, 1870.

(To be continued).

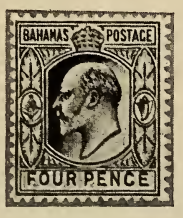


The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

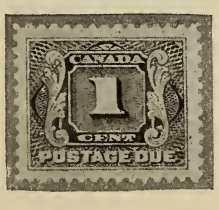
The British Empire.

Bahamas. —*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 4d. value has now appeared upon multiple watermark paper.



Adhesive.
4d. yellow. Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

Canada.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the set of three Unpaid Letter stamps, the design of which we illustrate below.



Great Britain. Levant Offices. — The *Monthly Journal* states that a provisional stamp, consisting of the 2d. "Levant," surcharged "1 Piastre" in black in addition, was issued at Beirut on the 2nd of July. 480 specimens only were overprinted.

Adhesive.
1p. on 2d. green and scarlet.

India. Hyderabad. — The *Monthly Journal* lists the ¼a. on ½a. with inverted surcharge.

Adhesive.
¼a. on ½a. vermilion.

Nepal.—The same journal states that there has been a fresh printing of the 1a., 2a. and 4a. on native paper. The shades are different to heretofore.

Adhesives.
1a. ultramarine. Variety: Tête-beche.
2a. reddish-purple.
4a. dark green. Variety: Tête-beche.

South Australia.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the current 2½d., perforated 12.

Adhesive.
2½d. deep blue. Perf. 12. Wmk. Crown and SA.

Western Australia.—The 9d., watermark A and Crown, is the latest newcomer. The *Monthly Journal* also has the same value, perf. 11, V and Crown.

Adhesives.
9d. orange. Perf. 11. Wmk. V and Crown.
9d. „ „ „ Crown and A.

Foreign Countries.

Austria.—We have now to add the 20h. with numerals in the same colour as the rest of the stamps.

Adhesive.
20h. brown.

France. Mohéli. — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a complete set in the ordinary Colonial type.

Adhesives.

1c. black on blue.
2c. brown on straw.
4c. brown-violet.
5c. yellow-green.
10c. carmine.
20c. brick-red on red.
25c. blue.
30c. brown.
35c. black on yellow.
40c. vermilion.
50c. brown on azure.
75c. violet on azure.
1f. bronze-green.
2f. violet on rose.
5f. ,, mauve.

The same firm also send us specimens of the new 35c. value of the ordinary type for the following colonies :—

Anjouan.
Gabon.
Grand Comore.
Inde Francaise.
Madagascar.
Martinique.
Mayotte.
Océanie
S. Pierre et Miquelon.

Adhesive.

35c. black on yellow.

Offices in China.—The 25c. as below has been surcharged "China," etc., in black.



Adhesive.

25. blue.

German Empire. — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the undernoted stamps on the new paper.

East Africa.

4 h. green. Wmkd.
7½h. carmine ,,
60 h. black and carmine on rose. Wmkd.

South-West Africa.

5pf. green. Wmkd.

Kiautschou.

1c. brown. Wmkd.

Persia. — The *Monthly Journal* adds another value to the type-set provisionals recently chronicled.

Adhesive.

13c. blue and black.

Roumania.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us specimens of yet another special set.

This time the stamps are commemorative of the fortieth anniversary of the election of Prince Charles. There are seven values; the 1b., 3b., 10b., 40b., and 1l. are as below. The 5b. shows a battle scene, and the 15b. Prince Charles as in 1866 and his present likeness as King in 1906.

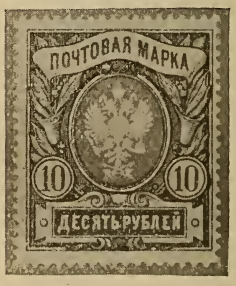
The portraits, etc., are in black, the frame in colour.



Adhesives.

1b. black and bistre.
3b. ,, brown.
5b. ,, green.
10b. ,, carmine.
15b. ,, violet.
40b. ,, dark brown.
1l. ,, vermilion.

Russia.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a specimen of the new 10r., which we illustrate to show the design of it, on the 5r.



Salvador. — *Ewen's Weekly* gives the undermentioned values of the new set as completing it, and *Mekel's Weekly* lists a new official value.



Adhesive.

24c. rose and grey black.
26c. brown ,,
50c. yellow ,,
100c. blue ,,

Official stamp.

2c. carmine and black.

United States. PHILLIPINES.—*Mekeel's Weekly* gives the following list of the recent official surcharges.

Adhesives.

Official stamps.

Surcharged "O. B." in large double lined letters, with a hand stamp :—

On 1895—99 issue.

Purple surcharge—2c., 3c., 4c.
Blue surcharge—2c , 3c., 4c., 6c.
Red surcharge—4c.
Black surcharge—6c.

On 1903—04 ssue.

Purple surcharge—2c. I. type, 2c. II. type, 10c., 15c., 50c.
Blue surcharge—10c., 13c., 15c.
Red surcharge—10c., 15c.

The following varieties are also noted, all on 1903—04 issue :—

3c., surcharged "O. B." in purple, diagonally, reading up.
The same reading down
4c., surcharged "O. B." in red, in large letters, normal.
The same reading down.
4c., surcharged "Official—Mail," in black, in two lines.
8c., surcharged "Official—Mail," in black, in two lines.
6c., surcharged "O. B." in purple, slightly diagonally, reading up.
10c., double block letter surcharge, in red.
10c., purple block surcharge, inverted.
10c., written surcharge, "O. B."
13c., surcharged "O. B." in purple, normal.
13c , surcharged "O. B." in purple, diagonally, reading up.
15c., surcharged "O. B." in purple, diagonally, reading up.
15c., surcharged "O. B." in purple, in large letters, normal.
15c., surcharged "O. B ," written in red ink.
15c., purple block surcharge, inverted.

The surcharges in purple, "O. B." diagonally, reading up, look like typewriting surcharges.

Notes and News.

Sarawak First Issue.

In a recently published and otherwise excellent little brochure on the stamps of Sarawak, it is stated that "in all early descriptions of this stamp (first issue) it is positively asserted that the design was engraved, and the stamps manufactured by Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald & Co., of Glasgow. For many years this firm received the credit for its production, and also for the Sarawak stamps in the succeeding design ; but modern investigations have proved that Mr. Charles Whiting, of London, was their manufacturer."

Now, as a matter of fact, "modern investigations" have done nothing of the sort. Indeed, all reliable evidence, both ancient and modern, establishes the fact that Messrs. Maclure & Macdonald, the well-known lithographers, were unquestionably the engravers and printers of the first issue of Sarawak.

However, as the question has been raised afresh, we referred the matter to Messrs. Maclure & Co. (formerly Maclure & Macdonald), and here is their reply :—

"97, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET.
"LONDON, E.C.,
"*July 23rd*, 1906.

"EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Esq.,
"Carnanton, Camden Park,
"Tunbridge Wells.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., we beg to say that about the year 1868 we (then Maclure & Macdonald) engraved and printed Sarawak stamps to the order of Rajah Brooke.

"We cannot now state whether this was the *first* issue of Stamps for Sarawak.

"Yours faithfully,
"MACLURE & CO."

The inability to say just now "whether this was the *first* issue of stamps for Sarawak" is quite immaterial, as the stamps printed could have been no other; for the first stamps were issued in 1869 and the second in 1871, and the next design was, we know, the work of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. in 1888. Further, the similarity of the first and second issues leaves no doubt that both the first and second designs were the work of the same firm.

This, we hope, will finally settle an old question that somehow persistently gets mis-stated, due largely, no doubt, to the repetition of the error in Gibbons' Catalogue.—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*.

A Surprise for Collectors !

A little while ago it was reported that the colonies of Lagos and Southern Nigeria had been amalgamated under the *latter* title and the stamps of Lagos were to be withdrawn. It now appears to be the other way round, the stamps of Southern Nigeria being withdrawn without notice. Mr. Ewen in his paper illustrates a letter from Calabar, the capital of Southern Nigeria, franked with a Lagos stamp.

Gibbons on Chalkies.

Of course if collectors will swallow the bait and be such cranks as to buy two sets of the same series just because the surface of the paper has been subjected to a little different treatment, then you cannot blame the dealer who is compelled to make the distinction to satisfy his customer. The inexperienced cranks who have rushed for chalkies are forcing up the price of so-called ordinary paper. Gibbons, I understand, will adhere to their wise decision not to catalogue chalkies, but to treat them as one of those minor varieties, such as broken letters, etc., that you may include or not, as you please. In their stock books they are separating them for cranks and giving them a special and related number; thus, if the ordinary stamp is 98, the chalky variety of that stamp will be 98*a*, and so on through the list, the added letter *a* to the number of the ordinary stamp indicating the chalkies. Paper-makers and printers are continually experimenting with papers, and if we are to go cranky over every little change they make, we shall soon want a catalogue the size of the London Directory.

In many ways we are attempting the impossible already in trying to differentiate in the matter of papers. A short time ago I put a couple of stamps before an expert in paper-making. He is doing a very heavy trade with the leading mills in all sorts of paper. I gave him two stamps — one a rarity, the other a common stamp, differentiated only by the paper. He examined them closely, and after studying them some time he said, "These papers may be by different makers, but they are evidently made to the same specification, and with only a bit of paper printed all over like this, it is simply impossible to say they are from different mills; a clear sample might be distinguishable, but not a wee bit printed over like this." But we stamp collectors profess to do what that paper expert declared it was impossible for even a paper expert to do. Are we not getting a little ridiculous in our variety mongering?—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly.*

Ewen on Gibbons.

The last number of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* (11.8.06/92) contained a really remarkable outburst which we feel bound to protest against in the interests of the hobby. Here is one extract:—

"The Philatelic Conservatory.

"Some dealers who don't care a brass button about any interests but their own run a philatelic conservatory where they cultivate chalky papers, broken letters, and other things that can't be got to flourish in the open, and they bring them on for sale to a large gullible constituency. They do a roaring business—for a time. But the reaction against such stuff is bound to come some day, and then the philatelic conservatory will be shattered into fragments."

Talk about "cultivating chalky papers"! Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' in the current edition of their well-known catalogue divide the 1st issue of the Transvaal into the following 20 different papers and gums.

1. "Thin paper."
2. "Thicker, dense paper."
3. "Hard, medium thick paper, and yellowish gum."
4. "Printed on thin gummed paper sent out from Germany."
5. "Thick hard paper, yellow streaky gum."
6. "Thick hard paper, yellow smooth gum."
7. "Medium paper, blotchy heavy printing and whitish gum."
8. "Stout paper, but with colour often showing through, whitish gum."
9. "Thin transparent paper."
10. "Thinnish opaque paper."
11. "Thickish wove paper."
12. "Very thick dense paper."
13. "Thin smooth paper."
14. "Thicker opaque paper."
15. "Very thin soft opaque paper (semi-pelure)."
16. "Very thin hard transparent paper (pelure)."
17. "Stout hard-surfaced paper. Smooth nearly white, gum."
18. "Dark brown gum, staining the paper."
19. "Coarse, soft white paper."
20. "Hard thick coarse yellowish paper."

Twenty different papers and gums! Our "ordinary paper" and "chalk-surfaced" paper are simply out of it. Moreover Gibbons' list is amplified by "wide roulettes," fine roulettes," "pin perfs," etc. We have no intention of ridiculing the numerous distinctions above set out; we consider them very necessary in a scientifically specialized collection. What we wish to emphasize is that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones.—*—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Victoria: Secret Marks.

Mr. F. S. Cook has made an interesting discovery in the stamps of this State of what may be the engraver's initials or secret mark. They appear on various stamps, and can be easily seen by any collector with or without a glass. Take, for instance, the 1d. green of 1883. At the top of the design appear two Maltese crosses in small circles. In the centre of the left cross is printed the letter "C," and in the right cross the letter "H." These can be very clearly seen with a glass. The same letters appear on the 1d. rose-red, of 1901, with POSTAGE and also on the current stamp, watermarked Crown A.

The 2d. brown, and 2d. mauve, of the issue of 1881-3 have minute letters in the small spot of colour in each of the four extreme corners of the design, as follows: upper left corner "A," upper right corner

"C," lower left "C," lower right "E." The same letters also appear in the corners of the 2d. purple of February, 1901, and the 2d. purple of June, 1901, with POSTAGE.

The 4d. carmine-rose of 1881-3, Scott's No. 145 (our No. 187), has similar secret marks, though in this case they are printed in the lower margin, the letter "C" being found in the little patch of colour under the "F" of FOUR, and the letter "A" at the right in a similar spot of colour under the last "E" of PENCE. The same letters appear on the 4d. olive-yellow of February, 1901, and June, 1901, the latter with POSTAGE. Curiously enough, Mr. Cook has not been able to find any marks on other values.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.*

Death of Mr. Robert Ehrenbach.

It is with feelings of utmost regret that we have to record the death, on the 9th of August, of Mr. Robert Ehrenbach, in his 48th year. We understand that Mr. Ehrenbach had gone to Switzerland for a holiday, and over-exerted himself in walking and mountain-climbing. He was found in the morning nearly insensible, and taken to a hospital where he died about nine o'clock the same night. The deceased philatelist was among the very best known, both in London and on the Continent, where he travelled a good deal, and was in the forefront of everything that appertained to the interests of our hobby. At the recent Exhibition, he was one of the hardest workers, and has for years been prominently associated with the Philatelic Society, London.

He was a stamp collector from early youth, and started as a specialist in Australians when on a visit to our Oceanic Colonies in 1886. That splendid collection he parted with in 1891. The best stamps he sold privately, the rest he sent to auction, and realised £1,400 under the hammer. Then he commenced a collection of the old German States, unused and used; this was sold for £6,000. The next choice was a venture along the line of what Mr. Oldfield expressively terms limited specialism. Unused Europeans had taken his fancy, and he started making a collection limited to one copy of each. His Europeans were mostly confined to Austria, Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, and Russia. Subsequently, he added Spain and Portugal. In his search for the stamps of these latter countries, he went on tour through Spain and Portugal. At Lisbon, he bought a very fine lot of Portuguese, and in out-of-the-way places in Spain he picked up a grand lot of early Spanish; but, unfortunately, after he had completed his stamp hunt, he extended his holiday into Morocco, and as he was journeying into the interior, a lawless band of Bedouins swept down on his escort, and rode off with his baggage and most of his philatelic treasures. He then sold out, and took up South Americans, his favourites being Buenos Ayres, Brazil, and Uruguay, with the addition of the Dominican Republic of Central America. His 4 and 5 pesos of Buenos Ayres included no less than twenty brilliant specimens.

He was a frequent exhibitor at important exhibitions, and rarely failed to take one or more of the gold medals that were to be had. As a collector, he was most fastidious in the choice of copies, and, as a consequence, his collections were ever the admiration of his fellow collectors.

All over the Continent he was known as a liberal purchaser in the countries in which he was interested, and his well-known fondness for fine copies was acknowledged by specially fine prices. When his latest choice of a country got noised abroad, he found the market uniformly stiff for fine copies of most of the stamps that he particularly needed. To checkmate this special pricing, he adopted many little manœuvres of his own. On one occasion, he ran over to Paris, and drove straight to all the leading dealers' addresses, one after the other, and cleared out all he wanted from each stock before his friends had time to arrange prices for his benefit. On another occasion, he posted on the same night over a hundred letters to the principal dealers, asking for their best of a particular country—then the object of his temporary affection. No one delayed to discuss prices, for each wanted to sell, and could not be sure that he was not first favourite.

He was the contributor from time to time of articles to the Philatelic Press, and the members of the London Philatelic Society have many times been beholden to him for contributions of papers of very considerable merit. The loss of so able and active a philatelist, in the prime of life, is a very great blow to those who knew him, and to philatelists in general.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

Hon. President: H.E. Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G. *President:* Hon. B. Howell-Jones. *Committee:* Luke M. Hill, C.E., Rev. Canon F. P. L. Josa, E. A. V. Abraham, W. A. Abraham, and L. D. Cleare. A. D. Ferguson, *Hon. Secretary.*

A meeting was held at Canon Josa's residence, on 21st July, at which there was a large attendance. The Hon. Secretary intimated that, in accordance with resolution passed at last meeting, he had written the Government, recommending that the notice in the Official Gazette relative to the proposed sale of the 8c remainders in London be cancelled, and the stock destroyed in the Colony.

Messrs. S. Gibbons & Co. were thanked for their gift of books to the Society, and for their offer to supply their publications at a special rate.

A small committee, consisting of Mr. E. A. V. Abraham, Mr. A. B. Anderson, and the Hon. Secretary, was appointed to make recommendations for a revision of the rules. It was agreed to hold an exhibition and conversazione on September 22nd. Mr. T. A. Pope, B.A., delivered an address on his philatelic reminiscences of Mauritius, in which he gave a great deal of useful information about the 1847 penny postage and other rarities. He recalled that when the Prince of Wales was on his memorable tour round the Empire, he evinced his interest in and enthusiasm for philately by spending five-and-a-half hours of his brief stay at Mauritius in examining the collections of philatelists there, and was so delighted with that of the then Assistant Colonial Secretary that he asked him if he would part with it. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, three days after His Royal Highness's arrival in England a cable was received in Mauritius to the effect that the Prince had made a remittance of £1,000 for the collection. It was this collection that formed the basis of the Prince's fine exhibit at the recent exhibition in London. Mr. Pope gave some sound advice, the result of his own painful experiences of the pitfalls to be avoided by young philatelists. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Pope for his interesting address. Mr. Abraham and Canon Josa having exhibited some of their rarities, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Grenada Single CA's Burnt.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write:—

"The entire stock of 2s., 5s., and 10s. King's Head stamps with single watermark has been destroyed by order of the Government in order to stop the speculating in these stamps, which are now only obtainable with multiple watermarks. It was for the same reason that the King's Head stamps of ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d. (both single and multiple watermarks) were burnt when the corresponding values of the Arms type were issued. The 3d., 6d., and 1s. King's Head stamps with single watermarks have been exhausted for some time, so that the only postage stamps now obtainable from Grenada are the four low values in the Arms type and the remainder of the King's Head type with multiple watermarks."

It looks as if we are to have a mixed series for Grenada for some time at least; low values in Arms type and higher values in King's Heads. I am told that colonial postmasters have been driven nearly crazy with demands from collectors and dealers for single CA King's Head stamps, especially those postmasters who are not versed in stamp collecting, and don't know what on earth "single CA" means. But I suspect that not a few officials saved many a sheet of single CA's from being cremated. I know of one African postmaster who has been running the philatelic game for all it is worth. He is not a chicken at the business. — *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly.*

Correspondence.

Guanacaste.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—I have been fortunate enough to secure a complete setting of Guanacaste Setting A on the 2c. blue provisional stamp of 1889 (I take the date from Gibbons, but I believe it was much earlier). At the same time I got a block of 25 of the same provisional 5c. surcharge for Guanacaste with Setting II.

An examination of this block and a comparison of it with the half sheet with Setting A show that the surcharge "Correos" is in a setting of 25, which must have been repeated four times on the sheet of 100 stamps—that is, if the fiscal stamp in question was, like the postage stamps of the same period, in sheets of 100 stamps each.

A great proportion of the 25 surcharges are distinguished by broken or peculiarly shaped letters, the principal varieties being:

No. 1. First "O" flattened on left side.
No. 6. "C" slightly broken below.
No. 11. "C" without serif.
No. 17. "C" broken along top.
No. 18. First "O" in smaller type.
No. 19. "E" broken at top.
No. 21. "C" flattened at top, and "O" and "R" broken right through.
No. 23. Second "O" broken; "E" broken left top corner.
No. 25. "C" raised above line.

The variety No. 21 is very conspicuous. There are several others in the setting that, I think, might be distinguished.—Believe me, yours faithfuliy,

F. H. Napier.

Lingfield,
July 25, 1906.

THE

Philatelic Record.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Editorial Notes.

ALMOST as long as we can remember, there has been a unanimous opinion amongst those capable of forming one, in favour of an Index of the leading articles of interest which have appeared in the various magazines. The want of such an Index has been sorely felt by many a student, has caused some Editors to make a rough and ready Index for their own use, and has been the cause of mistakes being repeated in articles on certain countries which a full knowledge of everything which had been written would have avoided. A good example of this was given some nineteen years ago in our pages by Dr. Diena, who, in advocating the compilation of a "Manual of Philatelic Literature," pointed out that Dr. Gray, in his catalogue of 1875, in dealing with the Land Post Stamps of Baden, called them Unpaid Letter Stamps, while the late Mr. Pemberton, in the *Stamp Collectors' Handbook*, 1878, called them Rural Stamps. In 1879, in an article in the *Bulletin de la Société Francaise de Timbrologie*, the official decree is published which proved that they were Unpaid Letter Stamps. Yet no less an authority than M. Moens subsequently, in his catalogue, called them "Timbres des postes rurales," a mistake perpetuated by Major Evans, ordinarily so scrupulously exact, in his Handbook in 1885.

At Last!

In spite of Dr. Diena's appeal, no one seemed willing to come forward and undertake the work, and, with the exception of periodical outbursts, nothing more was heard of the subject until about ten years ago, when Mr. Bellamy, of Oxford, announced that he was undertaking the task. After the Exhibition of 1899, the members of the Manchester Philatelic Society, not having expended all their energies, and being more or less elated at the success achieved by the Exhibition, determined to take upon themselves this important work, and it was only upon a representation from the gentleman we have named that they abandoned the idea, he expressing himself aggrieved at the Society's determination to publish a work upon which he was understood to have expended so much time.

Since then, with the exception of a Philatelic Index published in Germany, we have heard nothing, and it therefore came as a most welcome surprise to find that Mr. Jex Long had succeeded in getting into the press the very book we wanted.

"The Philatelic Index."

Under the title of "The Philatelic Index," the work was published at the beginning of this month, and we cannot congratulate the author too highly upon its production. So far as we can see it is a full and comprehensive Index of all the leading and useful articles which have appeared in the specially selected fourteen English journals dealing with Philately, which have been indexed up to the end of the year 1904. From this it may be inferred that about eighteen months has been occupied in its compilation—a fact which will cause no surprise when it is remembered that the following are the fourteen journals:—

Stamp Collector's Review	I. Vol.	1862–1864.
Stamp Collector's Magazine	XII. Vols.	1863–1874.
Philatelist	X. ,,	1867–1876.
Philatelic Record	XXVI. ,,	1879–1904.
Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal ...	XV. ,,	1890–1904.
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain ...	XIV. ,,	1891–1904.
London Philatelist	XIII. ,,	1892–1904.
Fiscal Philatelist	IV. ,,	1892–1893.
Stamp Collector's Fortnightly	X. ,,	1894–1904.
English Specialist's Journal	II. ,,	1895–1897.
(Junior) Stamp Collector	VIII. ,,	1897–1904.
Stamp Collector's Guardian	I. Vol.	1899–1900.
Young Stamp Collector	I. ,,	1900.
Morley's Philatelic Journal	V. Vols.	1900–1904.

It may seem somewhat strange that the *Stamp Collector's Guardian*, of which four numbers only were issued, should be included in this list. The reason, according to Mr. Jex Long, is "to show the efforts which have been made to cater for the younger generation of collectors."

The fourteen magazines comprise 119 volumes, and as the whole of them have been read through by the author in compiling the Index, since he was not satisfied to rely upon the indexes supplied to the various volumes, a good deal more arduous work is represented than is at first apparent.

The book enables anyone to put his finger at once upon everything that has been written on his particular subject in the magazines indexed, and will prove of inestimable value to every serious adherent to our hobby.

Notable Philatelists.

Wm. A. R. Jex Long.

SEEKING Mr. Jex Long out at his home on Loch Long, we were unfortunate on the first occasion in finding him away on his holidays; he returned, however, in time to be interviewed for this number, although he disclaimed being a Notable Philatelist at all, saying his philatelic career had been an uneventful, and he was much afraid not a very useful one.

Making, however, every allowance for the different points of view from which people look upon such matters, we feel that to every philatelist, as well as to all interested in stamp literature, the recently published "Philatelic Index," by the subject of our sketch this month, marks him out as one who is surely notable in the highest sense of the term among the prominent exponents of our hobby.

Mr. Long's experiences are certainly interesting and in one sense unusual, but we will let him tell them himself:—

"I was born on 4th July, 1870, the day of American Independence, and have always taken an interest in the States (philatelically) ever since I began to collect in 1880. The first stamps I got were a 5c. Chile and a 1d. three-cornered Cape. Both of these I have yet. Some friends of my father gave me a number of U. S. stamps next, the different heads on which interested me so much that I at once became a collector of stamps as pieces of paper with portraits on them, more as pictures than as stamps, and for some time my collection had nothing in it that had not got a head of some sort on it. In a few years I managed to get together a fairly fat Oppen's Album of common and medium stamps. I swopped assiduously at school, but did not buy at all, for the very best of reasons.

"Getting tired of sticking stamps round the edges of pages which were too small for the number of stamps belonging to them, I took my collection secretly to a bookseller and dealer in Glasgow, and sold it for to me the large sum of 10s., and straightway bought a small screw steamer, which I had in my eye for some time, with the money.

"The steamer was promptly confiscated by my father, who also went to the bookseller and made him disgorge my collection, which he also confiscated. I was deprived of both for about a year, and then "the Governor" relented and gave me them both back again with a lecture into the bargain. The steamer went the way of all toys, but absence made the heart grow fonder with my collection, and I begged for a bigger album for it, which took the form of a Lincoln. This did me until I fell heir to a second-hand Stafford Smith's oblong, from

which my benefactor had removed all the stamps. I mounted them then properly in this instead of sticking them down, and this really began my earnest collecting. Finding the space too limited for the varieties which I was always fond of hunting out, and which I could never find spaces for in the printed album, I got a Stanley Gibbons' Imperial, in which I put my collection proper and kept the other for my varieties. My next step was in 4d. exercise books, arranged according to Gibbons' Catalogue. Part of my collection is still in this form, and the rest is in Stanley Gibbons' Philatelic Albums, which I find most suitable. Until a few years ago I was a general collector, but finding the work too extensive to overtake satisfactorily owing to not being a millionaire, I sold nearly all my collection except my British and British Colonials, and my old friends the Americans, in addition to one or two interesting countries, such as Sandwich Islands, Liberia, &c., which always seemed to me more than half British. From 1894 to 1897 I dealt in stamps in Glasgow, but sold my business in the latter year, as my other business took me too much out of town to attend to both. Since then I have been purely a collector.

"In 1899, when on a visit to London, Mr. Phillips showed me through the establishment of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in the Strand, and I got my eyes opened regarding the magnitude and the importance of philately in general, and in particular the subject of philatelic literature. Mr. Phillips' magnificent library of philatelic works made me decide that "no library, no philatelist," so I set to work and tried to get together a modest little collection of works on my own account. I have never regretted my decision, and I think every philatelist should do likewise before it is too late to procure many of the older and more valuable (from one point of view) works. With the assistance of one or two gentlemen in the trade, I managed to secure several of the more desirable early works, and I became a subscriber to all the best current Magazines. As my library increased, I found that the matter of reference grew more and more difficult, and I made enquiry as to whether there was any Index to the philatelic works in general, but was met with a negative wherever I applied. I heard of a partial one, but it was contained in a volume which I did not possess and which I tried for years to obtain unsuccessfully. I then started to make an Index of my own library, and in doing so had to buy largely to complete my many incomplete files. I indexed altogether about twenty different works and Magazines, including some which I was fortunate in getting lent me for the purpose. These twenty I weeded down to fourteen, choosing those which I thought would be the most useful to the philatelic public (for I had now determined to publish the result of my work) and those which would be likeliest to be in an average philatelic library. During the time I was busy working at this I noted the articles appearing from time to time in the philatelic press advocating the necessity of such an Index, and it was this that decided me to bring mine out as soon as possible, as no one appeared to be making any move in the matter beyond saying someone else should do it. I knew, of course, that to attempt to index all, or nearly all, the philatelic works was an impossibility for one man, so I restricted my labours to a few good ones. The condensing of the separate indexing of these fourteen Magazines has taken me a longer

Notable Philatelists.



Wm. A. R. Jex Long.

time than I care to state, but those who have tried the work will know what it means. I have now got it done, and hope to have it published this month. I hope it will be of some assistance to those who like myself found that an unindexed philatelic library is like a gold mine situate at the bottom of a loch, not much use.

"I am a member of the Philatelic Society of London, the Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society, and the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland. Living as I do in the Highlands, the long winter evenings give me plenty of opportunity of studying my stamps and stamp literature. My wife is also a philatelist, and my little boy bids well to follow his parents' footsteps, as he collects everything, dead or living, and is as fond of sticking stamp paper on the furniture as any full-grown philatelist is of adding to his collection. In the summer the stamps take a second place, and we live an out-door life, boating, cycling, and fishing. My time is fully occupied, as I travel every day to business in Glasgow.

"I am a keen antiquarian, taking an interest in everything old. I collect Highland weapons, curios of all sorts; also, Roman, Greek, and British coins. My stamps and their literature shall always have the first place among my hobbies, however. I am sorry I cannot claim to have done anything for the cause of philately except getting new recruits for its ranks. I am very keen on starting young collectors and would rather utilise my duplicates in this way than through the various clubs I am a member of. I enjoy an evening with an enthusiastic beginner quite as much as with an advanced collector."

Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V.

By R. B. Yardley.

(Continued from Page 172).

OF the five types, as described by Mr. Earée, his "Type I." (89 pearls) can easily be identified with Mr. Marsden's Die V. or Die VI.; and his "Type IV." is obviously Mr. Marsden's Die I. Mr. Earée's Types II., III., and V., each with 76 pearls, are described as follows:—

> "Type II.—Lettering large, but not coarse; foot of second R "in CORREIO *almost* touches circle; I lower than the "other letters; S of REIS *almost* touches spandrel; "loops of spandrels very small; 76 pearls."
>
> "Type III.—Lettering large, but very thin; all letters of "CORREIO at some distance from circle; E higher "than the other letters; S of REIS not near spandrels; "loops of spandrel moderately large; 76 pearls."
>
> * * * * *
>
> "Type V.—Medium sized lettering, not touching circle; I "higher than the other letters, and rather crooked; loops of "spandrel very large; 76 pearls."

One can easily recognize Mr. Marsden's Die III. in Mr. Earée's "Type II.," and probably his Die II. in Mr. Earée's "Type III.," the "E" of "CORREIO" having short arms, and projecting above the level of the other letters; but the difficulty is to identify his "Type V.," the *medium sized letters not touching the circle*, and *large loops of spandrel* occur in Die I., Die II., and Die IV. (including Die IVa.), all of which, except Die II., have a different number of pearls. On the whole, I am inclined to regard it as an early impression of Die II., Mr. Earée's "Type III." being a later impression from the worn die—the state of the die in Illustration IX. I may say that I possess a post-marked specimen which has the "I" of "CORREIO" apparently higher than the other letters, but in other respects is identical with Die II. On the other hand, the description of the loops as "very large" points rather to Die IV., or Die IVa. (81 pearls), in which alone the loops of the spandrel are strikingly large.

The several dies may be summarised as follows:—

Die I.—75 pearls. The lettering of "CORREIO" is small, and the "RR" do not touch the circle. The numeral is small and its flag curved. Illustration VIII.

Die II.—76 pearls. The lettering of "CORREIO" is small, the "RR" do not touch the circle. The numeral is small and its flag straight. The terminal of the small loop immediately over the numeral extends well to the right of the numeral. The loops to the left of the "C" and to the right of the second "O" of "CORREIO" are medium. Illustration IX.

Die III.—76 pearls. The lettering of "CORREIO" is large, and the second "R" almost touches the circle. The numeral is very large and more nearly upright than in any of the other dies; its flag is straight, and of nearly the same length as the terminal of the small loop immediately above it, which does not extend to the right of the flag. The loops to the left of the "C," and to the right of the final "O" of "CORREIO" are very small. The "S" of "REIS" touches the arabesque. Illustration X.

Die IV.—81 pearls. The lettering of "CORREIO" is medium, and the "RR" do not touch the circle. The numeral is small and the flag slightly curved or rather bent, and the terminal of the small loop above it is longer than the flag and extends slightly to the right of it. The loops to the left of the "C," and the right of the second "O" of "CORREIO," are large and oval. The "S" of "REIS" is distant from the arabesque. Illustration XI.

Die IVa.—81 pearls. The lettering of "CORREIO" is medium, and the "R" touches the circle. The numeral is small and the flag straight. The loops to the left of the "C," and to the right of the second "O" of "CORREIO," are very large and rounder than in Die IV. For other differences between Die IV. and this die and my reservation, see supra page 172. Illustration XII.

Die V.—89 pearls. The lettering of "CORREIO" is large and coarse, and the second "R" touches the circle. The numeral is of medium size, the flag is curved, and the upright staff slopes at an angle of 60 degrees to the horizontal. The longer axis of the small loop to the right of the second "O" of "CORREIO" is vertical, and in the left bottom corner the arabesque is very close to the vertical white line of the frame (*vide* arrow of Illustration). There is a white vertical flaw to the left of the "R" of "REIS." Generally, the stamps appear to be printed from a worn die. Illustration XIII.

Die VI.—89 pearls. Similar to Die V. in most points, but the longer axis of the small loop to the right of the second "O" of "CORREIO" slopes at an angle of 45 degrees to the vertical; in the left bottom corner the arabesque is at a greater distance from the vertical white line of the frame, and there is no flaw to the left of the "R" of "REIS." Generally, the stamps are much clearer than those of Die V., and the die appears to have been in good condition. Illustration XIV.

Mr. Marsden says that the order of the several dies is quite arbitrary, *i.e.*, so far as the dates of their creation and use are concerned; he mentions that the only dated copy which he had come across was one of Die I., bearing the Lisbon post-mark of January, 1855. I possess a specimen of Die IVa., with the Lisbon post-mark of 19th June, 1855.

The papers employed for these stamps varies from very thin (pelure) to medium—the latter is in some cases rather coarse, but generally of a compact nature—and the gum appears to have been liberally applied, and is generally of a yellowish tone.

Most of these stamps are of a peculiar reddish lake-brown, that is, red-brown, to which, I think, a small quantity of carmine was added. This shade is not found in the stamps of Dona Maria, but it occurs in one or more of the printings of the 5 reis of Dom Pedro with curly hair. There was, however, one printing at least, in a pale brownish red. The only specimens known to me are of Die II., and are on pelure paper; the impressions are very coarse and blotchy.

According to Mr. Castle, these stamps were superseded in 1856 by the 5 reis with curly hair. It is to be hoped that some day official information as to the manufacture of these dies, and the several printings, will be published, as in the case of the stamps of Dona Maria. In the meantime, it must remain somewhat of a puzzle why so many dies were required for a stamp which was current only for some eighteen months, and is scarce even in the used condition. I can only imagine that these numerous dies were made of inferior or insufficiently hardened steel, or some other metal, and wore out very rapidly. Speaking generally, these stamps are not found in such strong relief as the majority of the stamps of Dona Maria, and it is possible that some cheaper process was employed in manufacturing the dies.

The Reprint.

There is no suggestion of the reprinting of the 5 reis, straight hair, before the series of reprints of 1885, for which series an entirely new die of this value was prepared (see Illustration XV.); presumably, all the original dies were either lost or in such bad condition as to be unfit for the press. The new die has 75 pearls, which are much smaller than those of the original dies, and the arabesque differs materially from that of any of the originals. The reprints are found only on the stout intensely white paper, and are in a deep yellowish brown, without any trace of the lake tint which occurs in the pigment of the original stamps.

(To be continued).

Holland.

Notes on the Half Cent. Value in the issue of 1877.

By Dr. R. F. Chance.

ALTHOUGH it was not unknown before, Mr. Wetherell was the first to point out in print in the *Philatelic Journal of India* for October, 1902, the fact that this stamp occurs in two distinct types, which I name respectively A and B, for the reason that A was probably the earlier.

On some sheets both types occur, and on some, the latest printings, Type B alone is found. Whether Type A occurred alone in the earliest printings my experience does not enable me to say, but an enquiry into the methods of manufacture of the stamps shows us that this was probably the case.

The original die was engraved on wood, from which casts in plaster or wax were taken. From these casts, electrotypes were made, and as we know that in the Unpaid Letter Stamps, which were issued a few years later, separate electrotypes were taken for each cliché, it is only fair to assume that this was also done for these stamps.

Let us assume that the whole "form" was made up of clichés of Type A in the first place; that, owing to injury or wear some of these clichés had to be renewed and Type B made its appearance, consequently *se tenant* with Type A; and that in time, all of Type A disappeared, and the whole sheet appeared as Type B.

When we look at the stamps themselves, everything goes to support this theory. Thus:—

(1) Type B is rare unused in the earliest perforation ($13\frac{1}{2}$).

(2) Types A and B are about equally common in the middle period while the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ machine was in use, and occur *se tenant* in this perforation, and both occur perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



Lower right stamp larger than other three.

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ILLUSTRATION XIV.



DIE VI. (89 Pearls).

Straight Hair.

Illustration XV.



Reprint, 1886 (New Die).

Straight Hair.

(3) Type A is distinctly uncommon in the latest printings in bright rose.

(4) Sheets of the latest printings of all, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, consist only of Type B.

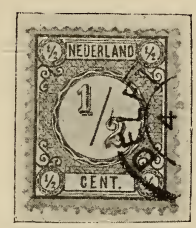
The above facts fully bear out the assumption, and although a complete sheet of Type A, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, has not come to my knowledge, doubtless such did exist, and may exist still, and would weld the one open link in the chain.

Both types are known on the three papers found, viz., coarse wove, medium wove, and thin glazed; and also with each of the perforations used for this issue, viz., $13\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ (with variety $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$), and $12\frac{1}{2}$. Probably the future may show that there were several settings (as in the Unpaids), and it may be, some sheets perforated by the second $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, *i.e.*, machine without the variety $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

The stamps vary a good deal in size in the same type, which variations must be put down to unequal shrinking of the casts taken for preparation of the electrotypes. These variations in size make another point in favour of the electrotypes being made singly, and not in groups of four or more, as there is no regular arrangement on the sheet.

The two types themselves are of different size, Type A being the smaller, and to the best of my knowledge, the largest of Type A are at most not larger than the smallest of Type B. The extremes of size are :—

Fig. 3.



Type A.



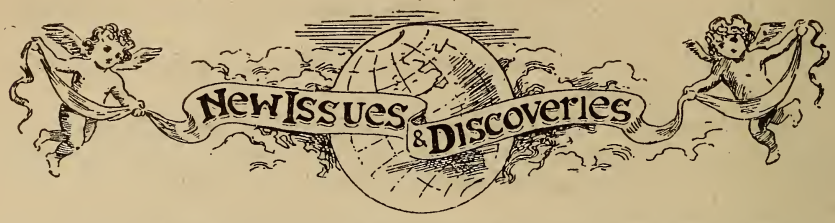
Type B.

$17\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{3}{4}$mm. in Type A; and
$18\frac{3}{4} \times 22\frac{3}{4}$mm. in Type B.

The other chief points of difference in the two types are the fraction stroke and the diameter of the white circular background on which the "$\frac{1}{2}$" stands. Thus, if we tabulate the types :—

	Type A.	Type B.
Average diameters of stamp	18 × 22mm.	$18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$mm.
Fraction stroke	*Thick* $8\frac{1}{4}$—$8\frac{1}{2}$mm.	*Thin* $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9mm.
Diameter of inner white circle	11mm.	$11\frac{1}{2}$mm.

The "c" of cent is too small in all copies. A variety exists with an absurdly small "c," but I do not know in which type, perforation or paper, or where it occurs on the sheet, or if more than once.



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.

Barbados.—Mr. H. L'E. Ewen sends us a commemoration stamp which he thinks may be considered to rank as the handsomest issued this year. We are quite of his opinion; the design will be seen below. The frame is in black, the foliage in the corners tinted green, while the sea and sky are blue, the whole making a very beautiful little picture.



Adhesive.
Wmk. Crown and CA multiple. Perf. 14.
1d. black, blue and green.

Gold Coast.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 6d. with the new watermark.

Adhesive.
Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
6d. lilac and mauve.

Great Britain. Levant Offices.—We illustrate the 1 piastre on 2d., chronicled last month.



India. Patiala.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us that they have the 1r. Service stamps.

Adhesive.
Official stamp.
SERVICE
1r. carmine and green, surcharged PATIALA in black.
STATE

New South Wales.—The *Monthly Journal* gives the following list of recent perforations of the Crown and A watermark stamps; we have listed some before, but others are new to us.

Adhesives.
Wmk. Crown and A.
9d. brown and blue, perf 12½ × 11.
1d. carmine, perf. 11½, 12 compound with 11.
2d. ultramarine, ,, ,,
6d. orange, ,, ,,
10d. violet, ,, ,,
2s. 6d. emerald-green, ,,

Messrs. Bright & Son write us:—"We have received the New South Wales 10d., wmk. Crown and A, perforated 12 × 11, which we do not think has been chronicled."

Queensland.—We are also indebted to the *Monthly Journal* for the information that the four high values are now produced from lithographic stones, the old plates having been worn out.



Adhesives.
Lithographed, Wmk. Crown and Q., perf. 12.
2s. 6d. vermilion.
5s. carmine.
10s. brown.
20s. green.

South Australia.—The 3d. value has now been issued with the new watermark.

Adhesive.
Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12.
3d. olive-green.

Straits Settlements.—We see by a paragraph in *Ewen's Weekly* that the 8c. now appears in ultramarine on white instead of purple on blue as heretofore, also that a new 25 dollar stamp has been issued, thus filling in a necessary space between the two highest values of the set.

Adhesives.
8c. ultramarine on white.
25dl. grey-green on black.

Malay States.—A correspondent at Seremban in a recent letter informed us that the 1c. all green was as yet unissued there. From *Ewen's Weekly* we now chronicle the 3c. all brown.

Adhesive.
Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
3c. brown.

Western Australia.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives a new perforation for the recent Crown and A 9d., 12½.

Adhesive.
Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.
9d. orange.

Foreign Countries.

Austria.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 25h. is the latest comer, with the value in the same colour as the stamp.

Adhesive.
25h. ultramarine.

China.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen an Express Delivery stamp. The design requires such a great deal of description that we prefer to wait and illustrate it later.

Adhesive.
Express Delivery stamp.
10c. dark and light green.

Ecuador.—The *Monthly Journal* states that it has received two values of the small upright fiscals (dated 1901-2) surcharged in black, vertically in an oval, 1c. and 3c.

Adhesives.
1c. in black on 5c. grey-blue.
3c. „ 1s. blue.

German Empire. Levant Offices.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 10p. on 2m. watermarked paper.

Adhesive.
10p. in black on 2m. blue, watermarked.

France.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the following interesting communication on the subject of the latest 10c. stamps:—"The design of the 10c. stamp "of the 'Sower' type has been modified "by the omission of the foreground under "the feet of the female figure, which is "now solid like the background and gives "the sower the appearance of treading on "air. We understand that a limited num- "ber of these stamps were issued and were "obtainable in Paris on one day, when the "old type were again issued, and some "dealers were asking fancy prices for the "re-drawn stamps, which they call 'errors,' "but from enquiries made we find they are "nothing of the kind and that they are the "definitive type and will be again issued as "as soon as the stock of the current type is "exhausted." The first type of the above has received the FM overprint.

Adhesive.
Military Stamp.
10c. carmine, surcharged FM in black.

Indo-China.—The new 35c. value has been added to this set.



Adhesive.
35c. black on yellow.

New Caledonia.—The new value and also the 2cc. Unpaid are added here.

Adhesive.
35c. black on yellow.
Unpaid Letter stamp.
20c. black on yellow.

French Guiana.—*Ewen's Weekly* mentions the 35c. here.

Adhesive.
35c. black on yellow.

Portugal. Azores.--Various Continental papers give particulars of a new set to take the place of the three series for Angra Horta and Ponta Delgada hitherto employed.

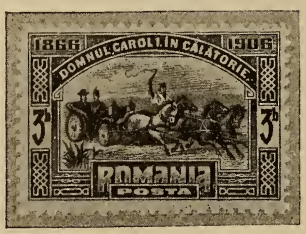
The stamps are of the usual design and are inscribed "Açores" at foot, but have the letter "A" in the right upper corner, "H" in the left lower corner, and "PD" in the right lower corner.

The names, letters and numerals are in red on the 10, 20, 75 and 500r., and in black on the other values.

Adhesives.
1or. green.
2or. violet.
25r. rose.
50r. ultramarine.
75r. brown.
100r. blue on pale blue.
200r. violet on rose.
300r. blue on rose.
500r. black on blue.

Roumania.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us that there are two sets of the latest commemorative issue, some of which

we listed last month. The first set is in the upright type, with portrait, and of these the denominations issued are 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 40b. and 1l.; of the pictorial issue the values are 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 40b. and 1 and 2l., with possibly higher values of 5, 10 and 20l. yet to be issued. We have therefore to chronicle another set, and we illustrate the designs of the 3b. and 2l.





1b. black and bistre.
3b. black and brown.
5b. black and green.
10b. black and carmine.
15b. black and carmine.
40b. black and violet.
1l. black and vermilion.
2l. black and orange.

Notes and News.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

SYLLABUS—SESSION 1906-7.

1906.
Sept. 28.—Paper: Confederate States. N. HEYWOOD.
Oct. 5.—Elementary Discussion: S. Helena. Opened by W. D. BECKTON.
,, 12.—Social Evening and Exhibition, 7.30 to 9.30.
,, 19.—Elementary Discussion: Sierra Leone. Opened by W. W. MUNN.
,, 26.—Display with Notes: Guatemela. J. R. M. ALBRECHT.
Nov. 2.—Elementary Discussion. British Central Africa. Opened by C. H. COOTE.
,, 9.—Display with Notes: Denmark. W. D. BECKTON.
,, 16.—Elementary Discussion: Gambia. Opened by J. S. GEE.
,, 23.—Paper: The Descriptive Notes in a Collection. J. H. ABBOTT.
,, 30.—Elementary Discussion: Lagos. Opened by W. W. MUNN.
Dec. 7.—Display with Notes: New Zealand. L. L. R HAUSBURG.
,, 14.—Elementary Discussion: British East Africa. Opened by G. F. H. GIBSON.

1907.
Jan. 11.—Exhibition of Interesting Stamps without regard to Value. Limited to 12 by each Member.
,, 18.—Elementary Discussion: Zululand. Opened by J. H. ABBOTT.
,, 25.—Paper: The Uses of Philatelic Literature. G. L. CAMPBELL.
Feb. 1.—Elementary Discussion: Gold Coast. Opened by J. H. TAYLOR.
,, 8.—Display with Notes: United States, 1870-1900. W W. MUNN.
,, 15.—Elementary Discussion: Griqualand. Opened by W. D. BECKTON.
,, 22.—Paper: British Levant. I. J. BERNSTEIN.
Mar. 1.—Elementary Discussion: British South Africa. Opened by J. BROOKS.
,, 8.—Display with Notes: Great Britain. J. S. HIGGINS, Junr.
,, 15.—Elementary Discussion: Swazieland. Opened by J. R. M. ALBRECHT.
,, 22.—Paper: Finland. W. D. BECKTON.

Stanley Gibbons Catalogue.

Part I. is now out. It deals, as our readers are aware, with the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies. We do not find anything startlingly new either in the matter or the prices, the latter certainly do not show the same advances as are to be found in Vol. II. issued a short time back. The Fiji Islands, as was expected, and Hong Kong, have been re-written, and in the case of the former considerably amplified. Having regard to the way British Somaliland have been boomed lately, we turned with some interest to the list to find, as we anticipated, that the 1 rupee Queen's Service second issue was omitted. The book throughout is full of succinct and most important and interesting notes, but in some cases we fear succinctness has tended to make the notes either vague or incorrect. For instance, we extract the following out of St. Helena:—

"The 4d. carmine is known with double surcharge, one of each variety of words on the same stamp. Nos. 12 to 16 are all known imperf. and the 1s. is known with double surcharge and also with surcharge omitted, but there is no evidence that any of these varieties were ever issued."

One might construe this last sentence to refer to all the varieties mentioned. It probably only refers to the 1s. stamps, although it would be applicable, we think, to the imperf. varieties, but certainly not to the double surcharged 4d., one of which we know of being used.

Note on the Postage Stamps of China, 1878-1905.

We extract the following from the introduction to the above valuable paper now appearing in *The Philatelic Journal of India*:—

Although China stands as one of the Benjamins in the postal brotherhood as a postage stamp issuing country, from most ancient records it is known there existed a vast, important, and well-organised postal system in China as far back as a century before our Christian era; but that I may not appear as a plagiarist, I would refer the reader to the very explicit and complete Postal Report for the year 1904 (published in 1905 by the Customs Statistical Department), compiled by Mr. T. Piry, the able Postal Secretary, which gives as complete data as it is possible to condense in such a Report, and all important information on the history and working of the official couriers, besides historical notes and a wealth of detailed information on the present Postal Service of China from its infancy, when it was worked as part of the Customs Revenue Department, so very ably formed and directed by Sir Robert Hart, our distinguished Chief.

The earliest record obtainable of stamps being issued in China is a notification in the local newspapers which reads as follows :—

"CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

"*Winter Service.*

"Postage Stamps and copies of Postal Tariff may be obtained on application at the Customs Postal Department.

"(Signed) J. H. HART.

"SHANGHAI, 16th December, 1878."

This winter service was organised by the Tientsin Customs Commissioner, Mr. Detring, in 1876, so as to maintain, with an overland courier service *viâ* Chinkiang, the postal communications with the outer world necessarily interrupted by the port of Tientsin being ice-blocked.

Mr. Detring sent to Shanghai one of his Writers, a Mr. Wu Kuan, who, under the control of the Shanghai Commissioner, supervised the overland courier service to the North. This Department, which was called the Shu Hsin Kuan, or Post Office, was opened on the 24th July, 1878, and started with a staff of 17 men.

The first set of three stamps, 1, 3 and 5 candarins, were engraved on copper by a native artisan and printed at the Customs Statistical Department at Shanghai, and were all, as appears from the records obtainable, forwarded to Tientsin in August, 1878. Anyhow, the first stamps for the Shanghai Office were received from Tientsin on the 23rd November, 1878, in the following quantities :—

5 candarins: 1,000 sheets = 25,000 stamps.
3 ,, 1,000 ,, = 25,000 ,,
1 candarin: 1,000 ,, = 25,000 ,,

This Department grew in importance, and, as may be seen by glancing at the accompanying Catalogue, its development may be judged when hundreds of thousands of stamps of this first set were undoubtedly used for franking mail matter, as stamp collecting was then in its infancy.

Daily the utility of this Department became more apparent, and in 1885 a similarly-designed stamp, but of a smaller size, was issued, extending its usefulness to the Treaty ports.

To honour Her Majesty the Empress Dowager's sixtieth birthday a set of nine new stamps was issued in 1894. The appropriate meaning of the designs of these stamps, made by the late Mr. de Villard, of the Customs Statistical Department, are—

1 *Candarin* (geranium red).—Centre, archaic form of the character *shou* ("longevity"), surrounded by symbol of *wu fu* ("five happiness"), with peony above (a floral emblem of illustriousness).

2 *Candarins* (olive-green).—Dragon centre; hydrangea leaves and fruit of passiflora above (a favourite ornamentation on auspicious occasions).

3 *Candarins* (yellow).—Dragon centre; *p'an-t'ao,* or flat peach, above (this fruit being an emblem of longevity, as it is said to flower and bear fruit for 3,000 years); *pa kua,* or "eight diagrams," at corners.

4 *Candarins* (rose).—Dragon centre, with peony on top.

5 *Candarins* (deep chrome yellow).—Carp in centre (this fish in epistolary language being styled the "messenger fish") surmounted by *jui-chih* plant (emblematic of long life); the *wan-nien-ch'ing* or Chinese immortelle (*rhodea*), beneath.

6 *Candarins* (carmine-brown).—Dragon centre, with the Chinese immortelle above; *pa kua* at the corners.

9 *Candarins* (grey-green).—Centre, same as 1 candarin; rampant dragon on each side, with seal form of characters for "Chinese Postal Service" above.

12 *Candarins* (orange). — Centre, "Chinese Postal Service" in seal characters; rampant dragon on either side, and peony above.

24 *Candarins* (carmine-red).—Centre a junk, with the *p'an-t'ao* above.

These were executed and lithographed, the first lot in Japan and the remaining issues at Shanghai, and were in use up to the 20th March, 1896, when the Chinese Imperial Post Office was officially recognised by Imperial Edict, the postal currency being then changed from taels to dollars, the silver coins actually in use in this Empire.

A new set of 12 stamps were thereupon ordered from designs made in the Customs Statistical Department, and the execution given to a Japanese printing firm in Tokio, but the stamps were not ready for issue till a year later.

In the meanwhile recourse was held to surcharging, and the 1885 and 1894 stamps were made to serve for this purpose. The urgency of the necessity required a large quantity of stamps to be so surcharged, and the work was given to different printing establishments in Shanghai; hence the multiplicity of varieties of types and the errors to be found in this issue, as will be seen in the Catalogue. All that is known is that the surcharges on the Revenue stamps were printed between February and April, 1897, partly (about a half) by the Statistical Department and partly by one (Foreign) commercial printing establishment; of the surcharges on the Jubilee stamps, the principal portion was printed by the Statistical Department between December, 1896, and February, 1897, and the remainder by two (Chinese) commercial printing establishments between February and July, 1897.

The Japanese issue not being found perfect in workmanship, a new set was ordered in 1898 from the well-known stamp printers, Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, of London. The designs for this set were of exactly the same pattern as for its predecessor, but the finish and workmanship were much superior. All the impressions were made on paper supplied by the Statistical Department specially watermarked with a Chinese geomancy sign, known as the *yin-yang*, representing the male and female principles in nature, a sign popular in this Empire and supposed to ward off evil spirits and bring good fortune. This watermarked paper had been in use since the 1885 issue.

On the 26th May, 1899, all the stock of watermarked paper, consisting of some 110 reams, was forwarded to Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, with instructions that after using the same they were to print the stamps on unwatermarked paper. The printers, however, unfortunately did not take the precaution to inform the authorities for which values they used the watermarked paper, and therefore no accurate data are obtainable at time of writing on this important point for philatelists.

The postal authorities, having exhausted the remaining stock of stamps on watermarked paper, are at present continuing the issues on unwatermarked paper.

As to perforations, no hard and fast rule was followed, and any of the three perforating machines then working in the Statistical Department was used to perforate the earlier issues which were printed by the Department.

Before the National Post was recognised by Imperial Edict, and while it was worked by Customs employés, the ports had special Service seals in use for franking the official mails of the Customs or its employés. The seals all differed one from the other, some larger or smaller, some round, and most oblong; but all bore the same inscription, such as "Shanghai Customs—Mail Matter." I have seen three different seals of Tientsin, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow; two of Newchwang, Chefoo, Ningpo, Wenchow, Canton, Wuhu, and Soochow; one each of Inspectorate-General, Amoy, Swatow, Kowloon, Pakhoi, Lappa, Tamsui, Anping, Kiungchow, Kiukiang, Chungking, Ichang, Shasi, Chinkiang, and for the Korean ports, Seoul and Jenchuan.

Before the issue of regular stamps by the Korean Government, Chinese stamps were used; hence specimens of the 1885 issue are to be found with Korean ports cancelling stamps on them.

Rather than quote misleading figures, I have summarised, when exact data could not be found, the total number of stamps issued of one denomination, without distinction of varieties in colours, misprints, and errors of all sorts.

As in the Catalogue, as far as possible, I give other particulars, I deem it not necessary to repeat them in these brief introductory remarks. I therefore will close, hoping that this little Note, incomplete, I frankly confess, as it is, will be the forerunner of more fully detailed particulars, so necessary and interesting to the serious investigator in philately.

It rests with me to thank my several friends who have kindly aided me in lending specimens from their collections and giving me data to compile this work. But specially I must tender my most sincere gratitude to Mr. H. B. Morse, the present Statistical Secretary of the Inspectorate-General of Customs, who has not only placed at my disposal all available data, but who also, in moments of discouragement, kindly urged and encouraged me to finish the task thus begun, when, I frankly acknowledge, I was on the point of giving up the idea, on account of the apparently insurmountable obstacles.

Herts Philatelic Society.

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In presenting my Eighth Annual Report, I am pleased to be able to record the fact that the season terminating in May has been one of continued prosperity as regards the affairs of the Society.

In the course of the session eighteen new members have been elected and during the same period seven have resigned their membership.

The names of several members have been removed under the provisions of the Rules, the net result of losses and gains being that our total membership is about the same as that at the corresponding period of the preceding year.

I trust that a large increase in our ranks may be obtained in the coming season, and I would urge upon all members the desirability of endeavouring to obtain recruits for us by inducing their friends who are interested in philately to join the Society. The progress in our numbers has hitherto been the result of the energy of a small minority of our members. This should not be so. Every single member should make a special effort to nominate at least one of his friends for election. It would introduce new blood and give a splendid fillip to the Society. To aid this endeavour, extra copies of the Report will be forwarded for distribution on application.

Eight General Meetings, ten Committee Meetings, and one Audit have been held during the past season, and the average attendance of members has been thirty-one. This is very satisfactory as compared with last session, and has been regarded favourably by those members who have taken the trouble to prepare papers and to display their collections for the general good of the Society.

In the course of the season displays of stamps, accompanied by descriptive notes, have been given by the following members:—Mr. Reichenheim—"The Unpaid Letter, Newspaper, and FM stamps of France"; Mr. Hausburg—West Australia; Baron Anthony de Worms—Ceylon; Mr. Frentzel—"Rarities of Mexico"; Mr. Bagshawe—Straits Settlements; Mr. Yardley—Tasmania; Mr. Reid—part of his collection of Colonials; and Mr. Sidebotham—General Collection.

Without exception, the exhibits of 1905-6 were such as could not be given by philatelists who did not possess great technical knowledge of the stamps of the countries taken up, combined with exceptional opportunities for amassing such a wealth of detail and such a variety of material. All the exhibitors are members of the Society, and we thank them very much for their courtesy in allowing us to examine their philatelic treasures.

A persual of next season's programme will show an attractive list of displays. I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to introduce new names, and I am pleased to say that nearly every application I have made for an exhibit has met with a willing response. In fact, a difficulty has arisen in making a selection from the wealth of collections offered me.

The Hon. Librarian's Report shows that a considerable number of books have been added to our Library. In this connection I may, I am sure, offer heartiest thanks to our President, who has been good enough to present a copy of nearly every new philatelic publication that has been issued during the past session.

With regard to the General Collection, satisfactory progress has been made, as will be seen from the letters I have received from Messrs. Reichenheim, Cool, and Sidebotham. We have to thank the President, the Vice-President, and Mr. Bagshawe for the gifts of albums; and special mention must be made of donations of stamps from Messrs. Reichenheim, Wm. Brown, Boyes, Kosack, Golodnoff, Reade, Hayman, Neck, Jacoby, Mrs. Young, Capt. Ord, Dr. Webster, and others. May I make a personal request that every member will send me a few specimens (however common) from his store of duplicates for the collection? The only proviso is that all copies should be in first-class condition.

Mr. Cool reports that many additions have been made to the Forgery Collection, which is fast becoming a valuable asset of the Society.

At the Annual Meeting it was resolved:—(*a*) That in case of a vacancy occurring on the Committee from any cause, it should be filled up by ballot at the next General Meeting, notice of such vacancy being put on the Agenda; (*b*) that Committee Meetings be held at 6 p.m., and General Meetings at 6.30 p.m. Both of these resolutions are inserted in the Rules of the Society.

The Executive shows no change, except that Mr. Simpson was elected to fill the vacancy on the Committee, and Mr. Frentzel takes the place of Mr. Morten, who resides at Leeds and cannot attend the meetings regularly.

I cannot refrain from a passing word anent the International Philatelic Exhibition recently held in London with such marked success. The scheme was inaugurated shortly before the conclusion of the season 1904–5, by the appointment of an Executive Committee for the purpose of arranging the necessary details; and this Committee was busily occupied during the whole of the period covered by my Report.

It is universally admitted that the work was admirably carried out, and on behalf of the Society I have much pleasure in tendering our sincere admiration and thanks to the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Oldfield and Hausburg; to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Reichenheim; and to Mr. C. J. Phillips, the moving spirit of the Publica-

tion Sub-Committee. The thanks of all lovers of philately are due to these gentlemen and to the other members of the Executive Committee, who laboured incessantly to render the undertaking the success it undoubtedly proved.

I may add that thirty-two of our members were exhibitors, and I am pleased to be able to report that good success attended their efforts. One gold cup, eight gold, eleven silver, and twelve bronze medals were awarded to members of our Society. Hearty congratulations!

Lastly, I must refer to the Annual Dinner, held at the Café Monico on May 29, when the Judges and Executive Committee of the Exhibition and many distinguished philatelists then in London were entertained as guests of the Society. Full reports of this Dinner appeared in the Philatelic Press a short time ago, and the expectations that it would prove to be *the* event of Exhibition Week were fully realised. The attendance was the largest ever recorded at a Philatelic Dinner, the number who sat down numbering upwards of one hundred and fifty. The Invitation Cards and the Menu Cards were triumphs of the printing art, and copies of them have been applied for as souvenirs from all over the world. The musical programme, under the direction of Mr. Harrison Hill, was a triumphant success, and the other novelties introduced into the Dinner will not easily fade from the minds of those who were fortunate enough to be present. All this is ancient history to the philatelic world, but it is not so well known that the success and originality of the entertainment were entirely due to the energy and liberality of our esteemed President and Vice-President. Had it not been for these gentlemen, our last Annual Dinner would have been run on more or less hackneyed lines, and would not have marked an epoch and showed us how such functions should be carried out. To them we owe our grateful thanks and our sincere acknowledgments for so splendidly upholding the position of the Society on such an important occasion.

In conclusion, I must thank those organs of the Philatelic Press that have been good enough to insert notices of our Meetings.

H. A. Slade, *Hon. Secretary.*

P.S.—Since this Report was written, I learn, with the deepest regret, that death has removed Mr. R. Ehrenbach from among us. As an Hon. Vice-President of some years' standing, he had always taken the greatest interest in the Society, and had ever been ready to place his Philatelic collections and knowledge at our disposal. We sincerely deplore his loss and extend our heartfelt sympathies to those he has left behind.—*R.I.P.*

H. A. S.

August 20th, 1906.

A New English Service Stamp.

Wonders never cease, and one has to go abroad to hear news about one's own country.

According to *Senf's Journal*, lately a new English Service Stamp has been offered by some English dealers on the Continent. This novelty is the red penny English King's head, with the surcharge CA, and high prices are asked. This surcharge is said to mean "Crown Agents."

The circumstance that the specimen we have seen bears a cancellation 3½ years old, staggered us, because, if such a surcharge be genuinely used for franking purposes, we should have heard about it long ago. We applied to a very large firm in London, and they did not know the surcharge.

To clear up this matter we wrote direct to the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, the only source from which to obtain an authentic answer, submitting at the same time a specimen which had been sent to us, and received the following answer:—

> "In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., I have to inform you that the penny stamps overprinted with the initials CA, as to which you ask for information, are not intended for postal purposes, but they are for use in our office, and they are overprinted by us to protect ourselves from fraud.
>
> "The stamps are used for receipts for money paid by us, and for sight drafts in our favour, and the stamp you enclose should not have been used for the letter posted on the 14th of January, 1903."

The Editor of the Journal comments upon this, that these stamps are therefore, firstly, not of official origin; secondly, that their use for franking purposes is contrary to instructions, if not fraudulent; and that, thirdly, the obliteration can only have been done by favour. Hence the curious circumstance, that until the last month or two, such stamps have only been offered on the Continent. They are now finding their way into that excellent channel, the various Exchange Societies, 50 per cent. of whose members never read a philatelic magazine.

New Zealand Again.

New Zealand philatelists are having a high old time. With automatic machines "on trial," Exhibition stickers and commemoration stamps they are having a surfeit of novelties. The latest information to hand, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Sanderson & Moore, of Wellington, is to the effect that another automatic machine was given a trial in the vestibule of the G.P.O., by permission of the authorities. It remained in use for two days, during which 1,440 1d. stamps were sold to the public, imperforated, but with two minute pin holes between

the stamps. It was subsequently put in position again, the stamps being issued perf. 14 same as the ordinary kind. Mr. Moore says he understands the authorities have purchased the machine, but Mr. Sanderson writes at a later date that the last time he saw the man who was in charge of it he was selling strips of unperforated stamps from a roll he had in his pocket.

Without doubt the New Zealand postal authorities are very accommodating.—*The Australian Philatelist.*

The Book of the Month.

Mr. Jex Long, in publishing his excellent Philatelic Index referred to in our Editorial this month, expresses the hope that the book will meet a long-felt want, and bring the philatelic public to a sense of the necessity of regularly subscribing to the various important publications, which are too much neglected by the average philatelist, and of forming a sound, select library of philatelic works.

The want of a good, handy and simple index to such is no doubt a stumbling-block to the satisfactory formation of such a library, and that is what he wishes to remove.

The price of the Index is 4s., and we shall be pleased to forward it to any of our subscribers.

Notes on the Tri-Centennial Stamp.

Stamp collectors have been anticipating with great interest the issue of a stamp of a highly attractive, interesting, and representative character; for it went forth that the designer was an artist of no mean order. The disappointment of the production is the greater because the stamp is neither the one nor the other, and the Administration need not be proud of its "Olive Blossom" issue.

As far as ugliness goes, it certainly surpasses many issues of the same order, besides it bears on its face a mis-statement, namely: "Postage Revenue."

That the Executive should have allowed this to go forth is surprising. Perhaps it was no one's business to look into the matter. The Postmaster must feel sore over it, I imagine.

The question may be asked, and with good reason, Why has a mourning stamp been issued, and in such a clumsy form? The ship does not represent a ship of the "Olive Blossom's" type. It would seem that the crew were in the Blues—judging from the colour of the water and the ship could not reach land, for she is hemmed in by the sea, or perhaps in the blue grotto of Capri.

The landing of the "Olive Blossom," or rather her crew, is not apparent, or perhaps it occurs round the trees. A prize is offered to the successful finder of the spot, and the *error* in the sheet which has escaped the eyes of the Crown Agents.

May I suggest a withdrawal of this stamp and the substitution of another with the inscription in red replacing the word "Revenue" by Postage. The change will have a better effect. Let the present issue be pronounced *errors*. They may bring 10s. or perhaps £1 a-piece, and recoup the revenue for the hash made by the Legislature in so hurriedly assenting to a resolution for more or less £4,000 in respect of the Royal Mail Company's Mail service, without any particulars; and the 20 per cent. additional duty may yet stand a chance of being removed.—*The Barbados Advocate.*

Why Austrian Newspaper Stamps are always Mutilated.

Senf's Ill. Journal is responsible for the following:—

A short time ago I read a notice from the Ministry of Commerce, which throws a clear light on this question. How often has the happy possessor of a Mercury grumbled that the margins of his stamps are small or non-existent. Senf's, in their catalogue, make a special note that a large percentage of these stamps have bad margins on one or two sides.

No doubt most philatelists think this is simply caused by carelessness. Unfortunately this is not so. It is carefully and deliberately done to cheat the revenue. Take, for instance, a sheet of 16 stamps printed in four rows of four stamps. The man who has to frank the papers cuts this sheet, seemingly unintentionally, in such a manner that horizontally as well as vertically he makes five rows instead of four, so that he gets 25 stamps instead of 16. On a sheet of 100 two-heller stamps a newspaper gains in this manner 42 heller, which for a small newspaper will result in a saving of 40-50 kronen daily.

The Austrian Post Office has, however, found this clever dodge out, and refuses to accept any newspapers which are not franked with perfect stamps, so that from now, so far as stamps issued in the future, the above footnote in Senf's will cease to apply.

Unfortunately the new regulations cannot restore the margins to the old Mercuries, fine copies of which are certainly hard to find.

Roumania.

We have a variety which does not seem to be chronicled, viz., 1885 issue, perf. 11½, 3 bani pea-green, printed on both sides. The stamp is used.

Greece.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have the whole set of the 1901 issue imperf.

China.

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* has published the numbers of stamps issued by the Imperial Chinese Post Office during the last twenty years.

1878	1 candarin	206,486
	3 candarins	558,768
	5 ,, ...	239,610
1885	1 candarin	508,667
	3 candarins	850,711
	5 ,, ...	348,161
1894	1 cent	100,077
	2 cents	78,404
	3 ,, ...	188,494
	4 ,, ...	44,659
	5 ,, ...	32,779
	6 ,, ...	54,247
	9 ,, ...	58,523
	12 ,, ...	33,509
	24 ,, ...	34,035
1897	Surcharge on 1885 1 cent.	38,000
	,, ,, 2 cents.	42,000
	,, ,, 5 ,,	56,840
1897	Surcharge on 1894 and fiscal stamp —	
	½ cent	304,047
	1 ,, ...	410,332
	2 cents	859,675
	4 ,, ...	237,267
	5 ,, ...	157,742
	8 ,, ...	71,020
	10 ,, ...	151,308
	30 ,, ...	26,326
	1 dollar	7,249
	5 dollars	5,000
1897	½ cent	481,200
	1 ,, ...	433,200
	2 cents	1,248,000
	4 ,, ...	912,000
	5 ,, ...	3,460,000
	10 ,, ...	380,000
	20 ,, ...	168,000
	30 ,, ...	168,000
	50 ,, ...	360,000
	1 dollar	51,600
	2 dollars	12,930
	5 ,, ...	7,200

Unfortunately, the various surcharges are always put under the heading of the new value. It would be interesting to know how many stamps of each surcharge have been issued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hungarian inland postage on letters is to be increased from 10 to 12 filler, and on postcards from 5 to 6 filler. Most probably the 35 filler value will be changed to 36.

* * *

The initials G. G. which are found on the Nelson commemoratifs of Barbados are those of Mr. G. Goodman, the Advocate-General of the island.

From the 1st of July the French Post Office is issuing stampbooks containing 5 and 10 centimes stamps. They are sold at face value plus 5 centimes for the cost of the book.

* * *

The 8 cents value of British Guiana is no longer required for postage and revenue purposes. The remaining stock of 78,000 will be sold after being advertised, and the die plates will be destroyed.

* * *

The Postal Congress just held in Rome is said to have cost the Italian Government £16,000.

* * *

The remainders of the Turkish stamps are to be sold and the proceeds employed for the building of a railway to the holy places of Islam.

* * *

Brazil is intending to issue a new series of stamps in November. They are being printed by the "American Bank Note Co." of New York.

* * *

The Republic of Cuba has just issued stamps in book form. They contain 12 stamps of 2 centavos and are sold at 25 centavos in two sheets of six.

* * *

During the late postal strike in Paris a good many letters were forwarded without the stamps having been obliterated. Receiving offices generally did the needful, and thus we find current French stamps obliterated London, Frankfort, &c.

* * *

No fewer than 400 sketches have been sent in for the new Norwegian stamps. The first prize of 500 kroner was awarded to Olaf Lauge, the painter, of Stavouger, and the second of 300 kroner to the scenic painter, Rudolf Krogh.

* * *

The Indian Philatelist says that Hongkong stamps are in use in Shanghai, Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Ningpo, and one or two other Chinese towns.

Correspondence.

Holland.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—I am endeavouring to trace the various settings of the ½ cent. value of the 1877 issue of Holland. May I ask any of your readers who happen to have full sheets, or even large blocks of this value, if they would kindly let me see them. If at the same time they could give me any details as to the approximate dates when they were purchased, it would make the work materially easier.—Yours faithfully,

"Ivy Bank," R. F. Chance.
Godalming, Surrey.

THE

Philatelic Record.

OCTOBER, 1906.

Editorial Note.

WE have always held to the opinion that Philatelic Exhibitions are of the greatest service to the pursuit. The ways in which they are likely to prove so have been dealt with in these pages on former occasions; what we are faced with at the present moment is the question:— Has the last one done any good?

The Philatelic Star in the Ascendant.

We say, unhesitatingly, that it has, and that evidences of it are to be seen all around. Let us first of all take the Prospectuses of the Societies for the coming session, which have all been issued now, and commencing with that of the premier Society, and going right down the list to the junior one in point of age, we cannot recall anything approaching such a fine display upon paper before. They are uniformly excellent, the fare to be provided may be described as both solid and diversified, and cannot fail to attract all sections who are at all interested in the study and collection of postage stamps.

It is always a healthy sign when one sees the home societies are active, but this activity is not entirely confined to these shores. *The Australian Philatelist*, each succeeding month, has its pages still further filled by the calls made upon it by the several societies in the Antipodes who have always something of more than passing interest to report, and the talk of a big Exhibition to be held in the States in 1908 points all in the same direction.

Another sign may, we think, be seen in the auctions; these have certainly become too numerous, and in face of the increasing difficulty which recently has become acute of getting good collections for sale, might with advantage all around be much reduced. So far this season not a single noteworthy sale has been held, which indicates surely, that collectors are still collecting and not selling out, which they were so anxious to do four or five years ago. The marked revival of interest in the stamps of Europe is again a healthy sign. Colonials have had a long spell, rather too long to be good; they must ever be popular with many, but a change of government is always a good thing, and the revival of Europeans will tend to strengthen the consummating of interests with collectors on the Continent.

Looking around, philatelists have every reason to feel well satisfied. If we read the planetary signs aright they spell a successful season.

Notable Philatelists.

Chevalier Augusto Cave Bondi.

ELSEWHERE in this number we have congratulated M. le Chevalier Augusto Cave Bondi upon his signal success at the Milan Exhibition, at which he obtained the highest award—the Gold Medal given by the King of Italy. It is, therefore, an additional source of pleasure that he should occupy the position of the Notable Philatelist of the month. In his native country, he has been well-known for some time as a leading philatelist, as was his uncle before him. The Grand Medallist was born at Leghorn on the 23rd of August, 1851, and obtained his diploma as Doctor of Jurisprudence at the University of Pisa (one of the most important in Italy), and the degree of *avocat* at Florence in 1875.

In common with so many other collectors, he commenced to be interested in stamps while at College. This first collection numbered about 3,000, when he decided to make a present of it to his uncle, M. César Cave, who had been for many years a member of the Societé Française de Timbrologie, and whose collection, in spite of the fact that it was very badly arranged, had obtained a certain renown all over Italy. Mr. Cave died in 1899, and left his stamps to three nephews, one of whom is the subject of this interview, who set about re-arranging them. This occupied him three years, during which time he suffered from bad advice, the result being that the collection was of a very unsatisfactory nature, and he found too late that very many good stamps, which were wanting in the collection, had been sold amongst the duplicates, upon terms far too advantageous to the purchasers.

These experiences discouraged Mr. Bondi, who decided to part with everything that was left of the old collection of his uncle. The money which was obtained from time to time from the sale of stamps amounted to a large sum, and was partly employed in the purchase of a charmingly situated villa at Ardenza, close to Leghorn, and a Home was established there capable of accommodating 150 children. This Home was named "César Cave." Another portion was used at the Home in the amelioration of the children of the town of Leghorn; in fact, all which Mr. Cave Bondi received from his stamps was devoted by him to charitable purposes of this kind.

It was in 1892 that he recommenced his collection of stamps. Needless to say the experience which he had so dearly bought now stood him in good stead; it is little wonder that he confined his attention strictly to the stamps of the old Italian States, following once again in his uncle's footsteps. This collection also includes modern Italy and is arranged in twenty-four volumes.

As a valued correspondent truly says:—"Le Grand Prix decerné à cette collection c'est à dire la Médaille d'or offerte par S. M. le Roi d' Italie repose donc maintenant chez une famille qui a compté deja deux personnes dévoués à la Philatelie."

Notable Philatelists.



Chevalier Augusto Cave Bondi.

The Milan Philatelic Exhibition.

THE main object of the promoters of this Exhibition is stated with absolute frankness in the preface to the catalogue—the whole of which, by the way, is in French—to have been "the appreciable raising of the level of philately in Italy," by affording an opportunity for the inspection of some of the leading collections of other countries. How far their efforts were successful may be seen from the description of the chief exhibits which follows. We miss the names of many of the principal English philatelists, more than one of whom would, we venture to think, have had an excellent chance of securing the Grand Prix of the Exhibition—a Gold Medal, presented by the King of Italy, which was awarded to Cavaliere Cave Bondi for his display of Italy and the Italian States.

The Exhibition was held from September 16th to 23rd, in the Palais des Ecoles, Milan, which was placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Municipality; and the interest of the "powers that be" was shown by the gift of the Grand Prix by the King, as already mentioned, and of a Gold Medal by the Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, taken by Herr Ernst Vicenz for his collection of Hamburg, which many of our readers will remember at the recent London Exhibition. The leading spirits were Ing. Leopoldo Rivolta, Prof. G. B. Cresto, Dott. Achillito Chiesa, Capitano A. E. Fiecchi (Secretary), and Paolo Cometta (Treasurer), to whose untiring efforts the success of the Exhibition is undoubtedly due.

Amongst the exhibits, naturally, the Italian States were most in evidence, and there were many other fine stamps shown, but it was most unfortunate that Great Britain and Colonials should be so scantily represented. For some reason also, the Committee went back to the old system of frames, and in many instances the stamps were too far from the visitors' eyes to be clearly visible. We should have thought that the method adopted in London and Manchester had proved so vastly superior to any other that there could be no question as to its use on this occasion. Apart from this, we have no criticism to offer; everything went off most satisfactorily, no fire, no stamps damaged by the action of the light, so the dangers feared by some collectors in this country did not materialise.

The opening ceremony was a very simple one, without any speeches or other formality. On the following day, Mr. Rivolta gave a private luncheon to the Committee, the Judges, and a few ladies, at the Grand Hotel, which was followed by a garden party and reception at the Villa Reale, the hosts being the Municipality of Milan. On Wednesday, the 19th, the Official Dinner took place at the Hotel Corso, about seventy ladies and gentlemen being present. Mr. Rivolta, on behalf of the Committee, thanked all who had contributed to the success of the Exhibition, and Dr. Diena, as President

of the Jury (the other members of which were M. P. Castle, Dr. Achillito Chiesa, P. Cometta, Baron de Reuterskiöld, Maurice Langlois, and William Moser), read the list of awards. Dr. Diena also thanked his fellow members of the Jury, in a humorous speech. He proposed to promote Capitano Fiecchi to the rank of General "for Special War Services," on account of the great battle which he had had to fight, in order to insure the success of the Exhibition. Speaking of Mr. Moser, he expressed the hope that philately will be the gainer for his trip to Japan. He suggested that the Simplon Tunnel had been constructed to make the journey of Baron de Reuterskiöld shorter and more agreeable; and asked M. Castle, after thanking him for his goodness in visiting the Exhibition after such a long absence from home, to convey the kindest regards of the Italian collectors to their fellows in Great Britain. Other speeches were made by Herr Henke (of the firm of E. Stock, Berlin), Herr Navet Koning, and Capitano Fiecchi, who seems to have been the Oldfield-cum-Hausburg of the Exhibition. The latter gentleman repeated what was apparently a matter of universal regret—that the leading exhibits of this country were conspicuous by their absence. No doubt the fact that this Exhibition followed so closely upon the one held in London may, to some extent, account for this, but, on the other hand, the collections were mounted and ready for display without further trouble on the part of the owners, and under these circumstances we feel that our Italian friends have a just cause for complaint. It is unfortunate that the most laudable desire on the part of the promoters of this Exhibition should have been almost entirely unaccomplished so far as this country is concerned.

On Friday, the 21st, a party of about forty had a picnic to Lake Como; and on Sunday, the 23rd, after the close of the Exhibition at five o'clock, a pleasant hour or two was spent at the Hotel Corso on the discussion of matters philatelic.

We have to congratulate the Società Filatelica Lombarda on the undoubted success of the Exhibition, which afforded philatelists the opportunity of spending a very enjoyable week amid such pleasant surroundings.

THE EXHIBITS.

In Class I., "Collections of Italy and States," there were three entries, those of Cav. Cave Bondi, Signor Loli, and Dr. Forti. To the two former, Gold Medals were awarded. In the collection of the former, we noted Papal States: ½ baj., *tête-bêche*, and several half stamps of 1852, used provisionally; Sardinia: a fine range of the early issues, unused, and a pair of the 10c. grey-brown, 20c. and 40c., with inverted heads, all used on the entires, likewise half of the 40c. on part of original, and the 1c. of 1861, error, numeral 2. In Lombardy Venetia, in addition to a series of unused, a feature was made of the forged stamps with genuine cancellations; Modena: a good range of the errors, and no less than eleven used specimens of the 1 lira, including a strip of four and one of three, both on the same piece of the entire, and two specimens of the 80c. Provisional Government on piece; Naples: here, again, attention had been paid to the forgeries made to defraud the Revenue; the Trinacria was present, unused, and three used, and the Cross, a round dozen, one being unused; Parma: a

horizontal and a vertical pair of the 15c., *tête-bêche*, on entires, and an envelope franked with the 80c., and a 20c. of the Provisional Government; Tuscany: a nice range, unused, including two of the 3 lire and four used; and in Sicily, some retouches.

Signor Loli showed stamps on original *only;* Papal States: ½ baj., *tête-bêche*, several half stamps, and the 5 baj. printed on both sides; Sardinia: a fine range of shades of the early issues, and in the 1855 issue, 5c. (pair), 20c. (three), 40c., all with inverted heads, used, and the 10c., 20, 40, and 80 cut in half; Modena: a pretty lot of the errors, and two used 1 lira, one having the scarce Reggio 1859-60 cancellation; Naples: the Trinacria and ten copies of the Cross, including three pairs and half the Cross stamp, used provisionally; Romagna: the ½, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8 baj. cut in half, and a letter franked with a strip of three 2 baj., all cut in half; Tuscany: block of ten 1 quattrino, twelve specimens of the 2 soldi, including a strip of five; and in the Italian Levant we noted the 5c. and 10c., with unaltered corners as in the last exhibit.

Of the two exhibits, we considered that, although each obtained the same award, and were no doubt worthy of the honour, that of Cav. Bondi was unquestionably the best. It is a superb collection of Italian States, and we have to congratulate the owner upon receiving the highest award of the Exhibition, to wit, the Special Gold Medal, the gift of the King of Italy.

Division B of this Class was for Rarities in Italy and States, and Prince Doria Pamphilj was practically the only exhibitor, Mr. Kosack confining his exhibit to an entire sheet (50 stamps) of the 1 scudo Papal States. All the same, the Prince's exhibit was both good and interesting, and well worthy of the award—a Gold Medal. It comprised 74 stamps, including Papal States: ½ baj., *tête-bêche*; Sardinia: 5, 10, and 40c., with inverted head, all used, 1858, 10c., half on entire; Modena: 40c. pale blue, unused; Naples: Trinacria and two copies of the Cross, unused; Sicily: 1859, error, ½gr. blue (Plate II.), and four marked retouches of the 1 gr. (Plate I.); Tuscany: 1859, 9 crazie, unused, and the 3 lire, used; Italy: 1865, 15c., twelve dots without surcharge, and the same with inverted surcharge, the former being unused; Levant: 10c., unused, with two corners only altered, a strip of four 10c., one being the variety with one corner unaltered, and a specimen of the scarce 30c., with corners unaltered.

Division C was for Specialised Collections of a single Italian State, and the renowned collection of Sicily belonging to Dr. Diena fairly dwarfed its competitors. As a matter of fact, the collection was marked *hors concours*, Dr. Diena officiating as one of the Judges. The collection contained entire sheets of the ½ gr. (Plate I.), 1 gr. (Plate III.), 2 gr. (Plates I., II., and III.), 5 gr. (Plate II.), 10 gr. and 20 gr., and portions of sheets of the ½ gr. (Plate II.), 81 stamps; 5 gr. (Plate I.), in carmine, 92 stamps; in pale vermilion, half a sheet; 50 gr., 70 stamps. Of the 1 gr., there was a wholly reconstructed sheet, in two different shades of the plate; in the first state, 92 stamps (12 unused), second state, 92 stamps (30 unused), showing the different retouches, of which several were very marked; 1 gr. (Plate II.), reconstructed sheet (96 unused), in olive-brown, and the same in dark olive-green (58 unused), 1 gr. (Plate III.), in dark olive-green (33 unused); 2 gr.

(Plate I.), bright blue (74 stamps), 2 gr. (Plate III.), in dark blue (56 stamps). Then followed the different values, classified according to the printings comprising the ½ gr. orange, the printing before the retouches, the ½ gr. olive-yellow, 2 gr. outremer, unused, and the 2 gr. dark blue (four unused), 5 gr. pale rose (second printing), and many stamps showing retouches of all values, also a pair, unused, of the 1 gr. (Plate II.), with double impression, and two copies of the 2 gr. printed twice (two shades). The essays and proofs were very complete, and included eighteen essays in relief (1858), set of those of the adopted type, the 5 gr. and 20 gr. having the essay obliteration. Many colour trials of the ½ gr., and a number of different essays which were not adopted, bearing the portrait of Ferdinand II.

Another collection in this Class, that of Signor Rivolta (Lombardy-Venetia), whom we believe was President of the Exhibition, was also marked *hors concours*, and worthy of more than passing notice.

There being only three entries, there was nothing to compete with Comm. Gnecchi, who showed Tuscany, which included, all unused, a block of eight 1 quatt blue paper, 1 soldi, strip of three, 1856, 1 quatt, block of six, and the 3 lira with gum; a number of stamps on entires was also included in the exhibit, and in the following instances the stamps had escaped cancellation:—1 quatt. (two), 1 soldo, 2 crazie on blue. The award to Signor Gnecchi was a Silver Medal, which might have been increased had better taste been displayed in the mounting, and a few cleaned copies been absent.

Division D was devoted to Fiscals. There were two exhibitors, Signor Focacci taking a Silver and Signor Finati a Bronze Medal. In Divisions E (for Special Obliterations) and F (Curiosities, etc.), the entries were all *hors concours*.

Class II.—General Collections.

Eight competitors, but none of the collections were of any great merit; they were general collections in the old sense of the term, and not of the character one sees at Exhibitions in this country, which have been known to run into over thirty volumes. The awards were:—George Hessling, Silver Gilt; Rodolfo Ferrario, Silver; Gustavo Di Luggo and Fred. Mongeri, each a Bronze.

Mrs. Herxheimer (Silver Gilt) showed her well-known collection in a class which seemed to have been made expressly for it, "Collections générales comme à la Div. A, mais pour les émissions parues après 1890."

The absence again of any competition did not in any way affect the result which would, so far as our knowledge goes, have been just the same whoever had entered this very exclusive Division. It was more disappointing to find the competition in the Class for Beginners so weak—only four collections entered, and of these one did not turn up. Much the same thing occurred at the London Exhibition, although the entries there were a little larger, but nothing approaching to what was expected, having regard to the existence of such a go-ahead Society as the Juniors—an advantage which the beginners in Italy cannot claim.

Class III.

This was a very interesting Class, consisting of Special Collections of any Country not in Class I. This meant the world, outside Italy.

The eighteen entries included Great Britain, Tonga, Turkey, Holland, Japan, France, Hamburg, Luxemburg, Spain, Transvaal, Montenegro, Sarawak, and Alsace and Lorraine. Happily for the Judges, one or two of them were starred *(hors concours)*, and others fell much below the high watermark, otherwise "What would the Judges have done?"

Several of the successful exhibits were at the London Exhibition, and consequently fully described by us in the May number of the present volume. Among them were Mr. Moser's Japan *(hors concours)*; Mr. Buck's Turkey (Gold) and Tonga; Baron Lehmann's Holland and Colonies (Gold)—a remarkable jump from the Bronze Medal of London; Mr. Sydney Loder's Great Britain (Gold); Mr. Vicenz's Hamburg (Gold)—the same award as in London, but it was also successful in carrying off the second highest award of the Exhibition in the shape of the Special Gold Medal, placed at the disposal of the Judges by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Mrs. Field's Sarawak.

Amongst those which have not been shown before, or described in this Magazine, was M. Ferréol Welter (Gold), a specialised collection of Alsace and Lorraine, mounted in fifteen albums, and containing 10,000 stamps, 2,144 being on the entires; the obliterations were divided as follows: 1st, French obliterations, 2nd, Provisional, 3rd, Distinctive, 4th, Military, 5th, French Military and various; the collection was extremely interesting and very important from a philatelic-historical point of view. Mr. Boolemann's Transvaal (Silver Gilt), was a collection classified upon the work of the Philatelic Society, London. The issues from 1869-79 were represented by about four hundred stamps, and the seven types of the 1879 surcharge in both black and red were shown. The V.R.I. surcharges were well represented, including a number of the errors and minor varieties. The collection was an interesting one, but in so far as no attempt was made to reconstruct any of the sheets, by no means what a collection of this Colony (?) is capable of.

After mentioning a Silver Gilt awarded to Mr. Hoffmann for essays of fiscals of Switzerland, let us pass on to Mr. Stewart Wilson's Luxemburg (Silver Gilt), a pretty collection, and, as usual, most tastefully mounted. Mr. Maroldt-Thill obtained a similar Medal also for a very interesting collection of Luxemburg, which contained a used specimen of the 1852 issue 10c. in intense black, the same shade as the essay, but upon watermarked paper; 1859, sheet of 30 stamps of the 10c., showing *tête-bêche* (essays?) and entire sheet of 40c.; 1874 issue, local print; 1880 issue, all values in entire sheets, and a fine array of the official surcharges; one volume was devoted to post cards and entires, which appeared to be very complete. Mr. Jules Roussette, France and Colonies (Silver), a small collection comprising 1fr. vermilion (two), 1875, 15c. + 10c., and ten of the *tête-bêche*, the best of them being the 1fr. of 1849. Mr. Isaac Blanco, Spain, Cuba, and Porto Rico (Silver). Mr. Charles Walch, fiscals of Alsace and Lorraine (Bronze), a feature being made of different town cancellations. Mr. Piamonti, Crete.

We have mentioned two of Mr. Buck's exhibits already, both having been shown before, but he had a third exhibit in Montenegro, which was framed upon the high standard one will in future associate with his

countries. It consisted of upwards of 3,000 stamps, all unused, in which the different perforations were worked out, and the same work being devoted to the surcharges, all the minor varieties being annotated. Good philatelic work, and beautifully mounted, the collection, like that of his Tonga, would have received high recognition, except for his taking a Gold Medal in the same Class for Turkey.

Class IV.—Rarities.

The two best exhibits—those of Dr. Chiesa and Baron de Reuterskiöld — were *hors concours*; the issue therefore lay between Mr. Roussette, who took a Silver, and our old friend, Mr. D. M. de Heer, a Bronze.

In the Division for Dealers, Silver Medals were given to Messrs. Gilbert & Köhler, and Mr. Paul Kosack. Among the stamps shown by the latter, were an envelope franked by a block of four Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864 ¼ sch. rouletted, Saxony, 3pf., four on entire, Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, both values on entire, Luxemburg, 1866, 37½c., block of six, France, 1849, 15c., block of four, Wurtemburg, 1873, 70 kr., sheet of six, Oldenburg, 1859, strip of four 3 gr., British Colombia, 1867, 1 dollar, perf. 12½, Bechuanaland Protectorate, the high values, Turks Islands, 1s. prune, Wenden, 1862, rose with reversed background, United States, 1869, 15c., and 1901, 1c., with the centres inverted. Mr. Lemaire showed a choice lot of Trinidad, Chili, and Parma, a block of eleven Greece, Paris print, 10l., unused (proofs?), Brazil, 1843, a vertical pair of the 30c., and a 90c., *se-tenant*, but the exhibit was starred for some reason.

There were other Classes for Philatelic Works, Catalogues, Albums, etc., in which there were a number of exhibits; but, as scarcely any interest attaches to the fact of who were successful, we refrain from publishing the list. These Classes were omitted in London, and we think very wisely so; and we should not be surprised to find that the present will be about the last time we shall see them figure in an International Exhibition of importance.

Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V.

By R. B. Yardley.

(Continued from Page 187).

The 25 Reis.

TWO dies of this value have long been recognised. Although somewhat similar there can be no question that they were independently engraved. Enlarged photographs of specimens of the two types are reproduced in Illustrations XVI. and XVII. Following the order adopted by Mr. Castle and Mr. Marsden in their respective papers in Vols. X. and XII. of the *London Philatelist*, I have called these Die I. and Die II. respectively. It will be observed that the general design of each of the two dies follows closely that of the 25 reis of Dona Maria, but the medallion is narrower, thus allowing more of the network to show at the sides. The most striking differences in the two dies are as follows: (1) in Die I., the lettering of the word "CORREIO" is much larger than in Die II.; (2) in Die I. the pearls do not touch the edge of the oval medallion and are quite separate from one another, while in Die II. the pearls touch one another, and also the edges of the medallion; (3) the shape of the head and its position relatively to the pearls differ in the two dies.

No official information throwing any light on the dates of the respective issues of the stamps has been published, but Mr. Marsden has investigated the question by the examination of numerous specimens on the original envelopes, and found that the dates of the postmarks in the case of Die I. ranged from 23rd February, 1855, to the 12th September, 1855, and while in the case of Die II. they ranged from the 6th September, 1855, to the 1st December, 1855, and he naturally concluded that Die I. was first put to press. It is, of course, possible that Die I. was used concurrently with Die II. and also that replicas of one or both of these dies were prepared and used, but I have not attempted to look for minute differences and flaws which would suggest a reduplication of the dies or either of them.

Presumably these dies were superseded by the dies having the head with curly hair early in the year 1856.

The shades of the stamps of the two dies vary but slightly—being mostly of a dull full blue, but a few specimens are somewhat brighter and lighter; the stamps are generally found on paper of medium thickness, but specimens of Die I. occur on a very thin or pelure paper.

Although these stamps are common in the used condition, unused specimens of Die II. are very scarce, in fact the few specimens which I have come across appeared to have been affixed to letters and escaped obliteration.

The Reprint.

Reprintings of Die I. were made for the series of 1885 or 1890 in a bright blue on the well-known stout intensely white paper. No re-impressions of Die II. have been seen.

The 50 Reis and 100 Reis.

Apparently only one die of each value was used for the issues of these denominations for the reign of Dom Pedro V., though possibly there may have been exact replicas of one or both of the original dies, but no writer has yet indicated the existence of any variation or flaws in the stamps which would point to the reduplication of either of the dies. It may be mentioned, however, that Messrs. Bellars & Davie, in their catalogue of 1864, inadvertently listed the 50 reis and 100 reis with curly hair as well as with straight hair. This was, of course, a mistake, as no specimens with curly hair of the head of the sovereign are known in the two higher values. But there were probably several separate printings, because the alignment of stamps in blocks and pairs indicate the work of the two controlling apparatus of the presses ; moreover, specimens of each value are found on the medium paper as well as on the pelure paper, and with yellow thick gum and also with white shiny gum, and the shades of each value vary slightly. I have in the Preliminary Notes referred to the possibility that some of the specimens in mint condition may be reprints, but as these stamps remained current until 1864, or at any rate 1863, the probability is not so strong as in the cases of the 5 reis and 25 reis curly hair.

(To be continued).

The Postage Stamps of St. Christopher.

By Bertram T. K. Smith.

(Continued from Page 169).

IN 1882 (March 11th) the rates of postage to the neighbouring West Indian Islands were reduced to 2½d. per oz. for letters, ½d. per 2 oz. for printed matter, and 1d. for postcards. As the ½d. stamps could not have arrived until June, it may be that the use of cut 1d. stamps was officially allowed during those months. I have, however, no definite information on this point, and, at all events, the inhabitants had to do without their 1d. postcards till these arrived in June, as will be seen later on.

The 1d. in "deep rose," or "carmine-rose," as the catalogues call it, was chronicled by the *Philatelic Record* in March, 1884. We have seen that the 2½d. blue, chronicled with it, must belong to the 1884, January, consignment, and therefore the new 1d. is assigned to the same date.

According to the London Society's *West Indies*, the "Halfpenny" on half 1d., and the "FOUR PENCE" on 6d. green, provisionals were issued in March, 1885, the former surcharge being applied at the Post Office, while the latter, like the rest of the St. Christopher surcharges, was made at the printing office of *The Advertiser*.

Of the "Halfpenny" surcharge, Mr. W. J. Gardner, in his paper on "The Stamps of St. Christopher," published in the *American Journal of Philately* (1897), wrote :—

> "We see it made generally by bisecting the penny stamp from N.W. corner to the S.E., with the surcharge reading downwards, and parallel with the lines of the cut. Cut this way, we meet, rather scarcely, with the surcharge inverted. Our friend Mr. Luff sends a pair bisected in the opposite direction, and the surcharges reading upwards in the same direction. We see also specimens unbisected, with the surcharge applied in the normal direction."

The same writer suggested that the "FOUR PENCE" provisional was not really issued at the same time as the "Halfpenny," but at an earlier date. He gave as a reason that "it hardly seems probable that such a small supply of the 4d. grey had been sent out as to be exhausted within half a year. Might not the provisional have been issued in the latter part of 1884, owing to the total exhaustion of the 4d. blue CA, and before the grey stamp arrived?" Our list, however, shows that it is precisely the improbable that did happen, for the first supply of the 4d. grey consisted of 5,080 stamps only, that is to say, a quantity which future experience proved to be about a quarter of a year's supply.

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Illustration XVI.



Die I.

Straight Hair.

Illustration XVII.



Die II.

Straight Hair.

Judging from catalogue prices, the minor varieties of the FOUR PENCE, with and without full stop after the "E," appeared with equal frequency on the sheet.

According to the Society's work, the 1886 provisionals, "ONE PENNY" on 6d. and "4d." on 6d., were issued in June of that year. The "4d." is found with and without period, the latter variety being the scarcer. It is also found with the period at some distance from the letter.

The date of "February, 1887," assigned to the 1s. lilac is probably incorrect, as the supply was sent out in August of the previous year. It is said that the first supply was printed in a duller shade than the second.

In May, 1887, the "ONE PENNY" on ½d. provisional appeared. The bar over the original value is ruled with pen and ink, and copies are known without the bar. A discussion as to the genuineness of these "no bar" specimens will be found in Mr. Gardner's paper. He considered them forgeries, but Mr. Luff was of the opposite opinion.

In May, 1888, appeared another "ONE PENNY" provisional, this time on the 2½d. stamp. There are two varieties, one with small surcharge (letters 2mm. high), and the other with large surcharge (letters 3mm. high). Of these Mr. Gardner wrote:—"The first is an excessively rare stamp, only a single sheet of 20, I think I have read somewhere, was supposed to have been made."

There appears to have been a lack of ½d. stamps immediately before the arrival of the November 29th, 1889, supply, and Mr. Gardner records "an envelope addressed from St. Kitts to New York, dated 'De. 2, '89,' without any stamp, but in place of the stamp, and in the N.E. corner of the envelope, a circular hand-stamp enclosing the words 'St. Kitts—Paid.'"

The same writer says:—"In February, 1890, owing to a scarcity of penny stamps, a small supply of that value was borrowed from Antigua. Off the original cover, this provisional can be recognized by the cancelling numerals 'A 12.' I have seen three or four on covers, and the date stamps on all show its use in the month of February."

The 6d. greenish-grey was sent up in March, 1890, and it will be seen that only 500 copies were delivered. I am unable to reconcile this with Mr. Gardner's statement that the remainders included 1,217 of the 6d. greenish-grey. My own impression always was that the remainders contained only the greenish-grey stamp, and none of the old green, but that would only make the discrepancy worse. The most likely solution that occurs to me is that the Leeward Islands remainders may have included stocks prepared for consignment to the Islands but never actually sent out.

At the end of 1890, a provisional ½d. on 1d. was recorded, but proved to be a bogus production.

According to an official statement in the Society's work, no Revenue stamps were ever authorized to pay postage, and they have never been used for that purpose. "Postage and Revenue stamps [Leeward Islands] combined were issued for sale in the Leeward Islands on November 1st, 1890, and all the former issues of Postage and Revenue stamps called in on that date."

I.—Reference List.

Engraved and surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

1870 (April 1st).	*Wmk.*, Crown CC.		
	Perf. 12½.		
	1 penny	rose, lilac-rose.	
	6 pence	green.	
(?)1875.	*Perf. 14.*		
	1 penny	lilac-rose.	
	6 pence	green.	
1879 (Nov. 18th).	2½ pence	red-brown.	
	4 pence	blue.	
	Wmk., Crown CA.		
1882 (June).	½ penny	green.	
	2½ pence	red-brown.	
	4 pence	blue.	
(?)1883.	1 penny	lilac-rose.	
1884 (February).	1 penny	rose.	
	2½ pence	ultramarine.	
(August).	4 pence	grey.	
1885 (March).	"Halfpenny (on half 1d.)...	rose, black surch.	
	"FOUR PENCE" (on 6d.)	green (*wmk.* CC), black surch.	
1866 (June).	"ONE PENNY" (on 6d.)	green („ „) „	
	"4d." (on 6d.)	green („ „) „	
(Sept.)	1 shilling	lilac.	
1887 (May).	"ONE PENNY" (on ½d.)	green, black surch.	
1888 (May).	"ONE PENNY" (on 2½d.)	ultramarine, black sur. Type I.	
	"ONE PENNY" (on 2½d).	ultramarine, black sur. Type II.	
1890 (February).	Antigua 1d. (CA, perf. 14)	rose-red, used provisionally.	
(March).	6 pence	greenish-grey.	

Post Cards.

Consignments.

1879.	November 7th... ...	1,000	1½ penny.
1880.	October 1st	1,040	1½ penny.
1882.	May 19th	1,500	1 penny.
		1,000	1½ penny.
1883.	February 9th	2,030	1 penny.
		1,000	1½ penny.
1886.	March 9th	3,304 ...	1 + 1 penny.
		3,286 ...	1½ + 1½ penny.
1887.	May 16th	1,000	1 penny.
		1,000	1½ penny.
1888.	October 15th	1,536	1 penny.
		1,536	1½ penny.
1890.	March 5th	2,064	1 penny.
		2,064	1½ penny.

Remainders.

2,372	1 penny.
1,628	1½ penny.
2,020	1 penny (reply).
2,058	1½ penny (reply).

Note.

The reason for the issue of 1d. cards in 1882 has been given in my notes on the postage stamps of that date.

Moens records the reply cards as existing with and without accent over the É of RÉPONSE.

According to the London Society's *West Indies*, "in February, 1883, the supply of the 1½d. card was exhausted, and the 1d. was issued temporarily with half a one penny violet-rose, or a halfpenny green adhesive attached to it, until a fresh consignment of 1½d. cards was received from England."

II.—Reference List (Postcards).

Type I. Profile of Queen in octagon.

1879 (Nov. 18th).	1½ penny ...	brown on buff	(121 × 87mm).
1882 (June) ...	1 penny ...	rose on buff	(,, ,,).

Type II. Profile of Queen in circle.

1886 (April).	1 + 1 penny ...	carmine on buff	(139 × 88mm).
	1½ + 1½ penny...	brown on buff	(,, ,,).
1887 (June).	1 penny... ...	carmine on buff	(,, ,,).
	1½ penny ...	brown on buff	(,, ,,).



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.

Bermuda. — Various Continental journals chronicle, we imagine from "specimen" copies, three new values of the Arms type.



Adhesives.

2d. orange and grey.
2½d. blue and brown.
4d. orange-brown and blue.

India.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* states that the overprints on the British Indian stamps for Gwalior, Nabha, Chamba, Patiala, and Jhind, will shortly be printed by means of electrotypes made from first-class new type.

Leeward Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 1d. value is the latest to appear with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1d. lilac and carmine.

Maldive Islands.—The numbers of the recently printed Ceylon stamps for use here are as follows:—

2c.	..	..	2,400.
3c.	..	..	600.
4c.	..	..	1,200.
5c.	..	..	4,800.
15c.	..	..	1,100.
25c.	..	..	1,200.

New Zealand.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that:—"The International Exhibition "Commemoration Stamps will consist of a "series of four. They are from designs "drawn by Mr. L. J. Steele, artist, of "Auckland, and are being engraved by Mr. "W. R. Bock, of Wellington. The ½d. "value will represent the arrival of the "Canoe 'Arawa' from Hawaiki with the "first of the inhabitants; the 1d. value is "illustrative of Maori wit; the 3d. stamp "will depict the landing of Captain Cook at "Poverty Bay; and the 6d. value will "represent the hoisting of the British flag "at Kororareka (Bay of Islands). This "series will be issued simultaneously with "the opening of the Exhibition at Christ-"church on November 1st."

The *Monthly Journal* lists the current 1d., perforated 14, surcharged for official use.



Adhesive.
Official stamp.

1d. carmine. Surcharged "O.P.S.O." in rose.

Northern Nigeria. — *Ewen's Weekly* points out that the new edition of Stanley Gibbons' catalogue adds a high value to the set for this colony which has hitherto been unknown.

Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
£25 green and red.

Southern Nigeria.—We notice in a recent auction catalogue a specimen of the ½d. green and black of 1901, *imperforate*, but we should imagine it is an unissued variety.

Straits Settlements. Malay States. —Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us that he has now received the 1c. green and 3c. brown, recently chronicled.

Victoria.—A Melbourne correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* informs them that the 5d. is now watermarked Crown and A.

Adhesive.

5d. brown. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12 × 12½.

Western Australia.—The latest value on the new paper is the 4d.

Adhesive.

4d. brown. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.

Foreign Countries.

Abyssinia.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of the latest surcharges. The stamps are overprinted with Amharic characters at the top, and the new value in figures over the value tablet.

Adhesives.

05 in black on ½g. green.
10 ,, ½g. salmon.
20 ,, 1g. blue.
40 ,, 2g. brown.
80 ,, 4g. claret.
1.60 ,, 8g. lilac.
3.20 ,, 16g. black.

Austria. Offices in Crete. — The 10h. all rose has now been overprinted for use here.

Adhesive.

10h. rose. Surcharged in black.

Bosnia.—The *Monthly Journal* is informed that the issue of a complete set of Pictorial stamps is to take place on the 1st of next month. Each stamp shows a different picture, and they are reported to be beautifully designed and executed. The values are as follows:—

Adhesives.

1h. black.
2h. violet.
3h. olive-yellow.
5h. dark green.
6h. orange-brown.
10h. carmine.
20h. dark brown.
25h. deep blue.
30h. green.
35h. blue-black.
40h. orange.
45h. orange-red.
50h. purple.
1k. lake-red.
2k. bronze-green.
5k. grey-blue.

Brazil.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of two new Commemorative stamps. They are feeble productions, lithographed on white wove paper, perf. 11 × 11½.

Adhesives.

100r. carmine.
200r. blue.

Dominican Republic.—Some months ago we were informed that a new issue was in preparation, as the appearance of the current set was much disliked. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. now send us specimens of the new-comers. This time the frames are in colour and the centres in grey-black; the design is as before.



Adhesives.

½c. black and green.
1c. ,, carmine.
2c. ,, red-brown.
5c. ,, blue.
10c. ,, lilac.
20c. ,, olive.
50c. ,, brown.
1p. ,, violet.

Ecuador.—We hear that there are two more new provisionals, besides those listed last month, a 1c. on 20c. and 1c. on 1s.

Adhesives.

1c. on 20c. grey.
1c. on 1s. blue.

German Empire.—To Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., and *Ewen's Weekly*, we are indebted for two more items as below:—

Offices in the Levant.

Adhesive.

1p. on 20pf. ultramarine. Watermarked.

Offices in Morocco.

10c. on 10pf. carmine. Watermarked.

Hayti. — The *Monthly Journal* has the following: — "We have received a new "series of stamps, dated '1906,' in various "interesting designs. . . The 1c. and "50c. are in the same type, with the arms "of Hayti; while the 2c., 5c., and 20c. are "of the type with portrait of President "Nord-Alexis; the other values bear differ-"ent pictures. . . We have also another "small series, for inland use, with values "in 'centimes de gourde' . . . The 1c. "and 3c. are of the design with the portrait "of the President, and the 2c. and 7c. of "that with the arms." We list all below, and hope to illustrate later.

Adhesives.

1c. yellow-green.
2c. vermilion.
3c. brown.
4c. carmine.
5c. deep blue.
7c. steel-grey.
8c. deep rose.
10c. orange.
15c. olive-green.
20c. grey-blue.
50c. orange-red.
1p. claret.

For Inland Use.

1c. de g. blue.
2c. ,, yellow.
3c. ,, grey.
7c. ,, green.

Hungary. — We have to add several values to the set, perforated 15, recently listed.

Adhesives.

6f. olive.
10f. rose.
25f. blue.
1k. red-brown.

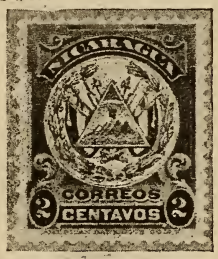
Japan.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that two of the low values are changed in colour.

Adhesives.

1½s. violet.
3s. dark carmine.

Nicaragua.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two new provisionals. These were formed by overprinting the 2c. and 6c. of the current issue vertically downwards "Vale 20c." and "Vale 50c.," respectively.

The *Monthly Journal* also lists several new varieties as below:—



Adhesives.

20c. in black on 2c. carmine.
50c. in red on 6c. grey.
20c. in black on 5c. blue.
1c. green. Surcharged "Cabo" diagonally.
2c. carmine. ,, ,,
3c. purple. ,, ,,
4c. vermilion. ,, ,,
5c. blue. ,, ,,
10c. yellow-brown. ,, ,,
1c. green. ,, ,, inverted.
2c. carmine. ,, ,, ,,
5c. blue. ,, ,, ,,

Portugal. AZORES.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have two values additional to the set chronicled last month.

Adhesives.

2½r. grey.
5r. red.

Roumania.—*Ewen's Weekly* has particulars of yet another set of "Bine-facere" stamps. They show two angels in the centre, with the inscription, "Gloria autem et honor et pax omni operanti bonum."

Adhesives.

3b. brown, bistre and azure.
10b. carmine, ,,
15b. violet, ,,

Salvador.—Four more values of the Official set have now been issued.

Adhesives.
Official stamps.

1c. black and green.
3c. ,, vellow.
5c. ,, blue.
24c. ,, carmine.

Switzerland. — The watermarked set now consists of the 5c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 50c., 1fr., and 3frs. Several of these we have not specified before.

Adhesives.

5c. green. Wmk. Cross.
10c. red. ,,
3fr. brown. ,,

United States. PHILLIPINES.—Mr. C. E. Howard, of Bombay, sends us some of the "O.B." surcharges recently listed; two that we mention below were not in our last list.

Adhesives.

2c. carmine. Surcharged "O.B." in violet.
13c. purple. ,, ,,

Wurtemberg.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the undermentioned:—

Adhesives.
Official stamps.

2pf. grey. Wmk. Cross and rings.
5pf. green. ,, ,,
20pf. blue. ,, ,,

Notes and News.

An Ancient Privilege.

The Princes of Thurn and Taxis were for centuries the head of the Posts in that portion of Germany, and took all the postal revenue derived therefrom, the total each year being very considerable. On the unification of the different States the rights of the princes were purchased, but one of the terms of the arrangement was that they should continue to enjoy the privilege of free postage.

This right has now been taken away under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. It appears some building alterations are being carried on at one of the palaces, and advantage has been taken of sending the necessary materials by post instead of by rail.

Queensland.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* says that the two types of lettering of "Queensland" on that State's 9d. stamps are equally common. They may be singly, but are very scarce in pairs, for the reasons given in our July issue, page 130. There are only three of the small lettering on the sheet with large letters.

Mr. Appleby writes that those on sale at the G.P.O., Brisbane, now are all the small lettering, except that one stamp on the sheet, in the second row from the bottom, is in large letters. The whole affair is a curious mix up, but the stamps to be of any special value, must show both types undetached.—*The Australian Philatelist.*

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The opening meeting of the Sixteenth Session was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, September 28th.

The Hon. Secretary reported that 16 exhibitors had sent 44 exhibits to the London Exhibition, and had obtained five Gold, six Silver, and five Bronze Medals.

Mr. H. P. Mellor was elected an Ordinary, and Miss Bontflower and Mr. Ernest Leese Corresponding Members, and the resignations of Mr. F. H. Bazley and Mr. Stagg were accepted with regret.

Mr. Reichenheim presented to the Society a handsomely-bound volume containing copies of all the printed matter connected with the London Exhibition, and a hearty vote of thanks was given to him for his kindness.

Mr. Nathan Heywood read a paper on the Confederate States, illustrating it with a collection of the stamps, many being on the original envelopes.

The subject of the Elementary Discussion on the following Friday was St. Helena, opened by Mr. Beckton, whose fine display afforded an ample field for enquiries and discussion.

The 245th meeting on Friday, October 12th, was in the form of a Social Evening and Exhibition for members and their lady and gentlemen friends. Several of the exhibits which gained medals in London were on view, and the stamps shown included Servia (Mr. Abbott), Guatemala (Mr. Albrecht), Cape of Good Hope (Mr. Beckton), Great Britain used in Malta (Mr. Bernstein), Roumania (Mr. Coote and Mr. Duerst), Dominica and Falkland Islands (Mr. Gee), Gibraltar (Mr. Gibson), France and Monaco (Mr. Grunewald), Confederate States (Mr. Heywood), Great Britain (Mr. J. S. Higgins, junr.), Mafeking (Mr. Eliot Levy), United States (Mr. Munn), Cyprus (Mr. North), and Antigua (Mr. Taylor).

Major Davies was elected an Ordinary Member, and Dr. Marx and Mr. R. H. Murray Corresponding Members of the Society.

The Work of Messrs. Thomas De la Rue & Co.

We have received from the Philatelic Society of India a reprint in book form of the articles by Mr. E. W. Wetherell on the work of the chief stamp manufacturers of the world which recently appeared in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. It deals with the printings of the firm from its own and Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and other plates, as well as the perforations, watermarks, and papers up to June, 1905, in which month Messrs. De la Rue celebrated their Jubilee as stamp manufacturers. It forms a valuable book of reference, and may be had from Messrs. Higginbotham, of Madras, at a cost of 6s.

British Guiana.

Referring to the note last month, Mr. Ferguson, of Georgetown, informs us that the Government of the Colony have acted on one of the suggestions contained in the letter of the Secretary of the local Society addressed to the Government in reference to the proposed sale of the 8c. stamps in London, viz., the one that the short period during which they were advertised for sale at the Post Offices should be extended to three months to afford an opportunity for local dealers and collectors to satisfy their requirements. The other suggestion, that the remainders should be destroyed in the Colony is not to be acted upon, and therefore after the period of three months have elapsed the remainders will be sold by tender in London. It is pleasing to hear of the proceedings of the British Guiana Society, and we only regret their representations on the matter have not been accepted by the Government in their entirety.

The same correspondent also informs us that all the stamps of the Colony are now being printed in sheets of 120, in two panes of 60 each. We are not certain, but should think the sheets to which he refers are Post Office sheets; it is much more likely that the stamps are printed in sheets of 240, in four panes of 60 each, and then cut in half before being delivered to the Post Offices for sale.

Le Journal des Philatelistes says that the remainders, 78,000 in number, of the 8 cents violet and rose recently withdrawn, have been sent to London to be sold for the benefit of the Colony.

A Warning.

We take the following paragraph out of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* relating to a matter which has been common knowledge in London for some weeks. We were told in confidence the names of the parties, and doubtless others have been told as well. It is sufficient, however, to put collectors upon their guard, and not the first time they have been warned about overprinted British stamps :—

"Philatelists must be on their guard against forgeries of the Crown Agents' overprint on British Stamps, 'C.A.' And hereby hangs a tale. A gentleman, who had secured a specimen of the new official, was invited to let another gentleman have it on approval, as 'he thought he could find a customer for it at a good price.' Nothing happened for a month, at the end of which time the specimen was returned, accompanied by a note informing the owner that no sale had been effected, and further stating that the gentleman who had borrowed the stamp was now in a position to supply an unused block of four!"

The London Philatelic Society.

President: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

Hon. Secretary: J. A. Tilleard, 10, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Meetings: 4, Southampton Row, W. First and third Thursdays, at 7 p.m.

Annual Subscription: Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON 1906-7.

An evening has been set apart for the discussion of the Reference List of the stamps of New South Wales for the forthcoming work on these stamps. It is desirable that as many members as possible should attend and bring their collections, in order to make the list as complete and accurate as possible. Uncatalogued varieties especially should be brought, or sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Society.

1906.
Oct. 18.—"A Note on the Royal Proclamations concerning the Post Office." The Right Hon. The EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. (Vice-President).
Nov. 1.—"The Types of the 2s. (1854-64) of Victoria," with Display and Lantern Show. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
,, 15.—Display of portion of Collection. ROBERT M. REID.
Dec. 6.—"Switzerland": Display, with Notes. Col. J. BONHOTE.
,, 20.—Discussion on Reference List of New South Wales.
1907.
Jan. 3.—"Danish West Indies": Paper and Display. T. W. HALL.
,, 17.—"Canada": Display, with Notes. M. H. HORSLEY.
Feb. 7.—"Denmark": Display, with Notes. W. DORNING BECKTON.
,, 21.—"Ionian Islands": Paper and Display. E. D. BACON.
Mar. 7.—"The best method of Illustrating Papers read before the Society," with Discussion. H. R. OLDFIELD.
,, 21.—Display of a portion of Collection. H.R.H. The PRESIDENT.
April 4.—"Spain": Display. H. J. DUVEEN.
,, 18.—Display of portion of Collection. J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.
May 2.—"What should be the Catalogue Limitation in Minor Varieties?" with Discussion. E. J. NANKIVELL.
,, 16.—Display, with Notes. M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (Hon. Vice-President).
June 6.—Annual General Meeting.

At the invitation of the Vice-President, the first meeting will be held at 2, Cavendish Square, at 7 p.m. All the other meetings will be held at 4, Southampton Row, at 7 p.m. *punctually*, instead of 7.45 p.m. as formerly.

It should be noted that the meetings take place on *Thursdays*.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG,
Hon. Secretary, "Programme Committee."

South Australia.

The *Australian Philatelist* states that the 3d. and 1s. wmk. Crown A have been temporarily withdrawn from use owing to the discovery that the stock of those values on Crown SA paper had not been exhausted.

The Hetley Collection to be Sold.

No sooner have I noted the absence of any big collection from the opening auction catalogues of the season than I receive the news that the magnificent collection formed by Dr. and Mrs. Hetley, of Norwood, is to be sold by Messrs. Glendining & Co.

I hear that the collection catalogues up to over £10,000. It is housed in thirty volumes, mostly Stanley Gibbons large Philatelic Albums, and has been the work of thirty years.

A speciality has been made of British Colonies, Japan, Roumania, and various other countries. It is the most important collection that has come into the auctions for some years.

The collection will occupy several sales, the first being about November 17th next. Catalogues may be had from the auctioneers, Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W.

Dr. Hetley is a busy medical practitioner of Upper Norwood, and was, until recently, a member of the Philatelic Society of London. He attended the meetings occasionally, but always declared that Mrs. Hetley was the real collector, and that he knew very little; but when we fell to discussing the papers read, Dr. Hetley's remarks always indicated a pretty shrewd idea of the matter in hand.—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly.*

Brazil.

Le Journal des Philatelistes announces that a change is to be made in the design of the stamps of this country. The American Bank Note Coy. of New York have been entrusted with the preparation of the new issue, which are to bear the portrait of the President. Some of the new stamps are to portray members of the Provisional Government and others those of old Presidents. The new stamps are expected to be issued on the 15th of November next.

Herts Philatelic Society.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR 1906-1907.

1906.
Tuesday, Oct. 16.—Display: Colonials. ROBT. REID.
,, Nov. 20.—Display with Notes: New South Wales. HARVEY CLARKE.
,, ,, ?—Smoking Concert (musical programme arranged by HARRISON HILL).
,, Dec. 11.—Display: West Indies. Sir WILLIAM AVERY, Bart.
1907.
Tuesday, Jan. 15.—Display: Cyprus. J. C. NORTH.
,, Feb. 19.—Display, with Notes: Fiji. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.
,, March 19.—Display: Mauritius. H. J. DUVEEN.
,, April 16.—Display: Roumania. G. B. DUERST.
,, May ?—Annual Dinner.
,, May 21.—Annual Meeting.

Great Britain. Perf. × Roulette.

Mr. H. S. Hodson writes to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* :—

"I have lately come across a very curious variety in English stamps which I do not remember having seen chronicled before. This consists of a penny red stamp, wmk. Small Crown, die I., perf. 16 on three sides, and *rouletted* about five on the left vertical side.

"I myself possess a fine copy with margin attached on the rouletted side, on complete entire bearing the postmark 'Manchester, Fe 7th 1855.' The stamp is lettered 'L.-A.' A dealer in London has shown me a similar copy lettered 'F-A' on entire, bearing a London postmark and dated Feb. 8th, 1855. The same dealer also possesses a copy lettered 'N-A' off the entire (postmark indistinguishable), and a well-known Birmingham dealer has a copy lettered QA and postmarked 700 (Sheffield).

"In all these four copies the rouletting was identical and in every case the stamps were slightly out of centre, proving that whatever number of sheets was so treated they were all perforated at the same time.

"This variety must not be confused with the 'double perf. resembling a roulette' variety, and it is unlikely that the stamps were thus rouletted by a private individual, as each of the four specimens known bear a different postmark. It is interesting to note that both copies on the entire were used within a day of each other. Any further light upon the subject would be welcome."

The Expert Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, no doubt would be able to shed the further light sought for.

Junior Philatelic Society: Manchester Branch.

The eighth meeting, the first of the session, was held at the Y.M.C.A. on September 20th. Thirty-six members were present and Mr. Bernstein presided. The President having addressed the meeting, the following gentlemen were elected members, Messrs. F. J. Beazley, Hudson, A. G. Pearson, J. T. Tweedale, W. H. Woods, and Dr. Floyd. The President then proposed a vote of thanks to the Editors who had kindly sent their papers to the library. This was seconded by Mr. R. Loewenhaupt and carried unanimously. Mr. Gee gave display with notes of the stamps of the Falkland Islands and Dominica. He mentioned that previous to the first issue of the Falkland Islands, the postage on letters was prepaid in cash and the letters were then franked with an obliteration denoting that the postage had been paid. Stamps were first issued on June 19th, 1878, the following being the values, 1d., 6d., 1s. In 1879 the foreign rate was reduced to 4d., which necesitated the issue of a stamp of that value, this was issued in September of that year. Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., were the printers of the stamps until 1884, when Messrs. De La Rue & Co. took over the contract.

The ninth ordinary meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A. on October 4th. There were about forty members present, and Mr. Bernstein presided. Messrs. D. A. Berry, J. E. Lea, W. A. Nixon, and F. W. Way were elected members. Mr. W. D. Beckton gave a lantern lecture on various interesting stamps and forgeries, concluding with a classical description of the design of the Sydney Views.

The President reminded the members that they were specially invited to the next meeting of the Manchester Society, at which an Exhibition was being held of the collections successful in gaining awards at the recent London Exhibition.

The following is the Syllabus for the coming Session :—

1906.

Sep. 20.—6.0, Bourse; 7.15, Presidential Address; Paper and Display, "Dominica and Falkland Isles," J. S. Gee.

Oct. 4.—6.0, Bourse; 7.30, Lantern Lecture, W. D. Beckton.

,, 12 (Friday).—Exhibition by Manchester Philatelic Society at the Grand Hotel. Juniors invited.

,, 18.—6.0, Bourse; 7.30, Paper and Display, "Entires," G. F. H. Gibson.

Nov. 1.—6.0, Bourse; 7.30, "English Stamps used abroad," I. J. Bernstein; 8.15, Reading, "Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope," E. Tamsen.

,, 15.—6.0, Bourse; 7.30, "Types of Stamps," Nathan Heywood; 8.0, "Servia," F. W. Atack, Junr.

Dec. 6.—6.0, Bourse; 7.30, "The War Issues of Peru," G. Lionel Campbell; 8.0, Reading, "The British Consular Mail, Madagascar."

,, 20.—7.0, Social Evening.

1907.

Jan. 3.—6.0, Bourse; 7.30, Competitive Display; 8.0, Display with Notes, "Bulgaria," M. F. Ascough.

,, 11 (Friday).—8.0, Meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society, at the Grand Hotel; Exhibition of Interesting Stamps, Juniors are invited.

,, 12 (Saturday).—7.30, Lantern Lecture, F. J. Melville.

Feb. 7.—6.0, Bourse; 7.30, Display with Notes, "Deccan," Jno. G. Horner; 8.0, Display with Notes, "Belgium," W. W. Munn.

,, 21.—6.0, Bourse; 7.30, "Great Britain," Jno. S. Higgins, Junr.; 8.15, Reading, "Our Philatelic Journals, and the Men that run them," E. J. Nankivell.

Mar. 7.—6.0, Bourse; 7.30, "The Mulready Envelopes," J. R. M. Albrecht; 8.15, Display with Notes, "Hawaii," Jas. Taylor.

,, 21.—6.0, Bourse; 7.15, Auction, J. J. Darlow, Esq., Auctioneer; 8.15, Display with Notes, "Newfoundland," W. Ward.

Apr. 4.—6.0, Bourse; 7.30, Display with Notes, "Roman States," C. H. Coote; 8.0, Display with Notes, "Italy," Leslie H. Atkinson.

,, 18.—6.0, Bourse; 7.30, "On the Arrangement of a Collection," J. K. Sidebottom; 8.15, Display with Notes, "Zululand," G. Ramsbottom.

May 1.—6.0, Bourse; 7.0, Annual Meeting; 8.0, Election of Officers.

July .—Annual Pic-nic, date to be announced.

Commemorative Stamps.

The *Echo de la Timbrologie* publishes the following list of Commemorative Stamps, issued up to June, 1906 :—

1891. Hong Kong. Foundation of Hong Kong, 1841.
Roumania. Jubilee of Charles I.
1892. Argentina. Discovery of America.
Venezuela. „ „
1893. United States. „ „
Montenegro. Introduction of Printing in Montenegro, 1493.
Porto Rico. Landing of Columbus, 1493.
Shanghai. Foundation of Shanghai, 1843.
1894. Portugal. Birth of Henry the Navigator, 1394.
Japan. Silver Wedding of the Mikado.
San Marino. Opening of the Legislative Palace.
Belgium. Exhibition of Antwerp.
1895. Portugal. Birth of Saint Antony of Padua, 1195.
Transvaal. Penny Post.
1896. Venezuela. In memory of General Miranda, 1811.
Ecuador. Revolution in Ecuador, 1845.
Belgium. Exhibition in Brussels.
Bulgaria. Baptism of Prince Boris.
Greece. Olympian Games.
Japan. In memory of War with China.
Uruguay. Unveiling of Statue to Jonquim Juarez.
1897. Newfoundland. Discovery of Newfoundland, 1497.
Montenegro Beginning of Dynasty, 1697.
Barbados. Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
British Guiana. „ „ „
Canada. „ „ „
Leeward Islands. „ „ „
Mauritius. „ „ „
1898. Grenada. Discovery of Grenada, 1498.
Trinidad. Landing of Columbus in Trinidad, 1498.
Portugal and Colonies. Discovery of Sea Route to India by Vaseo de Ganen, 1498.
Canada. Penny Post.
Peru. Opening of New Post Office in Lima.
United States. Exhibition in Omaha.
1899. Mauritius. Birth of De la Bourdonnais, 1699.
1900. Brazil. Discovery of Brazil, 1500.
Switzerland. Beginning of U.P.U., 1874.
Japan. Marriage of Heir to the Throne.
New Zealand. Boer War.
Queensland. „ „
Victoria. „ „
1901. Bulgaria. Revolution in Bulgaria, 1876.
Peru. Centenary (20th Century).
United States. Exhibition in Buffalo.
1902. Dominica. Discovery of St. Domingo, 1502.
St. Lucia. Discovery of St. Lucia, 1502.
Argentina. Opening of the Harbour of Rosario.
Corea. Jubilee of the Emperor of Corea.
Roumania. Opening of New Post Office in Bucarest.
1903. New Caledonia. Foundation of the Colony, 1853.
Bulgaria. Battle in Schipka Pass, 1878.
1904. Hayti. Declaration of Independence, 1804.
United States. Exhibition in St. Louis.
Uruguay. Celebrating Peace.
1905. Spain. Jubilee of Spain (Don Quixote), 1605.
1906. Barbados. Death of Nelson, 1805.
Würtemberg. Centenary of Kingdom, 1806.
Montenegro. Constitution of Montenegro.
Greece. Olympian Games.

This list is not complete, but it conveys a very good idea of the numbers of stamps issued which are wholly unnecessary for postal purposes; but alas, in too many instances, absolutely necessary for the exchequer of the country issuing them.

Rarities at Glendining's.

A number of curious and rare postage stamps will attract collectors to Messrs. Glendining's rooms at the end of the month. They include that extreme rarity the fourpenny stamp of Western Australia, which has the central design of the swan inverted, a copy of which elicited a bid of £400 last season.

An example of that rare philatelic specimen a two-sided Mexican stamp, both the obverse and reverse of which represent a distinct stamp, will also be offered for sale, while among other rarities are a Hawaiian stamp, valued at £100, and a British stamp with the "Govt. Parcels" surcharge inverted, which, it is believed, will realise nearly £50.—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly.*

Luxemburg.

It appears that a group of Luxemburg philatelists (?) have acquired the plates of the stamps of the 1852 issue of that country together with a quantity of the paper watermarked with the letter W which was used for printing the stamps at the time of their issue.

It is the object of the syndicate to issue reprints. Reprints produced under such circumstances must of necessity be extremely dangerous, although the difficulty of printing from plates which have remained so long in disuse may militate somewhat against the chances of the production of exact facsimiles of the genuine stamps, and experts will not be deceived. We suppose that putting upon the stamps some distinguishing mark is too much to hope for.

Automatic Machines.

The United States Consul at Bremen reports that an engineer of Frankfort has invented an automatic postage stamp selling machine which not only sells the stamps but sticks them on the letter. It is claimed for the machine that it is impossible to rob it. As the German Government Post Office has for some time past been seeking a satisfactory stamp selling automatic machine, the patent is being subjected to a series of trials with a view to its adoption.—*The Westminster Gazette.*

Sudan (358 H 368).

A correspondent telegraphs *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* from Cairo, under date of October 7th, 1906, that the remainders of the Army Official stamps, withdrawn from use January 1st, 1906, have now been destroyed. They were all of the value of 1m. and probably numbered about 30,000 specimens. Nearly all the rarer varieties were, however, first secured for the Colonial Stamp Market by friends, so that the bonfire was only a half-hearted one at the best.

South Australia.

We are indebted to Mr. J. H. Welfare, Hon. Secretary Philatelic Society of South Australia, for interesting information regarding the stamps of that State, from which we glean the following:—The 1d. and 2d. stamps are now printed from new electros; they were first issued about the beginning of last month. The New South Wales method of numbering the sheets when being printed has been adopted in the Adelaide office; a pane of 60 stamps sent us shows the sheet number in black, and the printer's number and the value in red. The same system has been adopted for the long stamps, but the numbers will only appear on alternate sheets, as they are really twice the size when printed, and are cut in two before being issued to the public. This is also similar to the New South Wales practice.

The paper of the stamps sent us is without the marginal error in watermark "Austrlaia," and Mr. Welfare assumes that that paper is either exhausted or has been withdrawn, as no stamps are now issued upon it. He also sent us a strip of eight 1d. from the worn electro, purchased 21-6-'06, showing that the error is absent, and another strip showing the marginal error. Both these strips show the worn condition of the old printing.

The 1d. stamps printed from the new electro are quite a distinct shade from the former, but, excepting that on the 2d. the impressions are sharper, they are similar to their predecessors.

It would appear that the new electro of the 2d. is the fourth of its kind. Recently No. 3, on which all the violets and some of the orange-reds have been printed, gave out, and the printer had to fall back upon the old discarded plate No. 2 (upon which all the earlier orange-reds were printed). The stamps printed from this old plate present in most cases a rough, blurred appearance.

A block of six 3d. long stamps, received from the same gentleman, are on Crown and A paper, perf. 12 (single cutter); the word "postage" is in thick letters for the first time. They were issued on the 26th June. This issue indicates that it is not intended to place on sale any more stamps on Crown and S.A. watermark paper, as it was known that printings of the 3d. and 4d. values with "postage" in thick letters on S.A. paper were made some time ago, but they are evidently not to be issued. The 4d. may now be expected on Commonwealth paper at any time.

It would also appear, from a subsequent letter sent by Mr. Welfare, that the issue of 3d. and 1s. stamps on Crown and A paper has been temporarily suspended, but he does not say why. He sends us specimens of the 1s. thick postage Crown and S.A. watermark inverted, and adds that, considering the facility for mistake in printing these stamps, he is surprised that this peculiarity is not more frequent. With the exception of the 3d. on Crown and S.A. paper, which is known with the watermark sideways, no other instance of mistake in feeding the paper when printing these long stamps has occurred in recent times. We doubt, however, if collectors are much interested in accumulating such varieties as inverted watermarks.—*The Australian Philatelist.*

Uruguay.

The month assigned to the 1860 issue of this country is November in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' catalogue, while the same month, with a note of interrogation, is quoted by M. Moens. Mr. Munn has shown us a specimen of the 60c. postmarked 21 June, 1860.

More French Colonials.

Moheli, the latest stamp-issuing possession of France, is an island belonging to the Comoro group, of which Grand Comoro, Mayotte and Anjouan are also members. The entire population of the whole group is estimated at 47,000, the greatest proportion of course natives, or not letter writers. The total area of all the islands is 6,200 miles. Commercially, Moheli or Mohilla is the most important of the islands. Unfortunately each island is said to have its own budget; hence the different sets for each island which, if inducement is offered, *i.e.* if collectors will only liberally subscribe, will be multiplied *ad lib.*

France.

There seems to be a good deal of uncertainty about the 10c. "La Semeuse." Of the modified type, which, by the way, is printed in a splendid colour for a postage stamp, there are two types. In the first the Sower appears walking on a portion of a globe, probably to represent the earth's surface; and in the re-drawn, or second type, whether it be because she became footsore or whether she had soared into mid-air we are not told, but the earth has disappeared, and the sorely-tried Sower appeared suspended as a kind of animated marionette.

The second type were, it is said, on sale in Paris for one day only, and dealers and others have jumped to the somewhat natural conclusion that these particular stamps were permanently withdrawn. Such, however, is not the case if Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s informant is correct, for we are warned that the latter is the accepted design, and that the "Soaring Sower" will replace the "Sore Sower" as soon as the stamps on hand of the latter variety have been sold.

Sudan.

According to *E.W.S.N.* the following quantities of Military Service Stamps have been sold in Khartoum. They were surcharged "Army Service" in Cairo.

40,000 at 1 mill.
20,000 ,, 2 ,,
13,000 ,, 3 ,,
60,000 ,, 5 ,,
10,000 ,, 1 piastre.
2,000 ,, 2 ,,
400 ,, 5 ,,
200 ,, 10 ,,

A Distinction without a Difference.

The only difference between penmarked and postmarked postage dues is that while the latter are obliterated when a letter is handed over the counter, the former are cancelled by the letter carriers on their rounds. Both kinds have done the same duty, and should be on the same footing, but there is a prejudice against pen or pencil obliterations of any kind, the impression being that either they are unofficial or the stamps have been used for fiscal purposes.—*The Australian Philatelist.*

Canal Zone.

We have received from The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. of New York a copy of a concise history of "The Stamps of the Canal Zone," written by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan. The subject seems to be very fully and clearly dealt with, and in point of number of the variety of surcharges dealt with we think that V.R.I.'s must take a back seat. For such a small strip of country as the Canal Zone embraces we fancy that the stamp collector has been the one catered for rather than the postal requirements of the inhabitants.

For collectors interested in the stamps of this tract of country, we should certainly recommend a copy of this work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All the remainders of the King's Head issue of Grenada, ½d., 1d., 2d. and 2½d. have been burned.

* * *

Benadir is to have the official title "Italian South Somaliland" in future.

* * *

Siam provisionals 10 on 3a. red on blue and 10 on 13a. lilac and carmine as offered to collectors are innocent of ever having seen their fatherland.

* * *

The United States post office at last permits half of the address side of postcards to be used for communications.

* * *

The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles two new Confederate envelopes, the first hails from Columbia, S.C., on orange laid paper, and the second from Greenville, Ala., on buff laid paper.

* * *

The use of official stamps in Argentina has been discontinued since the 1st of January, 1906.

* * *

The Russian Levant stamp 20 para on 4 kop. has been found with inverted surcharge.

Correspondence.

1d. Black Stamp of Great Britain.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—I am endeavouring to compile a complete list of all the combinations of double letters which exist on the 1d. black stamp of Great Britain, and, if possible, to assign them to their correct plates.

May I ask any of your readers who possess other combinations than those enumerated below, or who have any data which may be of use to me, if they would kindly assist me by notifying me of the same?

If they possess any copies on entires, the dates would also be of great use to me. My list at present comprises the following:

B over B—L (Dated 17/2/41).
D ,, D—C (Black oblit. only).
D ,, D—D.
D ,, I—G (Dated 19/6/40).
D over L—G.
F ,, F—A (Dated 10/5/40).
F ,, F—I.
H ,, H—E (Dated 22/10/40).
M ,, M—A (Black oblit.)
M ,, M—C (Black oblit.)
M ,, M—F.
M ,, M—K.
O ,, O—A (Black oblit.)
P ,, P—A (23/6/40).
P ,, P—F (Black oblit.)
Q ,, S—A (3/7/40).
T ,, T—L.
C—D over T (29/9/40).
G—E ,, E (1/6/40).
F—G ,, E (1/6/40).
K—E ,, E (14/5/40).
T—H ,, H.

The dates given are those of copies on entires.—Yours faithfully,

S. Hodson.

Abnalls, Lichfield,
September 30th, 1906.

THE

Philatelic Record.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

Editorial Note.

IN the case of countries where the chief centre of interest happens to be the perforations, we may say, without much fear of contradiction, that with the majority of collectors and specialists they are very far from being popular; and in those cases where the stamps offer attractions in the way of plating (to quote only one example, Japan), as well as a large field in the perforation line, the merit of the former varieties over the latter is so much superior that we often find really first-class collections where little or no effort has been made to deal with the perforations, but which, in view of the first-class work which has been done in differentiating the various type varieties, make the critic either overlook or appreciate the lack of the multitudinous perforation varieties.

A Savoury.

The perforation constitutes a very important item in a postage stamp, and we have no wish to in any way underrate it; at the same time, for some years, in common with many others, we have felt no sympathy with the collection of endless perforations differing in more or less minute particulars, and more likely than not the product of the same machines.

In the October *Australian Philatelist*, Mr. Smyth has an interesting article upon the perforations of Victoria, in which he comments upon the fact that they should still be shrouded in mystery. For the reasons we have stated, we do not think this is very remarkable, especially as the stamps of Victoria have so many claims upon collectors. Unused, are they not the desiderata of the specialist? And used, are not the earlier ones of such superlative merit and difficulty, to say nothing of the various watermarks of the middle series, that the appetite of any ordinary philatelist is likely to be satisfied before he arrives at the stage of the repast which is so often calculated to give him a dose of severe indigestion?

The labours of the author, in conjunction with Mr. Hagen, have not been entirely finished, but we reproduce the tentative revised list up to 1881 in our Notes and News columns this month.

Notable Philatelists.

W. W. Munn.

SEARCHING out the subject of our sketch this month in the pretty garden to his house in Cheshire, when we could get him to leave his flowers, for he is an enthusiastic horticulturist, and talk about stamps, he said :—

"I first collected stamps in the early seventies, when I had given to me a collection (?) in a Lallier's album. I subsequently discovered that most of the stamps were either forgeries, or cut neatly to fit the designs in the album. After adding to the collection it got mislaid, and I turned my attention to other pursuits. About 1891, when removing, the old album came unexpectedly to light and I renewed my acquaintance with stamps. I made very little progress, however, until I joined the Manchester Philatelic Society, then in its infancy, about 1892, and have remained an active collector ever since. I have often thought of giving up general collecting and confining myself to British Colonials, but as I have a leaning towards United States and one or two European countries, I have never been able to make up my mind to take the final plunge."

Our readers will be wrong if they conclude that Mr. Munn is a general collector as distinguished from a specialist. Some of his countries are very highly specialised; he is what one would describe as an unrestricted specialist.

Soon after joining the Manchester Philatelic Society he was elected a member of the committee, and has continued to occupy a place on the Council ever since. He was Hon. Secretary in 1894 and Librarian the following year. He is one of the most regular attendants, only having missed one meeting since joining the Society, a remarkable record. Mr. Munn was a prominent member of the executive committee of the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition of 1899, being Secretary to the advertising sub-committee, member of two other sub-committees, and took an active part in the laborious work of hanging the exhibits, his fingers, in common with those of others associated with him in that task, bearing evidence of the drawing pins and sealing wax for some days after. This exhibition was the only one in which Mr. Munn has been induced to participate as an exhibitor, showing South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland, for which he was awarded one of the special silver medals placed at the disposal of the judges by the Dresden Philatelic Society. Mr. Munn is taking a lively interest in the juniors, having identified himself with the Manchester Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society, of which he is Vice-President. Like other philatelists in Manchester, who shall be nameless, he does not exactly know what stamps he has got, and consequently on occasions furnishes the members with surprises when showing at the Society's meetings.

Illustration XVIII.



Essay.

Curly Hair.

224-2

Illustration XIX.



Original.

Curly Hair.

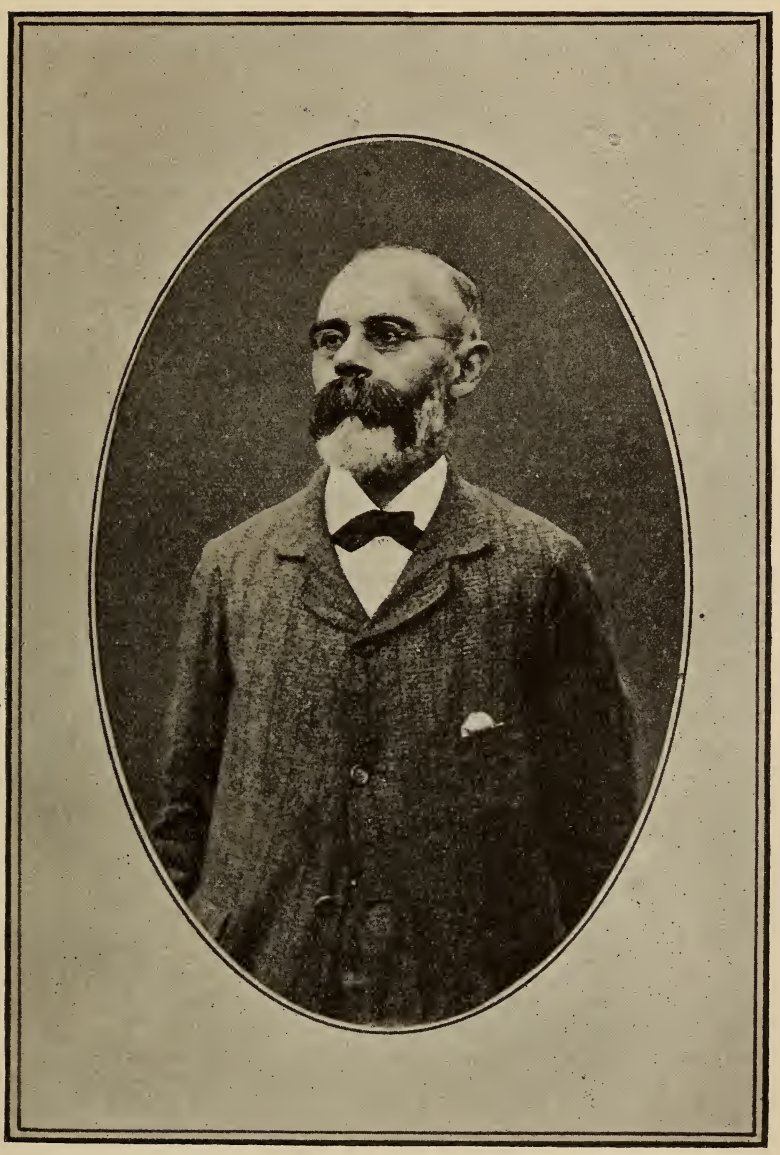
224-3

Illustration XX.



Reprint, 1886.

Curly Hair.



W. W. Munn.

Archer's Perforation.*

By H. S. Hodson.

ALMOST every catalogue and standard work on the stamps of Great Britain has some note to the effect that "a stamp with Archer's perforation, to be distinguished from one of a later issue, must be used and dated prior to 28th January, 1854."

These actual words occur in the *magnum opus* on the stamps of this country, published by the London Philatelic Society; and in the recent Exhibition, London, a note to the same effect might be seen over one of these stamps in the exhibit which won the Championship.

It seems remarkable that an error of this sort should be so prevalent, considering the number of specialists in the stamps of this country who are fully qualified to know better; and, indeed, no one seems to have ever questioned its truth, but I hope to show that it is perfectly possible to distinguish an "Archer's perforation" from the Government perforation, even when the stamp is not "used or dated."

For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the exact dates of Archer's experiments (and dates are of the utmost importance if I am to make my point clear) a short *resumé* of his various attempts to perfect a machine, by means of which stamps might readily be separated from one another without having to resort to the tedious process of cutting them apart, may be useful.

As early as October, 1847, Archer had conceived the idea of subjecting the sheets of postage stamps to a process now known to Philatelists as "rouletting," but after he had constructed two machines with the help of a skilled machinist and both had proved unsatisfactory, he abandoned his original idea of making a number of cuts in the margins between the stamps, and in 1848 constructed a machine which punched out a series of holes between the stamps, which could thus be readily detached from one another.

We are told in the "Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain," that this idea was suggested to him by observing the office window-blinds then in use, which consisted of a thin sheet of iron, having a number of small circular holes in close proximity punched out of the metal.

On December 6th, 1848, the machine was sent for trial to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s establishment, but the result was on the whole unsatisfactory, as it was found that the matrices into which the punches worked constantly became clogged with gum. More than a year later, on January 9th, 1850, a further trial took place at Somerset

* We understand that Mr. Hodson has been working in ignorance of an article which appeared in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, Vol. VII., page 195, and *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. XI., page 192, in which it is pointed out that the stamps perforated by Archer can be distinguished by the corner letters being of the small size. As his paper, however, somewhat supplements the one we have quoted, and contains interesting matter not dealt with before, we have much pleasure in placing it before our readers.—Ed.

House, and the machine, in which Archer, acting upon certain suggestions made by Mr. Hill and Mr. De La Rue, had effected important alterations, was found to be quite satisfactory; and on the 31st of January in the following year, the Treasury made Archer an offer of £600 for the machine and patent rights connected with it, which, however, he rejected.

It is probable that very few, if any, of the sheets perforated by Archer prior to the last alteration of his third machine were issued to the public; but a good many copies are known post-marked in the autumn of 1850, and as the following document will show, a considerable number must have been issued in 1851.*

"Parliamentary Paper Office,
"House of Commons,
"Westminster, London.

"*September 2nd, 1851.*

"This is to certify . . . that the perforated Postage Labels "which were supplied to the House of Commons for the "use of Members of Parliament, during the last Session, "were highly approved of by them; so much so, that the "quantity sold was very considerably greater than in any "previous year. . . ."

"Wm. Jno. Linton."

Finally, about the end of May, 1852, Archer completed his negotiations with the Treasury and sold his machine, together with all patent rights connected with it, for the sum of £4,000; but it is probable that he made no further alterations and experimented upon no more sheets, after the issue to the members of the House of Commons referred to above.

I shall now attempt to show how the stamps experimentally perforated by Archer differ from those afterwards issued officially by the Government.

Anybody who has made a study of the penny stamps issued between 1841 and 1852 must have been struck with the great diversity in the shape of the lettering occupying the lower angles, proving that many different sets of punches were used; but there is one point of similarity to be observed in them all, they are of nearly uniform size.

Commencing with Plate 132, however, which was put to press on the 19th February, 1852, an entirely new and larger set of punches was employed for the corner lettering; and although doubtless these punches were renewed from time to time as they wore out, they are all practically uniform, not only in size but also in shape, and this circumstance has led me to the supposition that they were all cast from the same mould, at anyrate until early in 1855.

Hence all imperforate red penny stamps issued between February, 1841, and February 19th, 1852, have the small type of corner lettering in the lower angles (Fig 1). Those issued from February 19th, 1852, until January 28th, 1854 (when perforation was officially adopted) have

* This is a fact of importance, and one, so far as we know, which has not been pointed out before.—Ed.

the larger type of corner lettering* (Fig. 2); and all penny stamps which were perforated by the Government between January 28th, 1854, and early in 1855, have also the larger type of corner lettering (Fig. 2). It will be remembered that by the end of 1851 Archer had completed his experiments; and consequently all stamps perforated by him *must have* the small type of corner lettering (Fig. 3), which can be recognised whether the stamps be on the entire or not, and all stamps perforated by the Government after their purchase of the machine will, of course, have the large type of corner lettering.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Mr. Geo. Mackey, of Birmingham, a well-known specialist in line-engraved British stamps, has lent me a block of four penny stamps, which are perforated 16, the back of the cover bearing the date Jan. 3rd, 1854.

As this is more than three weeks before the official adoption of perforation, it might be thought at first that they were perforated by Archer, but an examination of the corner lettering shows that it is of the large type, and consequently the stamps must have been perforated *after* February 19th, 1852, by which time Archer had completed his experiments, as has already been pointed out.

It seems probable then, that these stamps are from a sheet experimentally perforated *by the Government* after the purchase of the machine had been completed, and probably after Mr. James N. Napier had effected certain improvements in its construction, but of course (as the date shows) before the official adoption of perforation.

* This statement is, we think, open to question. It is made apparently upon the assumption that all stamps issued after the introduction of the new plates bearing the larger lettering were printed from such plates. We think, however, that it would be extremely likely that the older plates would continue in use for some time, and at all events that the stamps issued for use in 1852 and 1853 would as to a large proportion be those printed from the old plates having the small lettering. It would be interesting to learn whether any such remained for issue by the Post Office after the beginning of 1854. It is scarcely likely, but if any sheets did exist it is very possible they would be perforated before being sent out.—Ed.

As it is not always easy to distinguish between the two types of corner lettering except by direct comparison (and illustrations are of little help where minute differences are to be depicted), I have prepared the following scheme, which may serve to point out the essential differences.

The type described below is the large type which was adopted on February 19th, 1852.

A. Is slightly larger, and there is a larger white space under the cross bar.
B. Very much larger and flatter.
C. Larger and easily distinguishable.
D. A little larger.
E. Larger and more open.
F. A little larger and thicker.
G. Very slightly larger, but most difficult to distinguish. It should be observed, too, that on Plate 133, according to the "Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain," both types of of G. were employed; and to my mind it is probable that this confusion exists on other plates.
H. Looks taller, and is narrower.
I. Slightly taller.
J. Point of J. does not usually end in a well-defined nob, as is almost invariably the case of the first type; also the part of the letter which is turned up encloses less white space, and the bottom part of the J. is never straight but always round.
K. Bigger and more open. Very easily distinguishable.
L. Bigger and thicker. Tail of L., which points up, is very much longer than in first type.
M. Taller and showing more white space within its lines.
N. Looks slightly smaller and is not so spread out, and does not show so much white between the strokes as in first type.
O. Larger and sides thicker.
P. Larger, and loop almost invariably blurred; often almost solid.
Q. Very slightly thicker, and tail of Q. is much flatter and contains no high curves.
R. Very much larger and thicker, showing a good deal of white.
S. A difficult letter to describe, as the S.'s of the first type vary so much. Generally speaking, its curves are not so rounded, and the top curve does not enclose so much space.
T. Foot of T. is longer. Otherwise practically the same.

It is worthy of note that the issue of February 19th, 1852, was in a lake red shade, which I have never seen in a red penny stamp of earlier date, or in a stamp perforated by Archer; and it may further be remarked that early in 1853 (at least a year before perforation was officially adopted) the paper, although owing to its being still hand-made, it varied considerably in texture, tended to become thinner, a change probably due to the proposed introduction of perforation, and at the same time the watermark was made taller and thinner, and consequently more suited to the new paper.

Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V.

By R. B. Yardley.

(Continued from Page 209).

B. Head with Curly Hair.

IN the absence of official information, we can only conjecture that the change in the style of the effigy of the sovereign was in some way connected with the contemporary alteration in the style of the coins. The change affected only the two lower values, and the new dies were executed by Senor F. B. Freire, whose initials still appear at the base of the bust, but as I have already pointed out, now embossed instead of being incised.* According to Mr. Castle, both values from the new dies with curly hair first appeared in May, 1856, and Mr. Marsden adopted this date although he was inclined to think that the 25 reis, at any rate, appeared rather earlier. It is curious that while during the period February, 1855, to May, 1856, at least six dies of the 5 reis and two dies of the 25 reis were employed for the production of stamps of these values with straight hair, yet from May, 1856, to the end of the reign (11th November, 1861), and for some time afterwards, apparently only one die of the 5 reis, but at least seven dies of the 25 reis, were used. In the Preliminary Notes I have commented on the contrast in the respective lives of some of the dies and here I will only repeat my suggestion that possibly the original die of the 5 reis curly hair was of harder steel and better able to resist the wear and tear of the printing operation than the six or seven dies of the same value with straight hair, and further, that possibly from the original die duplicate dies, which were exact replicas of the original die, were produced in the manner I have referred to in my Preliminary Notes. It may be mentioned that the reprints of this 5 reis curly hair of 1885-1886, or 1890, were made from a die which, if it was not the original, was similar in all respects to the original, and was in perfect condition. (*Vide* Illustration XX.)

Illustration XVIII. reproduces an enlarged photograph of an impression in black on stout white paper, which I believe to be an essay of the 5 reis. It is embossed as in the case of the other stamps, but I can detect no trace of the engraver's initials on the bust; it will be seen that the design differs considerably from that of the issued stamps.

* This is, of course, reversed in the printed stamps.

The 5 Reis.

All the stamps with curly hair of this value being of the same type (*vide* Illustration XIX.), I need here only refer to the shades, papers, gum, etc., of the issued stamps and to the question of the existence of early reprint on which I touched in the Preliminary Notes. As we have seen, the stamps of this type were probably first issued in May, 1856, and they remained current until 1862, thus enjoying a life of about six years, and therefore, as we might expect, they are found in many shades. All writers are agreed that the earliest printings were in lake-brown (Mr. Marsden's "rich red-brown") of the immediately preceding 5 reis straight hair; Mr. Marsden gives the order of the shades as follows:—"The earliest was the rich red-brown, identical in colour with the 5 reis of the preceding issue; the colour gradually assumed a yellow hue, and through yellow-brown passed to a yellow-bistre, eventually finishing up in a deep bistre-brown" (*vide London Philatelist*, Vol. XII., page 135).

In writing on philatelic matters, one of the greatest difficulties is the naming and descriptions of colours and variations of shade,—there is, unfortunately, no recognised or fixed nomenclature, and what is worse, definite names have been given in catalogues and reference lists to well-known varieties of certain countries which by no means harmonise; this is in a great measure due to the fact that the inks employed were frequently mixtures; further, in many cases different people use the same name in different senses, *e.g.* lilac, purple, violet, bistre, sepia, cobalt, indigo, etc. However, numerous as the shades of the stamps now under consideration may be, we can fix on two extremes—one, the earliest shade, is, as we have seen, identical with that of normal specimens of the 5 reis straight hair, the other is a very dark brown, in fact a black-brown, identical with that of some of the darkest shades of the 5 reis of Dom Luiz of 1862. If I may venture to suggest a list of the shades of the 5 reis which are found obliterated, it would be as follows:—

(*a*) Lake-brown:

This is identical with shade of the ordinary specimens of the 5 reis straight hair, and is termed by Mr. Marsden "rich red-brown." The characteristic of the pigment is that it evidently contains some carmine or madder as an ingredient.

(*b*) Pale brownish red:

This is identical with the shade of the abnormal, badly printed specimens of the 5 reis straight hair described above.

(*c*) Red-brown:

This somewhat resembles (*a*) but it has no trace of lake—it approaches the burnt sienna of artists' paint boxes.

(*d*) Orange-brown:

This is a very bright shade—in some specimens the orange predominates.

(*e*) Grey-brown:

(*f*) Black-brown:

The pigments of shades (*e*) and (*f*) were composite, and gradations exist but they all show traces of grey or black ingredients: stamps of these shades are probably intended by the "brun-noir" and possibly in some cases by the "sepia" of the catalogues. Similar mixtures were used as pigments for some of the 5 reis of Dom Luiz. Some collectors describe these shades as chocolate, but I regard that term as somewhat ambiguous; moreover, it suggests the presence of a red or purple tinge which does not exist in mint specimens.

(*g*) Yellow-brown:

This is a light shade, and might with propriety be termed "raw sienna." It must not be confused with the "bistre-brown" next described, which, although somewhat yellowish, is of a much deeper tone.

(*h*) Bistre-brown:

This is the colour of the well-known stamps, so common in the mint condition, to which I have referred in the Preliminary Notes as probably being reprints.

As regards shade (*h*), although "bistre" is one of the difficult ambiguous words, no harm can ensue from its use in this connection because the stamps are well known and it is the term used by Mr. Castle and others for the same variety. Thus, in the tenth volume of the *London Philatelist*, at page 199, Mr. Castle writes:—"The bistre-brown, generally seen now-a-days unused, is probably the latest printing, of which, apparently, but few were issued, and the remainder stock was disposed of to collectors." Although this is a deep shade, it is easily distinguished from (*e*) and (*f*) by the presence of a yellowish ingredient, and I am of opinion that it was the failure on the part of the compilers of the catalogues to recognize this yellow component which has led to the confusion in the classification of the stamps of the 5 reis curly hair. In the above list of shades, I have included only those of stamps in mint condition. Intermediate tones and nondescript shades may be found in specimens which have been soaked in water, or through some other cause cannot with certainty be said to exhibit their original colour. These should be rejected until a mint specimen of these scarce abnormal shades is forthcoming.

Mr. Castle's experience evidently is in accordance with my own as to this shade being common in the unused condition. In the light of the references to reprints of the 5 reis, curly hair, quoted by myself and by Mr. B. T. K. Smith in the letter to which I refer below, I am not disposed to accept Mr. Castle's theory that these stamps are remainders; possibly if he had come across the references to the reprints he would have adopted my view of them. It is clear that in all other values, on the deaths of Dona Maria and Dom Pedro, the Government used up the stock of stamps on hand before they issued stamps of the new reign, and there is no apparent reason why they should have made an exception in the case of the 5 reis of Dom Pedro, which, according to all the available evidence, remained current until the summer of 1862.

In the Preliminary Notes I stated (supra page 125), my belief that no specimens of this shade are known obliterated. This, of course, goes somewhat further than Mr. Castle's view that "but a few were issued"; but I can say that, although I have diligently sought for obliterated specimens, I have never succeeded in obtaining a satisfactory copy. I have already stated that specimens of the warm yellowish brown (*g*) might be possibly mistaken for them, especially if the stamps had been soaked in water, but the two shades are essentially different, (*g*) being redder and warmer. Possibly Mr. Castle took some of the latter to be specimens of the former. It is also quite possible that some of these "bistre-brown" stamps were passed through the post during the reign of Dom Luiz. Mr. Marsden tells us that the Postal Authorities sold the reprints at the Mint to anyone who applied for them at face value, and took no objection to the user of reprints for franking purposes (*vide London Philatelist*, Vol. XII., page 103); but as these particular stamps were retailed by M. Moens at a price considerably above their face value, it is unlikely that many would be so used, and the fact that I have never been able to discover a single satisfactory copy in the used condition, is fair evidence that they were never in general use. However, this view seems to have been a source of difficulty to some of my readers, and I am glad that Mr. B. T. K. Smith, in an interesting letter published in the July number of this volume (supra page 162), has opened a discussion on this question. In his letter, Mr. Smith gives two quotations bearing on the subject which had escaped my notice.

He points out that M. Pauwels, in his notes in *Le Timbre Poste* of November, 1867, on the second edition of Berger-Levrault's catalogue, states distinctly that the 5 reis, and 25 reis of Dom Pedro, had been reprinted "La première serie n'est pas la seule réimprimée; les 5 et 25 reis de don Pedro, cheveux bouclés, le sont aussi"; and he also quotes from a series of articles on reprints, published in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of 1868 and 1869, the following statement, under the heading "Portugal":—"The 5 reis brown (curled hair) is the only one of the "second series (Don Pedro) known to have been reprinted. This is far "from common, but being printed in a very dark brown, almost black, "it is easily distinguishable from the originals" (see *S.C.M.*, Vol. VII., page 46).

In the Preliminary Notes, I quoted two references from catalogues of M. Moens, as to reprints of the 5 reis Dom Pedro, curly hair, one in his catalogue which was published in monthly parts in 1867, "Réimpression, 5 reis, brun noir"; the other in the fourth edition of his priced catalogue (1872-3), "Timbres réimprimés, 1869. Type 1856 C. sur B. 304; 5 reis, brun jaune." Mr. Smith raises two questions—(1) whether there were two reprints? (2) and if so, what are they like?

Mr. Smith seems to think I intended to glide over these questions, but as they are difficult, I postponed their fuller consideration to this part of these present notes, and it is fortunate that I did so, as now I have the advantage of Mr. Smith's criticism and the two quotations given by him. Again, Mr. Smith considers that my contention that stamps in what I have called "bistre-brown" are not known obliterated, may be a stumbling block, because stamps so described are quoted in the catalogues of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, as well as of M. Moens,

both used and unused, and at substantially the same prices as those of other shades. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' catalogue for 1906-7 lists the following varieties of the 5 reis of 1856 :—

No.		Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
16.	red-brown	35 0	4 0
17.	yellow-brown ...	50 0	3 0
18.	bistre-brown ...	40 0	3 0
19.	sepia	5 0	3 0

I may say that the stamps which I call "bistre-brown," and contend are reprints, are in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' stock books, placed together with specimens of the grey-brown under the heading of No. 19, that is, "sepia," and not of No. 18. Here we have an instance of the confusion arising from the use of such terms as "sepia," "bistre-brown," etc. The price of the unused specimens of their No. 19, viz., 5s., alone would suggest that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons used the word "sepia" for a shade which most writers call bistre or bistre-brown. But then it may be said that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons price these stamps obliterated at 3s. od., which is also the price of two of the other shades. When I looked at the obliterated specimens of No. 19 in their stock books, I found specimens of the grey-brown shade, and dull specimens of what I term warm yellowish brown (*i.e.*. shades (*e*) and (*g*) of my list), but none of the true bistre-brown; while under No. 18 I found other specimens of my shade (*g*), used only, and a specimen of my shade (*b*), (pale brownish red).

On referring to M. Moens' catalogue of 1872-3, one finds the following list of the issued 5 reis, curly hair :—

No.		Unused. frs.	Uused. frs.
16.	brun-rouge ...	2.50 ...	0.40
17.	brun-jaune ...	2.50 ...	0.30
18.	bistre pâle ...	— ...	0.75
19.	brun-noir	1.00 ...	0.40

As regards the reprint, the reference is as follows :—

No. 304. 5 reis, brun jaune ... ... 0.75.

which is similar to his No. 17, except that the words "brun" and "jaune" are not joined by a hyphen.

M. Moens' catalogue of February, 1867, gives only two shades, "brun-jaune" and "brun foncé," the reprint being described as "brun-noir"; the edition of 1864 (English translation) gives two shades, viz., "red-brown" and chocolate-brown," but does not mention any reprints, and the last edition of his catalogue (1892) gives the following shades :—

No.		Unused. frs.	Used. frs.
22.	brun-rouge ...	— ...	1.00
23.	brun jaunâtre ...	— ...	.60
24.	bistre pâle ...	— ...	—
25.	bistre-noir ...	— ...	—
26.	bistre-brun ...	2.50 ...	—

(To be continued).

Belgium.

Head of Leopold I. on wove paper, imperforate.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

CATALOGUES, including those of most recent date, give 1861 as the date of issue of the stamps of Belgium, with head of King Leopold I. on wove paper, imperforate. In the last editions of his catalogue, Moens gives the exact date as April 1st, 1861, and this has been adopted by Westoby and other authors. The catalogue of Berger-Levrault (1867), however, states March 1st, 1861; and Ferdinand Meyer (*Handbuch für Postmarken-Sammler, 1881*), June 1st, 1861.

I have studied the work of Moens (*Les Timbres de Belgique*, Bruxelles, *1880*); the *History of the Postage Stamps and Entires of Belgium*, by J. Bouvèz, in *The American Journal of Philately, 2nd series, Vols. XII. and XIII., 1899 and 1900;* and also the recent treatise by Carl Wagner, *Die Marken des Königsreichs Belgien*, published in the *Beiträge zur Postwertzeichen-Kunde, Vol. V., 1905, No. 7*, to see upon what documents this date of April 1st, 1861, so generally adopted, is based. These writers quote a circular of February 11th, 1861, from the Postmaster-General of Belgium, announcing that after April 1st, the 10c., 20c., and 40c. stamps (the 1c. not having at that time been issued) "will be printed from plates of 300 stamps instead of 200 as at present." It is no doubt on the authority of this document that the date of April 1st, 1861, has been assigned to this series. Let us notice, however, that the circular in question does not say whether or not the new issue was to be on watermarked paper. It has been assumed that the date of the discontinuance of watermaked paper coincided with that of the introduction of plates of 300 stamps, but, after all, that is only a conjecture.

M. Bouvèz has reproduced some articles from the *Règlement de l'Atelier pour la Fabrication des Timbres-poste*, dated January 3rd, 1860, and not mentioned by Moens. I thought it would be interesting to read this in its entirety, and found it in Vol. X. of the *Recueil administratif des Lois, Arrêtés et Décisions concernant les Chemins de Fer, les Postes et les Télégraphes*. Here are some of the articles:—

Article 5.—The sheets intended for the printing of postage stamps have in the right upper corner the inscription, *Timbres-poste*, followed by the indication of the series and the control number of the sheet.

The sheets printed in 1860 will form Series A; those following will be lettered in alphabetical order.

A new series will commence on January 1st each year.

Article 10.—Immediately after each printing, the Superintendent must place at the bottom of the sheet, on the left side, the stamp with the inscription *Atelier des Timbres-poste* (*Contrôle*).

Article 32.—The introduction into the works of white paper, other than that intended for the production of postage stamps, is forbidden.

Article 39.—These regulations come into force on April 1st, 1860.

I notice that in the text of the *Règlement* and in the various Forms annexed "white paper" and "white sheets" are mentioned, but nothing is found about watermark.

It seemed to me that the arrangements for twice stamping the borders of the sheets must have been thought desirable when the watermark was discontinued, by substituting these safeguards for those afforded by watermarked paper. But I am convinced that machine-made unwatermarked paper was certainly adopted before the publication of the *Règlement* of January 3rd, 1860, for I have a letter sent from Liège on December 19th, 1859, franked by two stamps which are certainly on machine-made unwatermarked paper. I have also other letters, one postmarked Anvers, Jan. 7th, 1860, and a second Anvers, Feb. 2nd, 1860, franked by stamps of the three values on paper which is undoubtedly machine-made and without watermark. These, therefore, enable us to assign a date more than fifteen months earlier than that usually given to the issue of the 10c., 20c., and 40c. on wove paper; and I think that if other amateurs, who have more material at their disposal than I have myself, would give their attention to the question, still earlier dates would be discovered. As we learn from the circular of February 11th, 1861, that the plates of 300 stamps were adopted in that year, and knowing now of the use of stamps on wove paper in 1859 and 1860, we may conclude that printings on this paper must have been made first in sheets of 200 (in two panes of 100, according to Westoby), and afterwards (1861 to 1866) in sheets of 300. That is important for (according to Bouvèz) the stamps forming the sheets of 200 are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart vertically, and 1 mm. horizontally, whilst those on the sheets of 300 are spaced $\frac{6}{10}$ mm. to $\frac{13}{10}$ mm. both vertically and horizontally. This enables us to fix to which arrangement of the plates belong blocks, pairs, and even single specimens which show (as is often the case) part of the adjoining stamp. But in practice this is difficult to decide positively, as the spacing is decidedly irregular.

At any rate, I think we can safely say that the stamps on unwatermarked paper were printed first (1859) from plates of 200, and afterwards (1861) from those of 300.



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.

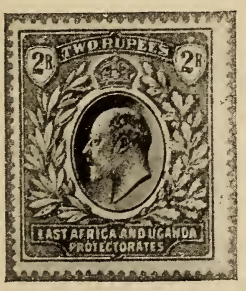
British South Africa.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a new value of the current type, small size.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d. blue-grey.

East Africa and Uganda.—An important announcement is made by *Ewen's Weekly*. They have, in the 2 rupee value of this Colony, received what is practically the first large sized stamp in which the old CC watermark has given place to multiple CA.

We really had begun to wonder if the first paper was going to last for ever, for while certain large stamps came out on the new paper, even quite recent issues, such as the Nelson Centenary stamps, are watermarked CC.



Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2r. violet and lilac.

Gibraltar —*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles two interesting changes here, both the 1d. and 2½d. values coming on plain white paper.



Adhesives.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1d. carmine on white.

2½d. ultramarine on white.

Gold Coast.—We have seen the 2½d. value with multiple watermark.

Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

2½d. lilac and ultramarine.

India.—Mr W. T. Wilson sends us a specimen of the new ½a. stamp in which the inscription reads. "India Postage & Revenue" in lieu of "India Postage" only.

Adhesive.

½a. pale green. Perf. 14. Wmk. star.

Jamaica —Messrs Ewen have the 1d. value in rose on white paper.



Adhesive.

1d. rose. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

St. Christopher and Nevis.—The *London Philatelist* states that the 1d. value has now been issued with multiple watermark.



Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1d. carmine and grey-black.

St. Vincent.—A new value upon multiple paper is now reported.

Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2½d. ultramarine and lilac.

Trinidad.—A good many changes are likely to occur if it is decided to replace all the bi-coloured Colonials now printed upon coloured paper with stamps upon plain white paper.

Ewen's Weekly lists all the following novelties.

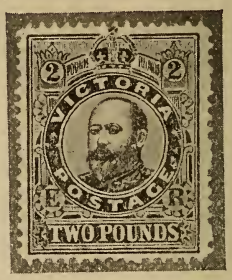
Adhesives.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1d. carmine.
2½d. blue on white.
1s. lilac and blue.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
3d. black.
6d. black.

Victoria.—The £2 value has been issued with the new watermark and perforated 12½.



Adhesive.

£2 blue. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.

Foreign Countries.

Bosnia.—With reference to our note of last month, as Messrs Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us specimens of this new and lengthy pictural issue we recapitulate the values below, adding the descriptions afforded us.

Some values are to be found imperforate and the perforated varieties are legion; we have seen a sheet of one value alone showing compounds of as many as three gauges.

1h. greenish black. Doboj.
2h. mauve. Mostar.
3h. olive. Pliva-Tor in Jajce.
5h. dark green. Pass of Narenta with view of the Prenj.
6h. yellow-brown. Ramatal.
10h. carmine. Vrbastal Street.
20h. grey-brown. The old bridge in Mostar.
25h. dull blue. Bird's eye view of Sarajevo.
30h. pale green. Pannier Post.
35h. dark green. Tourists' Pavilion at Jezero.
40h. orange. Military post waggon drawn by horses.
45h. orange-red. Bazaar in Sarajevo.
50h. red-violet. Military post motor waggon.
1k. lake-red. Coming from the Carsiga in Sarajevo.
2k. moss green. Watch tower in Jajce.
5k. Prussian blue. Portrait of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Hungary.—We have to list four more values with new perforation.

Adhesives.

1f. grey.
3f. orange.
30f. orange-brown.
(2f.) orange. Newspaper stamp.

German Empire. Offices in the Levant.—Only one addition to the list of watermarked stamps to make this month, the 10p. on 5pf.

Adhesive.

10p. on 5pf. green. Watermarked.

Holland.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the current 20c. (Type I.) Unpaid Letter stamp overprinted "6½" in red.

Adhesive.

Unpaid Letter stamp.

6½ in red on 20c. blue.

Italy.—We have been sent by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a 5c. in a new design as shown below.



Adhesive.

5c. blue-green.

Japan. Offices in China.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. state that the new 3s. has been surcharged for use here.

Adhesive.

3s. dark carmine.

Panama, Republic of.—The *Monthly Journal* illustrates a 1c. in a "new permanent design"; it is bi-coloured, the frame being in green while the centre shows the portrait of Vasco Nunez de Balboa.

Adhesive.

1c. deep green and black. Perf. 12.

Paraguay.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that two very long overdue values have now been issued.



Adhesive.

60c. ochre. Perf. 11½.



20c. dark violet. Perf. 11½ × 12.

Salvador.—The 13c. of the official set has now made its appearance.

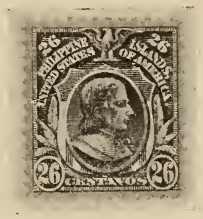
Adhesive.
Official stamp.
13c. black and sepia.

Spain. SPANISH GUINEA.—*Ewen's Weekly* is informed that four values of Elobey Annobon y Corisco have been overprinted "Guinea Continental Correos Assobla."

Adhesives.
5c. dark green.
10c. bluish green.
15c. violet.
25c. carmine.

United States. PHILLIPINES.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of the new issue; they are of small size and bear portraits of the Presidents, etc., with the exception of the four highest values, which show the arms of the country.





Adhesives.

2	centavos	dark green.	Rizal.
4	,,	carmine.	McKinley.
6	,,	violet.	Magellan.
8	,,	brown.	Lesage.
10	,,	dark blue.	Lawton.
12	,,	red-brown.	Lincoln.
16	,,	black.	Sampson.
20	,,	pale brown.	Washington.
26	,,	dark purple.	Carriedo.
30	,,	olive-green.	Franklin.
1	peso	orange.	Arms.
2	pesos	black.	,,
4	,,	dark blue.	,,
10	,,	dark green.	,,

Notes and News.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 245th meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, October 26th, Mr. Munn being in the chair.

Mr. George Adams was elected a corresponding member, and the resignation of Mr. E. H. Jackson was received with regret.

Mr. R. Albrecht gave a display, with notes of the stamps of Guatemala, illustrated by his collection which obtained a medal at the recent Exhibition in London.

Mr. Coote presided at the 247th meeting on Friday, November 9th, when Messrs. Albrecht and Higgins were elected ordinary, and Messrs. Borek and Rockliff, corresponding members.

The Comptroller reported that his attention had been called to a circular, inviting membership of a new Exchange Society, to be called the "Manchester" Stamp Exchange Club; and that, acting upon instructions given at a previous meeting, he had interviewed the gentleman who had signed the circular, and suggested that the name should be changed to "Manchester City," a suggestion which has been adopted.

Mr. Beckton gave a display, with notes of Denmark.

At the list meetings on November 2nd and 16th, discussions on British Central Africa and Gambia were opened by Messrs. Coote and Gee respectively.

Saturday Auctions.

A firm which has come very much to the front amongst the philatelic auctioneers is that of Messrs. Martin, Ray & Co. Encouraged by the success of the sales on alternate Saturdays, originated last year, it has been decided to hold them this winter every Saturday afternoon, as well as on alternate Mondays, from 2 to 5 p.m., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street.

Last season, over 16,000 lots were sold at 46 sales, which is, we believe, a record for stamp auctions.

Junior Philatelic Society: Manchester Branch.

The eleventh meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on November 1st. There were thirty members present. Mr. Bernstein presided, and read a paper on "British Stamps used abroad," dealing with a subject little known to the general collector, viz., that British stamps were issued and used in such far off countries as Chili, Argentine Republic, Peru, etc., to defray the postage on letters before these countries joined the Postal Union. These stamps were not, as is customary now-a-days, surcharged, and can only be distinguished from other British stamps of that date by the post-mark. This fact makes them all the more interesting, as it precludes all varieties made for collectors, and when they are rare they are so from the fact that very few were used, and not because the supply has been cornered, as is the case with many provisionals. Many eminent philatelists contend that a British stamp remains a British stamp whether used in London or Jamaica, but the President ranged himself on the side of those who contend that the post-mark denoting that a stamp has been used, say in Cyprus, altered its nationality quite as much as a surcharge. He described the varieties he had found, the reason of their issue, and the places where British post offices had been established. With the exception of the Levant, they were all discontinued in or before 1885, and can be divided into four classes :—(1) British possessions in Europe and the Levant; (2) the British West Indies; (3) South and Central America; (4) the Pacific Naval Stations. Mr. Bernstein showed a very complete and interesting collection of these stamps. Messrs. W. H. Horrocks and H. J. Lee were elected members.

The twelfth meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on November 15th. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were about thirty members present. Mr. N. Heywood read a paper on "Types of Stamps." He said the general collector frequently complains that his efforts do not come within any of the classes in which prizes are awarded at exhibitions. The truthfulness of his assertion cannot well be brought into question, because the general collector has his finger in every pie, without mastering anything in particular, sometimes not even types. There are many economical countries to select for limited specialism, and by way of example Mr. Heywood mentioned the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, during the reign of the late Queen, in seven types. The type of the 1d. of 1840 had a run of 41 years. The first, or Maltese cancellation, was used for a quarter of a century. He then gave several instances of letters being several years in transit. He said he remembered some repairs being done to a wooden post office letter box in one of the outskirts of Manchester, when a letter was discovered by a workman wedged between the boards, where it had remained deposited for many years. The paper was accompanied by a fine collection of the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain.

Mr. F. W. Atack showed a nice collection of Servia. He said he should first like to mention one or two points which had made him, as a young collector, take up Servia. First, an ability to obtain them direct, and next the fact that, with the exception of the first issue, they were fairly cheap. Further, there was the inducement of a hunt for varieties not catalogued, and possibilities for research. Mr. Atack referred to the two printings of the 1866 issue, one made at Vienna, the other at Belgrade, and the two settings of the 1869-79 issue with the stamps 2 millemetres and 3 to 3½mm. apart, respectively.

Messrs. Bright & Son's New Album for British Stamps.

It is now several years since an album devoted entirely to British stamps made its appearance. In the meantime considerable advance has been made in the study of these stamps, and Messrs Bright & Son have not failed to take advantage of this, in introducing their new album.

Now that the chief aim of a large number of stamp collectors is to specialize chiefly in British stamps, the need of a well-arranged album which will provide spaces for all the leading varieties has been "a long-felt want." The new album will meet the wishes of a large number of collectors, as it provides spaces for all plate numbers, Revenue stamps used postally, Telegraphs, cut squares used as adhesives, and British stamps used abroad. It is illustrated with about 150 photographic reproductions, which are very clearly printed on good stout paper.

There are some 30 pages devoted to British stamps used abroad, and the collector who strives to complete this section will have all his work cut out. This branch of British specialism has long been neglected and now Messrs. Bright & Son have included spaces for them, it will no doubt lead to the popularity of these interesting stamps.

Great Britain.

Ewens' Weekly congratulates Mr. O. Spannocchia on having discovered the remaining two stamps of the 1865 series with error of emblems watermark (3 roses and a shamrock instead of two roses, thistle and shamrock).

The list of discoverers is now as follows :—

Error of Emblems wmk. with a third rose instead of the thistle.

3d.,	Plate 4.	Discovered by	Mr. M. Raffalovich (1904).
6d.,	,, 5.	,,	Mr. O. Spannocchia (1906).
6d.,	,, 6.	,,	Mr. O. Spannocchia (1906).
9d.,	,, 4.	,,	Mr. V. Gregory (1902?).
1s.,	,, 4.	,,	M. E. Bentley Wood (1905).

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1905-1906.

GENTLEMEN,—The Committee are pleased to say that the past season has been most successful.

The Society has now been in existence thirteen years, and the membership is at present 52.

Fifteen meetings have been held, the average attendance being 8; the lowest number at any meeting 6, and the highest 10.

The Committee are pleased to report an improvement in the attendance at the meetings. As will be seen from last year's programme, some very interesting displays, papers, discussions, etc., were provided, and the Committee desire to thank those members who have so kindly contributed towards the success of the Session. Some of the papers must have entailed a vast amount of work, and the Committee think it only due to the essayists that their labour should be recognised by a good attendance on the part of other members. The programme for the present Session is as follows:—

1906.
Oct. 17.—Annual Meeting.
Nov. 7.—Display of New Issues.
,, 21.—Display: "New Zealand," Mr. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
Dec. *5.—Exhibit by the Members of Twelve Stamps of different countries, catalogue value not to exceed 2s. 6d. each.
,, 19.—Display: "Africa," Mr. CHARLES CLIFFORD.
1907.
Jan. 2.—Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
,, 17 (Thursday).—Dinner.
Feb. 6.—Display: "Japan and Persia," with casual notes.
,, 20.—Display: "New South Wales," Mr. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
Mar. 6.—Display: "France," with casual notes.
,, 20.—Display: "Queensland," Mr. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
Apr. *3.—Exhibit by the Members of Twelve Stamps of different countries, catalogue value not to exceed 10s. each.
,, 17.—Display: "South Australia," Mr. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
May 1.—Gossip Evening (Recollections of Stamp Collecting).
,, 15.—Display of Forgeries, with notes.

* Stamps to the catalogue value of 5s., 3s., and 2s. will be given as prizes on each occasion. Stamps for competition must be handed to the Secretary, must be mounted on a card in three rows of four each, and must not bear any distinguishing mark or name.

The special feature of interest during the past Session was the Conversazione held in March last in the Cutlers' Hall, under the auspices of the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, who invited our Society to exhibit selections of stamps. Owing to the large number of scientific exhibits, the space at our disposal was naturally somewhat restricted, and the Society was unable to show its full strength. This, however, was amply compensated for by the valuable and choice stamps exhibited; in fact the cream only of each collection was shown, the result being well worthy of the Sheffield Philatelic Society. It illustrated the great advance made in Philately, and was a great surprise even to many who knew something of stamp collecting.

Another feature of the Session was several displays of a portion of the splendid collection of Australia of Mr. E. Heginbottom, who has kindly promised further selections for the forthcoming Session.

An excellent programme has been arranged for the coming Session, including discussions, exhibits, and papers, and it only requires a good attendance on the part of the members to ensure success.

In conclusion, the Committee are pleased to report, from the statements of the Treasurer, Librarian, and Exchange Secretary, that the Society is still flourishing, its financial position having improved during the last Session.

W. G. LAYCOCK,
Hon. Secretary.

Elmfield, Fulwood, Sheffield.

Victoria Perforations.

In an interesting article on this subject in the *Australian Philatelist*, Mr. Smyth gives the following synopsis of his investigations so far as he has gone (up to the year 1881):

(*a.*) Perf. 12 (barely), varying from 11½ to 12 full, medium holes, earliest gauge; obsolete about 1881.

(*b.*) Perf. 11½ clean cut, large holes, very even and clean generally, quite different to (*a.*); first used about 1863; obsolete in 1881.

(*c.*) Perf. 12½ to 13 (barely 13), varying from 12½ to 13, full, but generally found rather short of 13, medium holes; first used in 1863; obsolete in 1881.

(*d.*) Perf. 12½, single line, varying from 12¼ to 12½, medium holes; used from about 1870.

(*e.*) Perf. 12½ comb machine; came into use 1873; also found on stamps issued in 1887 and within the past twelve months.

Germany.

Germans have been paying higher rates for postage than Frenchmen, Americans, &c., because heretofore the 5 pfennig stamp was considered the equivalent for the 5 centimes or 1 cent, and the 10 pfennig the equivalent for the 10 centimes or 2 cents. If this rate were to be retained under the new ruling of the Postal Congress which fixed the rate for letters in the Postal Union at 25 centimes for the first 20 grams (instead of 15), and 15 centimes for every additional 20 grams, Germans would be losing 3 pfennig on every such additional 20 grams by paying 15 pfennig instead of 12 pfennig, which latter rate is the more nearly correct equivalent.

It is highly probable, therefore, that Germany will have to issue new values of 4, 8 and 12 pfennig in order to place its subjects on the same footing with the people of other countries in the Postal Union. At least the 12 pfennig value

seems a necessity, but it is believed that logical consequence will demand the 4 and 8 pfennig also, as equivalents to the 5 and 10 centimes. It is hardly to be expected that any change will be made before 1907, as it always takes some time to bring the rulings of the Postal Union into effect.

The Mart.

By Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, on Thursday, October 25th, 1906.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain: 1840, 1d. black V.R., unused	6	10	0
1880, 2s. brown, fine colour..	1	9	0
1883, £5 orange	1	14	0
"Board of Education," King's head, 1s. green and scarlet, mint..	57	0	0
Gibraltar: 1st issue, 6d. and 1s., both mint	2	0	0
France: 1862-71, 20c blue, a fine horizontal *tête-bêche* pair	1	0	0
Ceylon: 8d. deep yellow-brown, imperforate	9	10	0
9d. lilac-brown, imperforate	3	3	0
1s. 9d. green	3	0	0
British East Africa: 1891 provl., surcharged in MS., 1 anna A.B. on 4a. brown, used on piece	6	5	0
Transvaal: King's head, revenue stamp, 2s. 6d. black and orange, error, centre inverted, unused..	2	0	0
Newfoundland: 1857, 6½d., scarlet vermilion, unused, cut close	3	15	0
Hawaiian Islands: Interisland Postage, 1864, 2c. black on white wove paper, unused	2	4	0
Ditto, 1c. black on laid paper, unused ..	0	16	0
Ditto, 1c. black and 2c. black, both on laid paper and unused	1	10	0
New South Wales: Sydney View, 2d. blue, Plate I., a fine horizontal pair with splendid margins all round	2	10	0
New South Wales: Sydney View, 2d. blue, Plate I.. re-engraved, fine	2	4	0
South Australia: 1-67-70, perf. 11½ × roulette, 4d. purple	2	2	0

There were a large number of lots, "remainders of collection," in this sale, which fetched from £2 to £3 a lot.

By Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper on November 8th and 9th, 1906.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain: 1841, 1d. red-brown, error, letter omitted in right-hand bottom corner, an extremely rare variety ..	7	10	0
NOTE.—This stamp was printed from Plate 77, and was the first stamp in the second row, and should be let-"B A," but the first letter only appeared, the second being omitted. The error was subsequently discovered and rectified.			
"Govt. Parcels," 1883, 9d. green, mint ..	1	0	0
Straits Settlements: 1883, 2c. on 12c. blue, a horizontal pair	2	2	0
Sierra Leone: 1893, ½d. on 1½d. lilac with surcharge inverted, a fine used block of four	1	1	0

Imperforate colour trials of British Colonials, mostly on paper watermarked C and CA. There were two stamps in each lot, and the colonies represented were:—Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, British Central Africa, Mauritius, Orange River Colony, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dominica, Jamaica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts. and Trinidad. There were, in all, 71 lots. One lot fetched 48s.; 13 lots, 30s. each; and all the rest, 29s. each. This very much looks like them having been bought in.

Correspondence.

The Barbados Tercentenary Stamp.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—*Apropos* of the Barbados Tercentenary Stamp, which has been described in your Journal of September, it would seem that no one has taken the trouble to ascertain the history attached to it; consequently, in describing it as handsome, etc., etc., it should be known that reality has been set aside for a design not answering the purpose of the issue.

Perhaps your readers and others who take an interest in matters historical, would appreciate the information, and if so, you may be good enough to publish my communication in your next issue.

The stamp was intended to commemorate a historic event: the first landing of Englishmen on the shores of Barbados, and the taking possession of the Island by the ship's company of the "Oliph Blossome" (the orthography of the period—1605) at Jamestown, and erecting a cross on a tree on which the words: "James, K of E and this Island," were inscribed; and to do postal service for a limited time.

It will therefore be seen that the idea of a descriptive label of the event has not been kept in view—as for example, the Nelson Jubilee and the Trinidad Columbus Commemoration stamps—but on the contrary, it has been sacrificed for beauty, as pronounced by a few unacquainted with its history. This reminds me of the remarks of a historic writer: "That it is surely possible to produce the proper impression of reality without wearying us with uninteresting details or the picture becomes a mere photograph."

As a picture, no doubt the stamp may be all that is claimed for it by collectors; but as representative in character I am afraid it will be admitted that it has failed to satisfy a historically inclined people—aye, even stamp collectors. I have already referred to the Trinidad Columbus Commemoration stamp, and when I add the Cabot issue of Newfoundland, which is not only descriptive but also beautiful in design and colour, the sombre colour of our Barbados Olive Blossom issue, as the stamp is described by some, does not improve the picture.

The addition of the word "Revenue" further points to its unrepresentative character as a postage label *pure and simple*, so that taking everything in consideration the artist cannot be said to have happily chosen a design suitable to the occasion or meeting with universal satisfaction.—Yours faithfully,

Barbados, "SUBSCRIBER."
25th October, 1906.

THE

Philatelic Record.

DECEMBER, 1906.

Editorial Note.

The Royal Philatelic Society.

OTHER meetings of the premier Society may have been more striking—for instance, when the Prince of Wales accepted the position of President, or the one at which His Royal Highness attended in person to read his paper—but none have been so memorable as the one held on the 20th inst., when the announcement was made that the King had been pleased to confer upon the Society the title of "Royal."

We understand that the Charter limits the number of "Fellows" to 350, and that by it all the existing members, approaching 250, are constituted the first Fellows. When this number is reached, new members will, until vacancies arise, be Associates.

This journal has followed the doings of the Society for over a quarter of a century; for years, the meetings and resolutions were reported solely in our columns—indeed, although perhaps not in the strict sense the official organ, yet the Society at that time had and recognized no other. Having been associated in this way with the Society, the announcement, which naturally gave infinite satisfaction to the members, caused a similar glow of pleasure to run through our veins.

We view the grant of the Charter as of the utmost importance, not only to the Society, but to the cause of philately; in fact, it puts the coping-stone on the edifice which the Society and its members, for over thirty-five years, have been building up. The honour conferred upon the London Society will, of course, be indirectly shared by other kindred Societies in this country, who will find in it a recognition of their efforts in the cause which they have at heart; and in this direction it will be interesting to see what will be the effect upon the distinguished Editor of "Truth," and those who think with him, upon the merits of philately, intellectual and otherwise.

The record of the Society is one which merits the high honour conferred upon it, and we doubt not but that the members will sustain that honour with dignity and pride.

Notable Philatelists.

Arthur H. Stamford.

PROMINENT in philately and learned in law, the gentleman whose photograph we have much pleasure in adding to the international gallery of Notable Philatelists this month, is one who is personally familiar to his kindred spirits equally well in the south as in the north. His early experiences are best told by Mr. Stamford himself:—

"I have never as yet specialised in any country, though I consider it almost constitutes the duty of a philatelist to do so. Commencing some ten years since, I first took a rather keen interest in the old British stamps, and during my researches made what I believe were one or two interesting discoveries at the time, as for instance: the 1d. black with plate number used on original letter sheet, and the 1d. red rouletted on entire envelope, bearing the signature of the late Mr. Gladstone. Being then a novice, I unfortunately parted with these.

"I then gave up the collection of all my used British and also my general collection, in which form, as was almost always the case with beginners, I had collected, and then restricted myself to unused British and Colonials, treating some of the latter in a kind of limited specialism, which culminated in the acquisition of one of the Gold Medals awarded at the recent Exhibition.

"Both prior to and after the South African War, I was in correspondence with one of the officials in Cape Colony, and was in a position after the relief of Mafeking to furnish full particulars of the interesting and much debated Mafeking issue, with the dates of issue and the numbers issued of each stamp."

A discovery which Mr. Stamford made later caused quite a little flutter amongst philatelists, particularly those interested in South African stamps, when he found that for over a year he had been "entertaining an angel unawares," in the shape of the half vermilion Bechuanaland Protectorate of 1888, with inverted surcharge of "Portectorate" instead of Protectorate. This stamp, he believes, occupies a unique position, and another specimen of the error still remains to be found.

Some years previous to this, indeed, shortly after he had become interested in the pursuit, he drew attention to the variety of the larger figure 4 in the 4 cents British Guiana of 1888-9, which had apparently remained unknown for several years, and thus early indicated the possession of that philatelic acumen so essential and prominent a feature in every Notable Philatelist.

244-1

Illustration XXI.



Fine Network.

Curly Hair.

Illustration XXII.



Die I. (Blue).

Curly Hair.

244-3

Illustration XXIII.



Die II. (Blue).

Curly Hair.

Illustration XXIV.



Die III. (Blue).

Curly Hair.

Illustration XXV.



Die IV. (Blue).

("CO" of "CORREIO" close).

Curly Hair.

2424-b

Illustration XXVI.



Die II. (Rose).



DIE III. (Rose).

Illustration XXVIII.



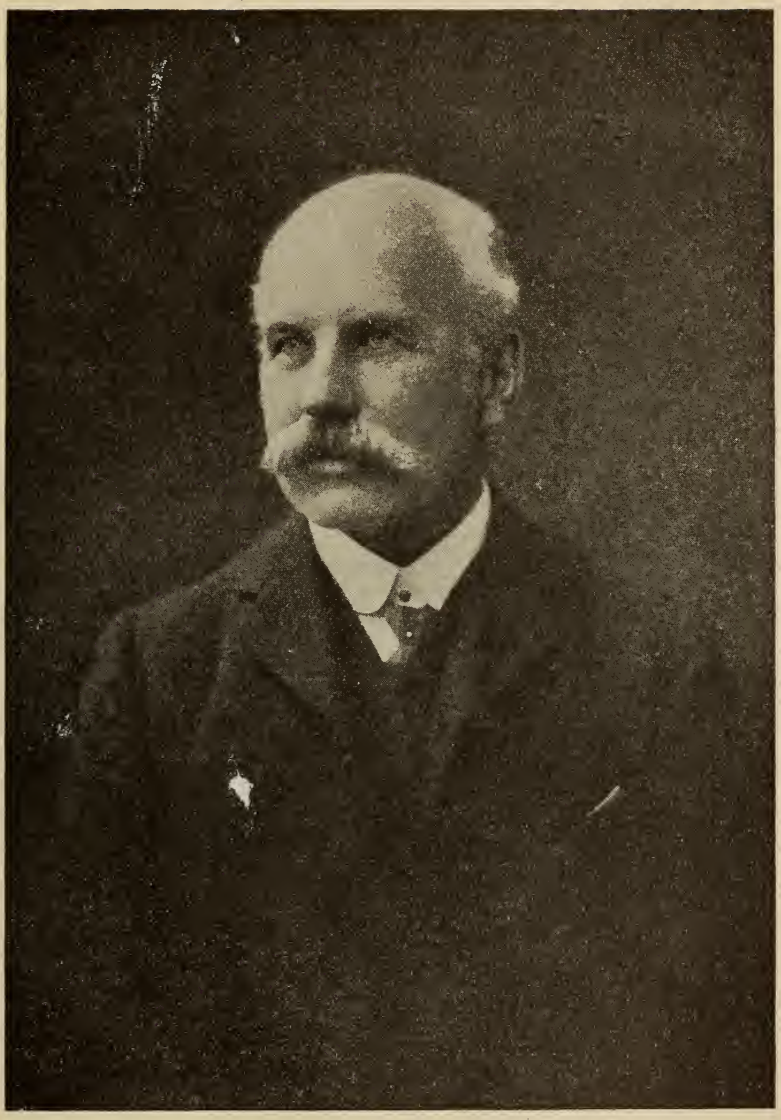
Die V. (Rose).

ILLUSTRATION XXIX.



DIE VI. (Rose).

("CO" of "CORREIO" wide).



Arthur H. Stamford.

Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V.

By R. B. Yardley.

(Continued from Page 234).

NO. 26 is the only item which is priced unused, and it is not priced used, and therefore probably indicates the "bistre-brown" reprints. I think that Nos. 22, 23, and 25 can be identified as the rich red-brown, orange-brown, and chocolate-browns of the list I have above suggested, but No. 24 "bistre pâle" is too vague, and would probably cover any shade not clearly attributable to the other more definite descriptions; moreover, the French employ the term "bistre" for a shade not usually termed bistre in English. As regards reprints, the same edition lists the early ("1864") reprints of Dona Maria, and also the later reprints of the same reign under the following heading:—"1885? Nouveau tirage des timbres 1853, sur B* mat satiné"; but in the case of Dom Pedro, the only reprints of the varieties with curly hair are given under the following heading:—"1885? Même effigie à cheveux bouclés, type 1856-7, C sur B† mat satiné

5 reis brun 25.
25 „ bleu.
25 „ rose."

It is clear that the reprints of 1885-1886 on intensely white paper are here intended, and there is no mention of any earlier reprints of Dom Pedro. It will be observed, however, that a "bistre-brun" has been added to the list of issued stamps, and that it is priced at fcs. 2.50, unused only, and that none of the other shades are priced unused.

I fully recognise that for any collector who relies implicitly on catalogue descriptions, as if they were final logical classifications, my statement that the so-called "bistre-brown" does not exist in the used condition may be a stumbling-block, but, having regard to the ambiguity in such terms as sepia, bistre, etc., and the somewhat loose way in which these and similar terms are used, and the fact that the shades of the actual stamps are really numerous with many gradations, and the impossibility of accurately arranging the stamps under only four headings, the explanation is simple, so far as the catalogue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons is concerned. The difficulty could be entirely avoided

* *i.e.*, blanc. † *i.e.*, couleur sur blanc.

by a slight revision of their list, and in particular by the rejection of the word "sepia." I do not assert that "sepia" is an erroneous description of the "bistre-brown" reprints, because there are pale shades of sepia which approach the particular tint of the bistre-brown reprints; but on the other hand, some shades of sepia are almost black, and therefore the term is very inconvenient, especially in the case of a stamp which exists in so many different shades, or I may say, colours.

As regards M. Moens' catalogue of 1872-3, it may be that he intended to mark a distinction between the "brun-jaune" (with a hyphen) of the issued stamps, and the "brun jaune" of the reprints; I imagine that by the latter term M. Moens meant the shade of the so-called "bistre-brown" specimens, which he held in large quantities, and I suggest that, having forgotten their true origin, he subsequently listed them in his catalogue of 1892 as issued postage stamps under the description "bistre brun," and priced them unused at fcs. 2.50.

Returning now to the questions raised by Mr. Smith:—Do reprints exist in more than one shade?—the statement quoted by Mr. Smith from the article on reprints in the sixth and seventh volume of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and the record in M. Moens' catalogue of February, 1867, strongly favour the conclusion that there was a reprint of the 5 reis curly hair in the black-brown or "brun noir." It can scarcely be said that the common unused variety, the "bistre-brown," is intended by the terms "very dark brown," or "brun noir," which, however, might aptly describe the deeper shades of the black-brown and grey-brown varieties. Now it so happens that although in mint condition the black-brown and grey-brown stamps are scarcer than the bistre-brown, they are by no means rare, while all the other shades of the 5 reis are really rare unused, especially in mint condition, and therefore I think it is quite possible that reprints were struck in the dark shade. Therefore, in answer to Mr. Smith's question, I reply that there was certainly one series of early reprints of the 5 reis curly hair, viz., in the bistre-brown, and that it is probable that there was another series printed in black-brown or grey-brown, and practically indistinguishable from the issued stamps in those shades. It will be, of course, understood that these early reprints have no connection with the official reprints of 1885, 1886, or 1890, on intensely white paper. We know that the bistre-brown reprints were made before the controlling apparatus attached to the presses was altered (in 1865), and the whole case for the existence of reprints in the dark shade is based on quotations from M. Moens' catalogue of 1867, and the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of 1869; and I may add that I have never seen a pair or block of these black-brown or grey-brown stamps in which the impressions were arranged otherwise than in accordance with the original controlling apparatus.

As regards paper, I have the red-brown on medium paper as well as on the pelure paper. Mr. Castle had apparently met with this shade only on the thin paper. The other shades of the issued stamps also occur on both varieties of paper. The gum on the stamps of the earlier shades is generally yellowish, or even yellow; but on the later impressions, including the bistre-brown reprints, it is whitish and shiny.

The Reprints.

I have already dealt with the question of early reprints of these values, and I will only say that for the series of reprints of 1885, 1886, and 1890, on the intensely stout white paper, the original die was employed. I have a specimen in a rich chocolate-brown. Mr. Marsden describes the reprint as bistre-brown; probably both shades exist, as in the case of the late reprints of the 5 reis of Dona Maria. An enlargement of one of my own specimens is reproduced in Illustration XX.

The 25 Reis.

The dies of this value with the curly hair may conveniently be divided into two classes—one consisting of only a single die or a single type, having the well-known fine network; the other comprising six dies, each having the so-called coarse network.

Mr. Castle and Mr. Marsden are agreed that the die with the fine network was the first used, and that the issue took place early in 1856, Mr. Castle suggesting the month of May, and Mr. Marsden a somewhat earlier date. An enlargement is reproduced in Illustration XXI. Although the stamp is quite common in the used condition, it is very scarce unused.

In the second class, I have included the six dies identified and described by Mr. Castle in his paper in the tenth volume of the *London Philatelist*, and have adopted his notation; this, I think, is the more convenient course, although it is clear from the results of Mr. Marsden's further investigations that Mr. Castle's numbers of the dies by no means correspond to the chronological order of the issue of the stamps. Although these six dies are grouped together in one division, mainly, of course, on the ground of their general resemblance, I have in the Preliminary Notes given my reasons for my view that they, or the majority of them, are not direct reproductions from one original matrix or die, but rather independent creations made up from separate pieces or moulds, *e.g.*, the bust, the network, the frame, the letters and numerals, etc., and that the differences in the six dies are mainly due to this, that in combining these several parts to make the dies, different parts of the network contained in the mould were cut off by the outer frames. Mr. Castle also refers to the existence of small flaws, especially in the outer lines of the frames. I can confirm this, but the printing is generally so heavy that it is not easy to detect them. Two small flaws are, however, usually conspicuous in the outer line of the frame of the stamps of Die II., one in the middle of semi-circular arc in the top left corner, and the other in the semi-circular arc of the top right corner.

The first issues were in blue, but the later ones in rose, and while some dies were used in both colours, others apparently were used only with one colour.

Reproductions of the stamps printed from the several dies, in both colours when they exist, are reproduced in Illustrations XXII. to XXIX.

Mr. Marsden examined a considerable number of envelopes and covers bearing the stamps in question, with the following results :—

Blue.

Die.	Earliest date.	Latest date.
IV.	7th August, 1856.	16th December, 1857.
I.	26th September, 1857	15th January, 1858.
II.	27th January, 1858	16th March, 1858.

Rose.

Die.	Earliest date.	Latest date.
VI.	9th April, 1858	21st May, 1859.
II.	31st January, 1859	24th December, 1859.
V.	12th January, 1860	28th July, 1861.
III.	17th January, 1861	24th August, 1862.

Specimens of Die III. exist in blue ; in fact, they are quite common in the mint condition, and even whole panes, blocks, and pairs are still obtainable, yet not a single obliterated copy has been seen by Mr. Castle or Mr. Marsden ; and the latter gentleman, in his paper in the twelfth volume of the *London Philatelist*, urges very strong reasons for regarding all the specimens of Die III. in *blue* as reprints. One point in particular is significant, viz., that for the stamps in rose, Die III. was the last to be employed, the stamps being in use nine months after the death of Dom Pedro. I gather that Mr. Castle thinks that there were two printings of Die III. in blue, one after and the other before the die had received some slight injuries to the numerals and "I" of "REIS," but although he, too, had not seen an obliterated copy of either printing, he was still inclined to regard one printing as a remainder and the other as a reprint. So far as my experience goes, I have never seen an obliterated specimen, and I unreservedly accept Mr. Marsden's conclusion that these stamps of Die III. in blue are reprints, and I see no reason why there should not have been more than one printing. In the Preliminary Notes I have suggested that some of the 25 reis, and even some of the 50 reis and 100 reis of Dom Pedro held by M. Moens may have been reprints too. I have already pointed out that the sheets of the 25 reis blue, Die III., were printed from the presses before the controlling apparatus was altered in 1865. Used impressions of Dies I. and II. in blue are comparatively scarce, especially of Die II., but in the unused condition specimens of Die I. are rare, while of Die II., I know of only one unused specimen which is in my own collection, and is reproduced in the Illustration XXIII. ; unfortunately, it is damaged. It was not represented unused in the collections of Mr. Castle or of the late Mr. Ehrenbach. Specimens of Die IV., unused, are fairly common. In the rose-coloured stamps, only impressions of Die VI. seem to be scarce.

As regards the differences in the several dies, they are most conspicuous in the parts of the network cut off (i.) by the frame, and the value label under the space between the numeral "25" and the "R" of "REIS" ; and (ii.) by the oval medallion and the value label above the numeral "25" (*vide* the small arrows of the illustrations).

Die I.—The interlacing of the network in the lower position is characteristic, and in clearly printed specimens this die cannot be confused with any other.

Die II.—In the lower position, it is somewhat like Die IV., but the insertion of the double threads of the network in the upper position clearly distinguishes this die from Die IV.

Die III.—This can easily be recognised by the network cut off in the lower position, which appears as cross hatching or trellis work.

Die IV.—See Die II. supra.

Die V.—Here the portion of the network cut off in the lower position is characteristic.

Die VI.—In the lower and upper positions, the network is somewhat like Die IV., but there is a marked difference in the distance between the "C" and first "O" of "CORREIO" in the two dies, it being much greater in Die VI. than in Die IV. Further, the upper part of the "S" of "REIS" is much rounder and somewhat smaller than in Dies II. and IV. Differences in the insertion of the double threads of the network above the "S" of "REIS" may also be noticed.

The Reprints.

I have already dealt with the early reprint of Die III. in blue. For the series of 1885-6 and 1890 the die with the fine network was employed, and printed in rose as well as in blue.

SYNOPSIS.

Dona Maria.

July, 1853.

Thick paper.

5	reis, Die I.;	red-brown,* slight shades.
25	,,	pale blue.
25	,,	bright blue.
25	,,	dull Prussian blue.
25	,,	dark blue.
50	,,	dark yellowish green.
50	,,	dark blue-green.
100	,,	pale lilac.
100	,,	deep lilac.
100	,,	mauve.

Thin paper (pelure).

5	reis, Die I.;	red-brown,* slight shades.
5	,, Die II.;	yellow-brown.
5	,, ,,	red-brown.*
25	,,	bright blue.
25	,,	dark blue.
50†	,,	dark blue-green.
100	,,	pale lilac.

* This shade is intermediate between the red-brown and the orange-brown of the 5 reis of Dom Pedro, curly hair.

† This is listed on the evidence of the specimens mentioned in the text above; it is, however, possibly an accidental variety of the first (thicker) paper, and not a printing on the second (thinner) paper supplied in August, 1853.

VARIETIES.

Double impressions. Thick paper.

25 reis, pale blue.
50 „ green.

These varieties are mentioned by Mr. Marsden in the twelfth volume of the *London Philatelist*, at page 104.

REPRINTS.

1863-1864.

On thin paper.

5 reis,	Die II.;	bistre-brown.
25 „	original die;	dark blue.
50 „	„	bright green.
100 „	„	lilac.

1885 and 1890.

On intensely white stout paper.

5 reis,	new die;	bistre-brown.
5 „	„	grey-brown.
25 „	„	light blue.
50 „	original die;	bright yellow-green.
100 „	„	dull lilac.

Stamps generally regarded as Reprints, but whose origin has not yet been definitely ascertained.

On ordinary thick white paper.

5 reis,	Die II.;	red-brown.
25 „	original die;	blue.
100 „	„	lilac.

Dom Pedro V.

A. HEAD OF THE SOVEREIGN WITH STRAIGHT HAIR.

1855.

Thin (pelure) and medium papers.

5 reis,	seven distinct dies;	lake-brown.
5 „	one only of the above seven dies, namely, No. II.;	pale brownish-red (thin paper only).
25 „	Die I.;	dark blue; slight shades (? February).
25 „	Die II.;	dull blue; shades (? September).
50 „		yellowish green.
50 „		bluish green.
100 „		pale lilac.
100 „		dull lilac.

REPRINTS.

1885 and 1890.

On intensely white stout paper.

5 reis, new die; dark brown; black-brown.
25 „ Die I.; bright blue.
50 „ original die; yellow-green.
100 „ „ pale lilac.

B. HEAD WITH CURLY HAIR.

On medium and thin papers.

5 reis, 5 „, 5 „, 5 „, 5 „, 5 „ — one die ... ... — lake-brown (May, 1856); pale brownish red; red-brown; orange-brown; grey-brown; black-brown; yellow-brown.

25 „ Type I. (with fine network), one die; bright blue (? May, 1856).
Type II. (with coarse network), six dies;
Die I., Die II., & Die IV.; bright blue; slight shades (? August, 1856).
Die II., Die III., Die V., & Die VI.; rose (? April, 1858).

REPRINTS.

Prior to 1866. On thin paper.

5 reis, original die; bistre-brown.
5 „ „ grey-brown. (?)
25 „ Type II. (coarse network), Die III.; bright blue.

1885, 1890.

On intensely white, stout paper.

5 reis, original die; bistre-brown.
25 „ Type I. (fine network), original die; bright blue.
25 „ „ „ „ rose.

(*Conclusion*).



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.

Bermuda.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the ½d. value with multiple watermark.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. green and black.

Cyprus.—A new denomination is, or is about to be issued *Ewen's Weekly* lists a 10 paras in the current type.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
10p. yellow and green.

Gibraltar.—The new 1d. and 2½d. in single colours are not yet issued; the first named will appear in January of next year, but the 2½d. is not expected for some six months later.

India.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the ½a. of the new type, with "Service" overprint.

Adhesive.
Official stamp.
½a. pale green. Surcharged $\frac{H}{M}$ S in black. On

Holkar.—Mr. C. E. Howard advises us of the issue, on the 1st October, of the current ¼a. with "Service" overprint.



Adhesive.
Official stamp.
¼a. orange. Surcharged "Service" in black.

South Australia. — We gather from various sources that both the 4d. and 9d. values have now been issued with Crown and A watermark.

Adhesives.
4d. red. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12.
9d. lake. „ „ „

Western Australia. — The *Monthly Journal* describes a new 6d. stamp The design is very similar to that of the 2½d. of 1901, and shows the swan in an oval centre, with foliage on either side. The watermark is Crown and WA, and the perforation is 14.

Adhesive.
Wmk. Crown and WA. Perf. 14.
6d. violet-mauve.

Foreign Countries.

Brazil.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* gives particulars of the under-mentioned sets, and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of the few stamps already issued, a good many having yet to appear.





Adhesives.

10r. slate (Aristides Lobo).
20r. violet (Benjamin Constant).
50r. green (Alvares Cabral)
100r. rose (Wandenkolk).
200r. blue (Deodora da Fonseca).
300r. grey (Floriano Peixoto).
400r. olive (Prudente).
500r. (Campos Salle).
700r. red-brown (Rodrigues Alves).
1,000r. (Arms).
2,000r. (,,).
5,000r. (,,).

Official stamps.

10r. orange and green (Affonso Penna
20r. ,, ,, ,,
50r. ,, ,, ,,
100r. ,, ,, ,,
200r. ,, ,, ,,
300r. ,, ,, ,,
400r. ,, ,, ,,
500r. ,, ,, ,,
700r. ,, ,, ,,
1,000r. ,, ,, ,,
2,000r. ,, ,, ,,
5,000r. ,, ,, ,,
10,000r. ,, ,, ,,

Unpaid Letter stamps.

10r.
20r.
50r.
100r.
200r.
300r.
400r.
500r.
700r.
1,000r.
2,000r.

Egypt.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists a 4m. value, which is described at follows:—"Same "design as 20p. and 5m., but slightly modi- "fied, there being now a plain white space "over the head of the sphinx, instead of "lines of shading."

Adhesive.

4m. dark carmine.

France.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a 10c. and 35c. of the "no earth" type, and also a 45c. of the oblong design.

Adhesives.

10c. vermilion.
35c. violet.
45c. myrtle-green and blue.

Indo-China.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports a dreadful deluge of surcharged stamps. The particulars given are as follows, all being overprinted with name and value in Chinese:

Canton.
Pak-hoi.
Hoi-hao.
Tchong-king.
Mong-tseu.
Yunnan-Fou.
Kouang-Tcheou-Wan.

Adhesives.

Red surcharge.

1c. (Indo China type).
2c. (,,).
5c. (,,).
40c. (,,).
75c. (General design).
2fr. (Indo-China type).

Black surcharge.

4c. (Indo-China type).
10c. (,,).
15c. (,,).
20c. (,,).
25c. (,,).
30c. (,,).
50c. (,,).
1fr.(,,).
5fr.(General design).
10fr.(Indo-China type).

Varieties. Inverted surcharge.

Canton, 1, 25c., 1f.
Hoi-hao, 1, 2c.
Kouang-Tcheou-Wan, 5, 20c.
Mong-tseu, 5, 20c.
Pak-hoi, 1, 25c.
Tchong-king, 1, 2c.
Yunnan-Fou, 10, 40c.

Varieties. On 1892 type.

Canton, 4, 50c.
Hoi-hao, 30c.
Mong-tseu, 50c.
Tchong-king, 50c.
Yunnan-Fou, 30c.

Hayti.—The *Monthly Journal* lists a set of Unpaid Letter stamps.

Adhesives.

Unpaid Letter stamps.

2c. vermilion.
5c. blue.
10c. violet.
50c. olive.

Italy.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two more values in the new type shown below, a 10c. and 25c.



Adhesives.
10c. rose.
25c. blue.

OFFICES IN CRETE.—The same firm send us the 1901 set, overprinted for use here.

Adhesives.

1c. brown.	Surcharged "La Canea" in black.
2c. red-brown.	,, ,, ,,
5c. green.	,, ,, ,,
10c. carmine.	,, ,, ,,
15c. on 20c. orange.	,, ,, ,,
20c. orange.	,, ,, ,,
25c. ultramarine.	,, ,, ,,
40c. brown.	,, ,, ,,
45c. olive.	,, ,, ,,
50c. lilac.	,, ,, ,,
1l. green and brown.	,, ,, ,,
5l. blue and rose.	,, ,, ,,

Express Letter stamp.

25c. rose.	Surcharged "La Canea" in black.

Japan.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists two new stamps here.

Adhesives.
2c. yellow green.
20c. orange-vermilion.

Panama, Republic of.—From Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., we have three more values of the new permanent set: the ½c. we illustrate below. The stamps are the production of the Hamilton Bank Note Company.



Adhesives.
½c. orange, blue and red.
2½c. vermilion (Arms).
5c. blue and black (Justo Arosomena).

Paraguay.—The 5c. of the type shown below now comes in yellow, instead of dark blue, as heretofore.



Adhesive.
5c. yellow.

Persia.—The *Monthly Journal* adds a new value to the recent type-set provisionals. It is, as usual, overprinted with the lion and Provisoire control mark.

Adhesive.
10c. brown, pale brown and black.

Roumania.—Here there seems to be, on one excuse or another, a new issue of pictorial stamps every week; it is an exhibition set we now have to chronicle.

The *Monthly Journal* is informed that there are eleven values showing six different pictures; they are of large size, the four lower values oblong, the others upright rectangles.

Adhesives.
5b. black and yellow-green.
10b. ,, red.
15b. ,, violet.
25b. ,, blue.
30b. brown and red.
40b. ,, green.
50b. black and orange.
75b. sepia and brown.
1l. 50b. brown and lilac.
2l. 50b. deep brown and yellow.
3l. deep brown and yellow-brown.

Salvador.—The 15c. of the official set is the latest to appear.

Adhesive.
Official stamp.
15c. black and brown.

Spain. RIO DE ORO.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the current 25c. has been overprinted in carmine with a new value.

Adhesive.
25c. dark blue. Surcharged "Habilitado para 15 cénts" within an oval, in carmine.

Switzerland.—The watermarked set has now received the addition of the 2c. and 12c values.

Adhesives.
2c. ochre. Wmk. Cross.
12c. blue. ,,

Notes and News.

The International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

The Hon. Treasurer has submitted the balance sheet of the Exhibition, which we publish below. It will be seen that there is an available balance of £273 5s. 2d., which we understand has been invested, and will form a nice nucleus for the next similar undertaking. The balance sheet is of the most satisfactory character, and we have to congratulate the Chancellor of the Exchequer thereon. No one worked more enthusiastically than Mr. Reichenheim, and it is therefore all the more pleasant to record such a gratifying result.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Deposit on Guarantees	147	4	6
,, Donations	274	9	9
,, Dealers' Stalls	802	10	0
,, Entry Fees and Insurance	507	11	8
,, Catalogues and Advertisements ..	275	10	3
,, Tickets for Admission	60	4	0
,, Medals	6	2	2
,, Banquet	53	0	6
,, Pleasure Trips	46	14	9
,, Interest on Deposit	4	18	8
,, Sundries	5	19	3
	£2,184	5	6

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Refund to Guarantors	147	4	6
,, Rent of Hall, Lighting, and Wages..	316	8	2
,, Show Cases, Stalls, Boards, and Fittings	390	18	2
,, Printing, Stationery, and Advertising	161	19	7
,, Catalogues	135	11	2
,, Medals and Cups	173	7	11
,, Insurance	204	9	3
,, Postages	59	15	7
,, Honorarium to Hon. Secretary ..	105	0	0
,, Banquet	90	6	6
,, Pleasure trips	56	7	7
,, Sundries	69	11	11
,, Balance in Bank—			
On Deposit £250 0 0			
Current A/c .. 23 5 2			
	273	5	2
	£2,184	5	6

Examined with the Books and Vouchers and Bankers' Pass Book and found to be in accordance therewith.

(Signed) Arthur W. Chambers, C. E. McNaughtan, } *Auditors.*

(Signed) Franz Reichenheim, *Hon. Treasurer.*

30th October, 1906.

Auction Customs.

Stamp auctions are unique in one respect, and that is that refreshments are provided without charge. Tea, followed by whiskies and sodas and claret, is dispensed freely, it may be with a view to stimulating the buyers to buy more freely and give larger prices.—*The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.*

We fear our contemporary is ill-informed. At all important sales of property, and at many general sales in the North of England and Midlands, it is the invariable practice to give refreshments which, in occasional instances, almost amount to a banquet.

Imperial Penny Postage.

Proposed One-Ounce Limit.

Postal rates are ever on the decline. It is no great period since the ideal of imperial penny postage was realised, and now there is a proposition for the increase of the weight allowance from half an ounce to an ounce. Mr. Buxton, the Postmaster-General, announces the fact incidentally in the course of an introduction to the report of the British delegates to the recent conference of the Universal Postal Union at Rome. At that conference it was agreed that the unit of weight for international postage should be raised to an ounce, and Mr. Buxton says that "the British Government will propose to the Colonies that when the Postal Union Convention comes into operation this unit of weight shall be applied also to the Imperial Penny Postage system—that is to say, that the unit of weight shall be raised from half ounce to one ounce."

It is interesting to recall the principal reforms in international postage determined upon at the Rome conference. They were:—

Charge for all units of weights after the first to be reduced from 2½d. to 1½d.

Unit of weight to be raised from half ounce to one ounce.

Coupons of the value of 2½d. to be issued, so that a sender of a letter abroad may prepay a reply.

Communications to be allowed on the left-hand half of the address side of post-cards, and also the pasting on of photographs.

Responsibility for the loss of registered articles to be obligatory for all countries.

Mr. Buxton claimed that these results were largely due to the skill, vigilance, and tact exercised by the British delegates—Mr. Babington Smith, Mr. Walkley, and Mr. Davies. The reductions in foreign postage mean that when they come into force the British public will be able to send a—

1oz. letter for 2½d., instead of 5d.
2oz. letter for 4d., instead of 10d.
3oz. letter for 5½d., instead of 1s. 3d.

These alterations are estimated to cost this country £190,000 a year.

By the grant of a separate vote to New Zealand, instead of including it with Australia, the British Empire will in future have six votes at the Postal Congress, in place of five. Moreover, an additional advantage lies in the fact that the South African vote has absorbed the separate votes formerly possessed by the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Austrian Levant. I. and II. Issue.

Mr. Berger in a recent lecture draws the attention of collectors to the fact that the stamps hitherto described as the first issue of the Austrian Levant, namely, the 1867 soldi issue of Austria with head of emperor, are not really the first issue, as the stamps of the 1863 issue, perf. 14, and of the 1864 issue, perf. 14½, with eagle of Lombardo-Venetia, could be, and in fact were, used in the Levant, and must therefore be considered as the first and second issue of the Austrian Levant. In his possession are such stamps obliterated Constantinopel, Varna, Jassi and Jassy, Smyrna, Bucarest, Salonichi, Alexandria, and Gerusalem.

Chili.

According to the *Sello* the following errors exist in the stamps of Chili:—

1853. 10c. blue with watermark 20.
1883. 10c. brown instead of yellow. Said to be doubtful.
1901. 5c. black on 30c. rose. Surcharge inverted. (Double surcharges, both inverted and otherwise. said to be doubtful.)
1902. Diez Centavos black on 30c. orange-brown inverted. (With missing letters is said to be a swindle.)
1904. 3 centavos black on 5c. red. Telegraphs with head.

Portugal.

When King Alfonso paid a visit to the King of Portugal, he expressed a wish to possess a complete set of all Portuguese stamps. This set is now ready, and, as was to be expected, all the old issues have been specially reprinted. They are much better than the 1886 reprint, the gum is correct and the paper much nearer that of the originals. But—in such a case some thing or other is always overlooked—they are perforated 13½. It is said only 168 complete sets exist, and most of them are surcharged "Specimen." The set includes all Colonial stamps.

Luxemburg.

The government of Luxemburg has lately looked up all remainders of the issues of 1877, 1880, 1882, and of the 1891-1893 officials with surcharges S P., in all, 750,000 stamps.

Up to the present time all remainders had always been burnt. A dealer in Luxemburg stamps, scenting that another auto-da-fé was about to take place, interviewed the director of the post offices, and, without knowing the actual number, offered fcs.100,000 for the entire stock. Such an offer opened the eyes of the authorities, and a complete list of all remainders was printed and sent to various dealers. These, instead of forming a syndicate, overbid each other, to the great surprise and amusement of the authorities. Mr. Engels, who brought the deal under the notice of the authorities and had offered fcs.100,000, then augmented it to fcs.123,000, Mr. Faber-Lakaff offered fcs.150,000, and finally Mr. F. Heim fcs.155,000, for which sum he became the purchaser. The total face value is fcs.370,000, so that they were purchased at 58 per cent. discount.

So far as we know at present none are to be cancelled. One discrepancy in the list is, that we miss a lot of 29,404 stamps of 1fr. of 1877.

It is interesting to know that there are no service stamps amongst them with reversed or double surcharges. It is therefore probable that all such stamps are not errors but come from waste sheets. Slipped surcharges are amongst the remainders, but none of the so-called errors. Amongst the remainders of the service stamps of 1882 there are to be found specimens with thin and thick S.P. *se tenant.*

The following is the official list as sent out to the dealers:—

Value.	1882 Allegory.	1880 Harlem.	1877.	1891-93 and 1895 Service S.P.	1892 Allegory, Service S.P.	1881 Arms, Service S.P.	1877 Service Official.
1 cent.	28,425	4,635	..	9,740	4,825	150	..
2 cnts.	36,250	7,250	..	9,750	4,825	145	..
4 ,,	26,550	..	50,750	9,750	4,850	140	..
5 ,,	28,275	20,475	..	9,750	4,850	80	..
10 ,,	17,400	20,775	..	31,190	4,850	80	..
12½ ,,	15,750	21,360	..	4,675	4,870	80	..
20 ,,	14,500	7,540	..	4,650	4,870	130	..
25 ,,	7,150	20,925	..	19,270	4,830	68	2115
30 ,,	11,850	28,960	..	4,610	4,870	110	..
37½ ,,	..	..	..	4,660	..	..	..
50 ,,	34,990	..	..	4,650	4,855	..	..
1 fr.	33,639	..	..	4,679	4,860	125	..
2½ fcs.	..	..	..	4,669	..	..	..
5 ,,	22,144	..	..	4,654	3,962	..	..
40 cnts.	..	..	73,743	..	..	60	..

We have taken these figures and data from the *Moniteur du Collectionneur*, and it is there stated that the value according to Senf's Catalogue is two million francs.

Wurtemberg.

The postal administration of Wurtemberg sells the stamps, post card, money order cards and envelopes, withdrawn from circulation in 1890 and 1902, to the public, at face value so far as the remainders are on hand. They can be ordered from any post office. The stamps of 2 to 20 pfennig are obliterated with the date stamps to avoid misuse. The higher values are sold unused.

Great Britain.

In the current number of the *Monthly Journal* a curious variety of the 1d. red-brown imperf. is chronicled as in the possession of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons. The stamp is lettered in the lower corners G—I, and the letter G, while quite clear and distinct, is inverted. This seems to be the only specimen of this variety known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The exhibition set of Roumania is printed on chalky paper.

* * *

The first six days' sale of the Leroy D'Etiolles collection realised fcs.90,000, the second fcs.106,150.

* * *

M. Louis Barthou has signed a decree authorizing the issue of stamp books, one containing forty 5 centimes stamps and the other containing twenty 10 centimes stamps, and the same are now on sale at the various head post offices in France.

* * *

The plates for the new issue of Denmark with the portrait of King Frederic VIII. have been made in Berlin.

* * *

To celebrate the sixtieth year of the reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph, Austria will next year issue a jubilee set.

The Mart.

By Messrs. Glendining & Co., at their Galleries, on November 27th and 28th, being the second portion of the Hetley collection.

	£	s.	d.
Tuscany: 1q. on blue, and 1 soldi yellow, two of each	3	3	0
2 soldi brick-red on azure, a superb used pair	12	5	0
1853, 1 soldi yellow-buff, unused, but cut rather close	0	17	0
4 crazie, deep green, mint	1	1	0
4c. green and 6c. blue, unused	1	0	0
6c. on white, scarce	1	5	0
Similar lot	1	4	0
Ceylon: 1857-9, 1s.9d. yellow-green, unused, but thinned	2	15	0
1861, rough perf. 8d. brown, lightly post-marked	3	10	0
9d. deep brown and 1s. lilac, both mint	1	14	0
10d. orange-vermilion, mint	1	7	0
2s. blue, mint	2	6	0
2s. deep blue, fine and well centred	1	8	0
2d., 4d. deep rose, 6d. deep brown, 9d. bistre and 9d. brown, and 2s. blue	3	0	0
1890, 5c. on 15c., olive-green variety, surcharge inverted	2	2	0
British East Africa: 1891, 1a. on 4a. brown	2	16	0
Oct., 1895, 2½ on 4½, horizontal pair	0	18	0
May, 1896, ½a. to 5 rupees, mint	1	1	0
Cape of Good Hope: 1855-8, 1d. rose-red, a mint pair, with wide margins	1	12	0
4d. pale blue shade, mint pair	1	12	0
Similar lot, paler shade, mint, but slightly stained, exceptional margins	2	2	0
4d. pale blue, fine block of four, nearly full gum, wide margins, but creased and stained	2	4	0
6d. lilac, mint pair, cut rather close one side	2	14	0
6d. slate-grey, nice lightly marked pair	2	4	0
1s. deep green, superb	1	1	0
1863-4, 1d. carmine-red, brilliant mint pair	2	5	0
6d. mauve, mint	1	10	0
1s. emerald, superb	1	8	0
1861, 1d. scarlet, deep shade, very fine	4	12	6
1d. scarlet, unusually fine	5	0	0
4d. pale blue shade, large margins	3	3	0
4d. deep blue, a superb copy	8	0	0
The rare error of colour, 1d. blue, somewhat repaired	3	15	0
Transvaal: 1879, 1d. on 6d. in black, mint vertical strip of five, showing varieties of surcharge	14	10	0
1d. on 6d. in red, mint vertical strip of five, showing varieties of surcharges	15	0	0
British Guiana: 1850, 4c. yellow, nice used copy on piece, but cut to shape	22	0	0
8c. green, good average copy, but cut to shape	16	10	0
12c. blue, very fine copy, with light cancellation	4	5	0
1856,4c. black on magenta, slightly thinned	12	0	0
1860, 1c. brown	1	16	0
1c., 2c., 8c. (two), and 24c., all mint except 24c., which has only part gum	1	14	0
1862, 4c. black on blue variety with inner line	6	7	6
1863, p. 12, 24c. green, two shades, fine unused copies with part gum	1	18	0
p. 12½ × 13, 6c., pale blue, 6c. blue, 6c. bright blue, and 48c. deep red, all unused except one, mint	2	10	0
48c. deep red, mint, horizontal pair	1	10	0
1867, p. 10, 48c. red, mint	1	16	0
48c. red, fine mint block of four	5	0	0
New Brunswick: 1s. violet, cut close	4	15	0
Newfoundland: 1860, 1s. orange-vermilion	4	15	0
United States of America: 1869, 12c. green, mint, variety with small figures of value, an exceedingly rare stamp, only few copies known, together with a normal copy of the same stamp	17	10	0
South Australia: O.S., 1900, 5s. rose, very fine copy of this rarity, of which only one sheet was issued	17	0	0
Tasmania: 1853, 4d. orange on laid paper, very fine unused copy	28	0	0

A further instalment of the Hetley collection was disposed of by Messrs. Glendining & Co. on December 11th, 12th, and 13th.

	£	s.	d.
Cyprus: 1880, 1s. green, mint	1	7	0
1881, surcharge 13mm. halfpenny on 1d., Plate 215, variety with triple surcharge, mint	1	7	0
Do., Plates 205 and 215, with double surcharge, both mint	1	0	0
½d. surcharge, 18mm., Plates 217 and 220, mint	1	18	0
30 paras on 1d., Plates 217 and 220, mint	1	13	0
30 paras on 1d. Plates 201 and 206, unused	1	2	0
30 paras on 1d. Plate 216, variety with double surcharge, one inverted, unused	3	10	0
1882-6, C.A., ½ pia. dull green, mint	1	6	0
Die I., ½ pia. emerald, slight nick	1	19	0
Morocco Agencies: 5, 10, and 20c., mint, horizontal pairs, one stamp in each pair being the variety inverted v for A, mint	3	10	0
25c., horizontal pair, one stamp showing the variety inverted v for A, mint	2	5	0
40c., vertical pair, upper stamp showing similar variety, mint	2	10	0
50c., horizontal pair, one stamp showing similar variety, mint	3	12	6
1p. bistre and ultramarine, horizontal pair, one stamp showing similar variety, mint	3	12	6
2p. black and carmine, two copies, one showing same variety, mint	3	10	0
Switzerland. Geneva: 1843, 3 × 5c. on yellow-green, been separated but rejoined	9	0	0
5 × 5c. yellow-green, pair cut wrong way, on entire	35	0	0
5 × 5c., the half stamp used as 5c.	2	14	0
1849. 5c. yellow-green, superb copy on piece	3	10	0
Basle: 1845, 2½rp. carmine, black and blue	3	12	6
Geneva: Transitional Stamps, 1850, 5c. black and red, superb	0	16	0
Zurich: 1850, 2½rp. black and red	1	6	0
Federal Administration: 1850, Poste Locale, cross with frame 2½rp., unused	2	0	0
Hong Kong: C.C., perf. 12½, 4c. slate, unused, but one perf. missing	5	5	0
1882, C.A., 10c. blue-green, mint	4	5	0
Mauritius: 1862, rough perf., 1s. deep green, fine, bright, unused copy	24	0	0
St. Helena: 1884-94, perf. 14, ½d. emerald, variety with double surcharge, mint	6	10	0