

SAPPHIRE

THE
PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY
L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXI JANUARY 1909 No. 1

The PHILATELIC RECORD

IN February 1879 appeared the first number of *THE PHILATELIC RECORD* and the present number commences the thirty-first volume. It is given to but few publications of this kind to reach such a period of existence, and from a modest four pages of its first issue to grow to the body of philatelic literature which its title now covers. Founded at a time when the scientific aspect of the pursuit which it represents was still restricted in its recognition, it has probably done more than any other English periodical to further true philately, for its influence operated at a time when it stood almost alone in its aim to apply the faculties of criticism and research which have given philately its claim to be regarded as a serious study. *THE PHILATELIC RECORD* came at an opportune moment, for there were at the time of its appearance numerous earnest collectors who found scope in its pages for the results of their labours in fields which had not then been overtilled, and many of the names now known throughout the philatelic world first appeared among those of its contributors. The close, though unofficial, connection of this Journal with the Philatelic Society undoubtedly much extended its influence and authority, and the entirely independent attitude it adopted—unmoved by any other consideration than the promotion of philatelic knowledge—together with the recognised value of its information, placed it in a privileged position in the estimation of collectors all over the world. Many of the articles which it published have become classical, and in its columns have been solved no small number of the perplexing problems of philately.

It was for long without serious competitor, until in the early nineties there appeared several important journals, compared with which *THE PHILATELIC RECORD* seemed to be behind the times, as, indeed, the Editor, in his valedictory foreshadowing coming alterations, suggested might be the case. The completion of the seventeenth volume witnessed the retirement of the late Mr. Westoby, who rendered such eminent services to this Journal, and an amalgamation with *The*

Stamp News was accompanied by a complete change of style, which made it substantially a new journal. Circumstances conspired against its favourable progress for a time, but the prestige of its name and associations doubtless acted as a buoy through the period of stress, which was terminated by the personal endeavour of a few Manchester philatelists to rehabilitate it, and of their action no higher commendation can be found than that it was worthy of its traditions.

Another period of its existence is opened, and the present opportunity is taken by those into whose hands *THE PHILATELIC RECORD* has passed to state their full appreciation of its past position in philatelic literature, and to express their resolve to maintain the status which it has acquired, and to preserve the independent attitude which has been its distinction. It will be the purpose of this Journal to further the knowledge and progress of scientific philately, and this will be done by the publication of monographs and articles by eminent philatelists, and by a careful record of literature past and present. The various branches of subsidiary information will also receive attention, and the interest which has always invested collecting will be brought out by essays of a general character, which may offer a relaxation from those of a more studious type. The purview of the Journal will be unrestricted, and it should appeal to the general collector no less than to the specialist.

With regard to the present programme some observations may be made. One variation, in the treatment of new issues, will be experimental. The issue of weekly periodicals with special facilities for giving immediate intelligence renders the monthly chronicle obsolete, and it will be omitted, its place being taken by a quarterly descriptive catalogue of new issues and discoveries, from the widest sources, which should serve as a current reference list, and notes on interesting issues and discoveries will also be given from time to time. A comprehensive digest of current literature, home and foreign, will give information likely to be useful to collectors who specialise, and the list of periodicals with a resumé of their contents should form a convenient philatelic index.

The year 1908 was charged with incidents in the history of philatelic journals in England; it is hoped that the present year may see the beginning of a renewed vitality in the oldest independent journal in the world.

PHILATELY IN 1908

TWENTY years ago it was the practice of *The Philatelic Record* to publish early in the year a list of the " Philatelic Gains " of the previous year, but time and changed conditions of collecting have materially altered the value of such a list to the collecting world in general. The multiplicity of new issues, the impossibility of general collecting in the widest sense of the term, and the frequent advent of new editions of the leading Catalogues all combine to render such lists valueless, but some survey of the progress of philately seems to be required from time to time to enable a serious philatelist to keep in touch with its development. The number of stamp journals published in this country and abroad is now so large that it is impossible for the keenest philatelist to read them all, even if he be in the fortunate position (a rare occurrence) of seeing them regularly as they appear, so that a notice of some of the more important papers and achievements in philately during the past year should be acceptable to the philatelic world. To accomplish this task an attempt is made in the following lines though such an undertaking under conditions of limitation of time and space must necessarily be imperfect.

Our attention is first of all naturally directed to the work of the Royal Philatelic Seciety, and among the papers of conspicuous merit published in the *London Philatelist* one of the most important is that by Mr. T. W. Hall, on the 1882-83 issues of the Argentine Republic[1] in that it introduces us to a new and entirely unexpected method of producing postage stamps, which may be designated as the " pantograph method." Mr. A. J. Warren contributes a very important paper on the stamps of Holland and its Colonies[2], in which the student of these countries will find much valuable information. Mr. J. A. Tilleard's paper on the stamps of Barbados[3] throws some new light on certain provisionals of this country, and Mr. C. J. Daun has given us a very complete history of the war provisionals of the Orange River Colony[4]. Mr. E. W. Wetherell's studies in the stamps of Spain[5] have resulted in the discovery of a number of novel and interesting facts, but his published papers have not as yet dealt with some of the most important of them. His papers on the 1855-56 issues of Spain and Cuba record the discovery of several settings of some of the values, and there is much that is new in his study of the 1870 issue of Spain[6]. Mr. F. H. Melland presents us with an account of the stamps of the British South Africa Company[7], compiled from official and other sources, and from information obtained on the spot. Mr. Wickham Jones has studied the numerous retouches on some of the recent issues of Switzerland, and Mr. Castle the different printings of the lithographed 1d. of 1852, of Trinidad, but these papers have not yet been published.

Other papers in the philatelic press generally which appear to call for special mention are Mr. Hanciau's studies on the stamps of Italy and Italian Colonies[8], Denmark and Danish Colonies[9], and Finland[10], all of which, as may be expected from so distinguished a philatelic writer, are valuable contributions to philately, and contain a large amount of official information. On the last two issues of the last-mentioned country an interesting paper is to be found in the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*[11], Mr. Bornefield has given an elaborate and pains-taking research on the issues of Queensland from 1879[12] onwards, while Mr. Hausburg has worked out the different types of the lithographed high values of 1881[13] of the same country. Major Evans continues his papers on his favourite area of study, the Native States of India[14], and has also made some interesting observations on some new issues of British New Guinea[15], which appear to offer scope for further philatelic study. Mr. J. B. Leavy

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1 *L.P.* XVII (1908) p. 115. 2 *L.P.* XVII (1908) p. 26. 3 *L.P.* XVII (1908) p. 83. 4 *L.P.* XVII (1908) p. 145. 5 *L.P.* (1908) p. 167, *Phil. Adviser N.S.* I p. 102. 6 *Phil. Adviser N.S.* I p. 2. 7 *L.P.* XVII (1908) p. 235. 8, 9 *M.J.* XVIII (1907-08) *passim.* 10 *B.B.Z.* IV (1908) p. 5. 11 *D.B.Z.* XIX (1908) p 3. 12 *M.J.* XVIII (1907-08) p. 13. 13 *P.R.* XXX (1908) 186, 14 *G.S.W.* VIII (1908) p. 53. 15 *G.S.W.* VIII (1908) p. 59.

writes on the stamps of Salvador[16], announcing the discovery of reprints among some of the Seebeck issues, while Mr. Warhurst's criticisms of his remarks on the 1 centavo of 1879[17] show that the last word has not yet been said on this issue. Mr. J. N. Luff's paper on the 1903 surcharges of Guadeloupe[18] deals with issues which are of little general interest, but he puts on record many important facts. Mr. Stanley Taylor has an important article on certain surcharged stamps of Jamaica[19], the settings of which are illustrated. Notes on the first eleven plates of the block 1d. English[20], by Mr. Hodgson, will interest many who are endeavouring to reconstruct these plates, as also will the article on the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, by J. Bornefield[21]. The stamps of the Local Posts of Morocco[22] have occupied Mr. Duerst's attention, while those of the Foreign Post Offices in Morocco[23] have been discussed by Dr. Rommel. The Locals of Formosa[24], which appear to be very little known, are figured and described by E. Barth in the same journal. The successful plating of the 6 rappen, Zurich, due to the labours of M. Paul Mirabaud, is announced in the *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*[25] and a plate is given of the reconstructed sheet. The stamps of Abyssinia[26], or Ethiopia as Dr. Kalckhoff would have us name this country, form the subject of an anonymous contribution to the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, while the history of stamps of Sweden[27] as studied by the Swedish Philatelic Society, has been running as a serial in this journal during the year. Capt. Ohrt's papers on the reprints of Colombia[28] should also find mention here. A useful paper on Bremen[29], describing the varieties of type and minor peculiarities of the design is to be found in the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*, while a similar study for the stamps of Montenegro[30] has been undertaken by Herr Reinheimer. As might naturally be expected the current German papers are much occupied with German Colonials, and the same may be said as regards French Colonials in the French papers. In the latter case Benin[31] and Zanzibar[32] surcharges are usefully figured and described in the *Postillon*. Finally, though by no means least, Mr. S. C. F. Crofton has published much sound philatelic work in the Philatelic Journal of India during the year, we may especially mention his papers on the perforations of New South Wales[33], De la Rue Queen's head stamps,[34] and the perforating machines in use at Somerset House.[35]

The above enumeration shows that as far as the periodical press is concerned the volume of philatelic study has been considerable during the past year, but three other notable events seem to distinguish the year 1908 as especially remarkable for an unusual development of literary activity in the philatelic world. If this indicates a genuine interest in the literature of philately it is a very healthy sign as pointing to an increase of serious students of philately, or, at least, that the average collector may at times be induced to read something connected with the objects of his pursuit. The three notable events referred to are: (1) The unexpected and gratifying success of the Philatelic Literature Society; (2) the appearance of an unusual number of separate monographs on the stamps of various countries; (3) the gift by Lord Crawford of the Fraenkel Library to the Royal Philatelic Society. The founders of the Philatelic Literature Society imagined that it would appeal only to the very few, but its actual membership of between 50 and 60 for the first year of its existence has exceeded their utmost sanguine expectations. The Journal of the Society has been received with applause not only on account of its artistic merits, but also for the valuable nature of its contents to those who are collectors of philatelic literature. Chief among the monographs published during

16 *M.J.* XVIII (1907-08) p. 62. 17 *M.J.* XVIII (1907-08) p. 168. 18 *G.S.W.* VIII (1908) p. 56. 19 *G.S.W.* VIII (1908) p. 246. 20 *P.J.G.B.* XVIII (1908) p. 13. 21 *S.C.F.* XIV (1908) p. 144. 22 *P.R.* XXX (1908), p. 3. 23 *Der Phil.* XXIX (1908) p. 106. 24 *Der Phil.* (1908), p. 8, 105. 25 *S.B.Z.* XXI (1908) p. 103. 26 *D.B.Z.* XIX (1908) p. 41. 27 *D.B.Z.* XIX *passim*. 28 *I.B.J.* XXXV (1908) p. 417. 29 *B.B.Z.* IV (1908) p. 370. 30 *Der Phil.* XXIX (1908) p. 11. 31 *Le P.* VII (1908) p. 387. 32 *Le P.* VII (1908) p. 421. 33 *P.J.I.* XII (1908) p. 71. 34 *P.J.I.* XII (1908) May and June. 35 *P.J.I.* XII (1908) p. 213.

the year is Mr. C. J. Phillips's great work on the stamps of Fiji, a work only rendered possible by Mr. Phillips's unique opportunities of acquiring the necessary material, but which has been universally adjudged to evince exceptional philatelic merit and to contain a wealth of new and important facts. The Philatelic Society of India has added to the growing list of its publications an important work on the stamps of Afghanistan, by Sir David Masson and Mr. Gordon Jones, in which for the first time some difficult problems in the plating of some of the issues has been solved. The valuable work of the Swedish Philatelic Society on the Stamps of Sweden is rendered somewhat more accessible to the philatelic world by its appearance in German, while M. Maury's work on the stamps of France and Herr Zumstein's book on Swiss stamps are important additions to the philatelist's library. We have also a useful work on the stamps of Uruguay by M. Sigismond Jean. M. Mahé's book on the early French dealers provides entertaining reading, and is withal a contribution to the history of philately.

The gift of the Fraenkel Library to the Royal Philately ought to be of the greatest benefit to philatelic study in London, as there will be, as soon as the arrangement of the Royal Philatelic Society's library is completed, what up to the present time has been non-existent, a first-class philatelic reference library.

The subject of the literature of the year will not be complete without a reference to the birth and death of journals. The decease of *Gibbons Monthly Journal* will be regretted by all philatelists. Under the able editorship of Major Evans the eighteen volumes of this paper contain much that is of the highest value to philatelic students, and his work therein and elsewhere has been, it is gratifying to record, crowned by the award of the Lindenberg Medal of the Berlin Philatelic Club. *Morley's Philatelic Journal* only appealed to a very limited class of the philatelic world, and has stopped publication with its ninth volume. In place of these two journals several new ones have arisen ; the *Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*, we have already mentioned, among the rest are the *Philatelic Adviser*, the *British Philatelist*, the *Stamp Lover*, and the *Philatelic World*, which will no doubt find their place in the struggle for existence.

Several exhibitions have been held during the year. The Exhibition in London organised by the Junior Philatelic Society was opened by the Postmaster-General, and attended by a very large number of visitors. The Philatelic Society of India held a successful Exhibition in Calcutta, while smaller ones, which appear to have been appreciated in their respective localities, took place at Cardiff and Sheffield.

The inexorable hand of fate has cut off some well-known names from the ranks of philately. To no one does philately owe more than to J. B. Moens, both as a dealer and a publisher. His name will be remembered as long as philately exists. Paul Mirabaud was a great collector, and will be remembered for his work on the Cantonal Stamps of Switzerland. M. Maury has an honourable and successful record as a dealer, while his journal—*Le Collectionneur*—is the oldest stamp journal still current. His work on the stamps of France has already been referred to. M. Marconnet was also the author of a well-known work on the stamps of France, and Herr Krasemann, the late Librarian of the Swedish Philatelic Society has accomplished some useful work in philatelic bibliography and authorship. In Sir William Avery and Mr. J. W. Paul philately loses two of the greatest collectors in the world.

Among minor events an elaborate joke on the part of the New Zealand Post Office in regard to stamps for King Edward VII.'s land seems to have been taken seriously in many quarters, while Cayman Islands provisionals have given rise to many anathemas and much speculation. The issue of Commemoratives seems to be on the increase, and this and other means of mulcting collectors will no doubt increase and multiply as long as collectors are willing to be fleeced. It remains to be seen what the New Year will bring forth, as the Germans say " Prosit Neujahr."

NOTES ON THE DILIGENCIA STAMPS OF URUGUAY

By THOS. WM. HALL.

The Diligencia stamps of Uruguay take their name from the old diligences or mail coaches, which up till quite recent times were the only means of transit in the interior of the Republic.

These mail coaches were mainly used for carrying passengers and goods, but also undertook the conveyance of the mails, more or less, as a private venture. As Mr. Yardley has pointed out, the late Dr. Wonner wrote a good account of these old diligences, which is published in *Le Timbre-Poste* of June, 1866 (Vol. IV., p. 51), which followed a shorter kindred article in *Le Timbre-Poste* of June, 1865 (Vol. III., p. 44). I extract a few paragraphs therefrom in which he thus describes them :—

> " Figure to yourselves a large omnibus containing ten places inside, three on the top, and three by the side of the mayoral, who is the conductor, and has charge of the letters and baggage. The team is composed of six horses, placed in a triangle, three nearest the carriage, two before these, and one in front bestridden by a young boy in the dress of a postillion. At the side of the diligence gallops a man, whose sole business is from time to time to stimulate the horses with cries, should they slacken in their pace ; and this failing in effect, he applies his whip with dexterity."

I have seen it stated that in the years 1850-8 the revenue to be derived from the post office was every year sold by public auction, and the purchaser was left to work out his bargain in the best way he could for his own benefit.

It is certain that in the year 1856 the administration of posts was in the hands of the contractor for the mails, and it was to him that the Diligencia stamps were due and which, as before stated, were used for the interior service only, whilst for Buenos Ayres and other foreign parts the postage was paid in money and the mails carried by boat.

The date generally accepted for their issue is the 14th October, 1856, I suppose, because there is a circular of the administration of posts of that date relative to the prepayment of correspondence, but which contains no mention of the use of postage stamps for the purpose.

There are three values :—

60 c. blue for single letters,
80 c. green ,, double ,,
1 real, red ,, triple ,,

all lithographed in colour on white wove paper without watermark.

The plate is made up of seven vertical rows of five = 35 stamps in all, which were never cancelled by a postmark, but when they were obliterated at all it was with a pen and ink, by means either of a diagonal cross or a written date.

The stamps, as I have stated, are certainly lithographs, and their mode of production was probably as follows :—

The 60 c. was the original die, and from this 35 transfers were taken to make up the lithographic stone.

For the 80 c. the numeral of value only, was erased from the above stone, and the new figures of value re-engraved on the stone itself.

For the 1 real the whole of the bottom label was taken out and separate transfers containing the word " 1 real " inserted. These could not be replaced mathematically in the same position on each stamp, which consequently gave rise to small variations in the spacing between the outer border line and the beginning of the inscription of value.

60 Centavos.
1st Type.



Original state

60 Centavos.
2nd Type.



60 Centavos.
1st Type.



Faked stamp.
Bottom left corner
replaced.



Variety shewing
broken D in
DILIGENCIA.





Variety shewing
double inner line
at bottom.







Varying distances between outer frame and figure 1.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm. 6 mm.

I should here mention that there is really no contemporary record either of their history, or mode of production, but I think a close examination of the stamps themselves will bear out my theories.

I believe Mr. Griebert was the first to publish the fact that the labels of value in the 80 c. and 1 real varied, but beyond recording such variations he did not, so far as I am aware, carry the mode of production further.

Let us consider the 60 c. blue first. I have in my collection 13 copies, shading from a deep indigo to light blue. On examination (with one exception to be mentioned below), the "60 centavos" is identical as regards shape of figures and lettering in all specimens, and the spacing of the inscription—as compared with the border lines—does not vary a hair's breadth. Some four or five years ago a well-known collector residing in Lima sent me his Uruguay collection to look through with a view to sale. I at once spotted the 60 c. stamp (*see illustration*), the figures on which were, as can be seen, spaced quite differently from all others in my collection. As this appeared to upset my theories altogether I purchased it, and for a long time failed to unravel the seeming mystery, until it suddenly dawned on me that it might be a fake. A close examination confirmed that view; the illustration cannot, of course, show it, but when the stamp is held up against a very strong light the fact is disclosed that the extreme left-hand corner containing the figure 6 (but not the 0) has been replaced from another copy, and the joint so carefully made as to defy detection except when held up against the light; boiling would, no doubt, tell a similar tale.

All these diligencias are extremely scarce in blocks or pairs. Dr. Wonner had an entire sheet of the 80 c. green, which he described in his book, but when his collection was dispersed this sheet failing to find a purchaser in its entirety was cut up and the block of four I exhibit, and which, no doubt, originally formed a part thereof, is so far as I know now unique; indeed, I have never even seen so much as a pair of any value elsewhere, although doubtless they do exist.

This block is from the left-hand top corner of the sheet. When the workman began to alter the values on the stone he would probably begin at the first stamp, which is the variety with the 80 very thin, and most like the figure 60 on the other value, this he apparently tried to imitate, but as it did not show up very well he made the figures on the other stamps thicker. A close inspection with a strong glass shows the margins of the little square removed from the stone before he re-engraved the figures; the inner border line was by this operation in part removed and had to be re-drawn on the stone, which gave rise as we see to double inner lines where at all, carelessly done. The word centavos was not touched, consequently we find it in the 80 c. green, just as constant, and regular, as in the 60 c. blue, as evidence of which look at the spacing of the letters "VOS" in centavos, in the 60 c. blue they are rather widely spaced in comparison, say, with the letters "TAV." As we find them in the 60 c., so we find them in the 80 c., which I think proves my contention.

Now let us look at the 1 real. I can—or fancy I can—in some of my 22 specimens actually see distinct traces of the word centavos under the 1 real. It is a well-known fact that designs lightly erased from a lithographic stone often reappear more or less discernibly in subsequent reprintings, for example, the stars in the 1863 issues of Colombia, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the 1861 one peso Colombia, both of which tend to re-appear although previously erased from the lithographic stone. The 1 real diligencia, as we should expect, shows double inner lines similar to those of the 80 c., and there are other indications in the bottom label affording, I think, ample proof that their mode of production was as I have indicated.

These little diversions in the 80 c. and 1 real are of great assistance in plating, but whilst it is possible to get together 35 differing stamps, beyond being able to place these similar to my block of 4, and those showing marginal borders, and thus allottable to the outside of the sheet, it is impossible, until pairs or blocks turn up, to

satisfactorily allocate all the different types to their proper positions on the plate. The second type of the 60 c. blue Diligencia (*see illustration*) has long been a much debated mystery. Mr. R. B. Yardley published a short article on it in *The Philatelic Record* for September, 1908, page 166.

Many of the older writers, including M. Moens, declare it to be an essay only, but Dr. Wonner asserts in his book on the stamps of Uruguay that it has been repeatedly found on old correspondence of 1856 and 1859. To-day one cannot see why a second type of the 60 c., least of all, was necessary, as granted the lithographic stone was defaced as I have stated in order to produce the 80 c. and 1 real. The original die was surely in existence, and one would have thought it would be much less trouble to take a fresh set of transfers than to produce a new die altogether.

Of course, the die may have been lost or damaged. Whether this was the case or not I think the verdict of latter-day philatelists is pretty general in favour of the authenticity of this second type.

It is easily distinguishable from the first, inasmuch as the Greek borders at each side of the stamp are replaced by a double series of broken lines. The word Diligencia also differs both in length and lettering.

It may be useful in detecting forgeries to record the fact that in the first type the sun has 105 rays, in the second only 67.

Between the 9th August, 1857, and the 1st November of the same year Dr. Wonner states the second issue of Diligencias was circulated, also lithographed with Diligencia in larger type above, value below, and sides occupied by seven pearl-shaped ornaments.

Only two values are known :—

180 green,
240 red.

It is suggested that these stamps were used for the *Exterior* service to Buenos Ayres, for which the tariff had been fixed at :—

120 c. for a single letter,
180 c. ,, double ,,
240 c. ,, triple ,,

whilst the first type of Diligencia had been used for the *Interior* service only. And further, that the authorities, recognising the error of putting "Diligencia" on a letter going by packet-boat, withdrew them after a very short circulation. Personally, I have never seen a used specimen, and judging by the general information I have been able to gather, I think these stamps were essays only.

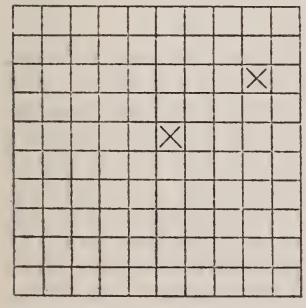
THE TEN CENTAVOS OF THE 1883 ISSUE OF THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA

By E. D. BACON.

It is strange how some varieties, which are really of an important nature, get omitted from catalogues even at the present day, while others of minor interest obtain inclusion therein. As a case in point I may mention the omission from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Catalogue* of the variety of the above stamp with the words "DE LOS" in larger letters than usual.

The origin of this variety is of a particularly interesting description, for it is due to a transfer of the 20 c. value of the same issue having been inserted by mistake on the stone used for printing the 10 centavos and, on the error being discovered, the numeral "2" was erased and replaced with the figure "1." A comparison of a specimen of the variety in question with one of the 20 c. stamps shows that this is the true explanation, for not only do the words "DE LOS" correspond exactly in size and shape in both stamps, but the letter "A" of "COLOMBIA" is lower down and almost touches the frame-line of the inscription-band, whereas on the ordinary 10 c. stamp this letter is some distance away from the end of the band. All the other minor details of the design, if compared, will also be found to correspond with those of the 20 centavos. A close inspection of the variety with an ordinary specimen of the 10 c. further shows that the numerals "10" are of a different type.

I have recently had the opportunity of inspecting in the Earl of Crawford's collection two nearly complete sheets of this 10 centavos stamp, that he has had for some years. One of these sheets belongs to the first printing in orange on yellow paper, the other to a later printing in orange on straw-coloured paper. Both sheets originally consisted of one hundred stamps each, arranged in ten rows of ten. Taking the earliest printed sheet first, I find that it is complete with the exception of three stamps, numbers 1, 2 and 10 in the last or lowest row, which are missing. An examination reveals the quite unexpected fact that there are two specimens of the variety with "DE LOS" in large letters on the sheet, showing that two impressions, and not one only, of the 20 c. had been inserted on the stone of the 10 centavos. One of these occupies the ninth place in the third row, and the other is number six in the fifth row, as shown by the two crosses on the annexed diagram. As the original numerals "2" on both these impressions were altered to "1" by hand they naturally differ from each other and also from every other stamp on the sheet. The difference in the shape of the numerals on the varieties from those of the ordinary stamps is quite marked, as the varieties have the "0" appreciably taller, giving it thereby a narrower appearance, and the foot of the "1" is curved instead of having a straight horizontal serif. The difference between the two varieties themselves is more difficult to denote. Comparing the two together, I find that the one in the third row has the serif of the numeral "1" formed of an irregular shaped dot instead of a diagonal line, as is the case on the stamp in the fifth row, and it has two small, faint splashes of colour at the top of the "1" near the part where the serif joins the body of the figure, which are absent in the latter variety. These two points are the only differences I can discover, as the



numeral " o " is actually the same in both, but they are, I think, quite sufficient to enable the specialist of these stamps to differentiate the two varieties.

The second sheet of the 10 centavos is complete with the exception of eleven stamps; No. 10 in the top row and all the ten stamps of the bottom row being missing. An inspection of the sheet shows that there are no differences of type, and that it is printed from an entirely new transfer, as the lines between the stamps are quite different on the two sheets. It is evident, therefore, that the two varieties with " DE LOS " in large lettering do not occur in all the printings made of the 10 centavos, a fact which certainly tends to increase their rarity.

PAPERS FOR PHILATELIC STUDENTS

I. THE STAMPS OF TURKEY

Prefatory Note.—The object of these papers is to call attention to the stamps of countries which appear to require further study, and to serve as a guide to the philatelic student who may be inclined to take them up with the laudable endeavour to add to our knowledge. With this intent each paper will begin with a list of the chief literature on the country under review; the points on which especial study is required will be emphasized, and it is hoped the articles will be found suggestive. The papers will not necessarily treat of the whole of the issues of any country, but may be devoted to a single issue if it appears that useful work is waiting to be done thereon. It is possible that specialists who have been collecting the stamps treated of may have information which is as yet unpublished, if so, perhaps they may be drawn to publication; but every endeavour will be made to incorporate everything that *has been published* on the subject under discussion.

TAPLING, T. K. *Philatelic Record, V.* (1884), *p.* 97 *et seq.*; *XI.* (1887) *p.* 224.
NEULINGER, E. VON. *Der Philatelist, XIV.* (1893), *pp.* 9, 290 *et seq.* *Translated in Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, IV.* (1894) *p.* 106 *et seq.*; *V.* (1895), *p.* 9 *et seq.*
MARKUS, M. H. Die Briefmarken von Turkei. *Austria Philatelist, IV.* 337 *et seq.* (1897); *V.* 2 *et seq.* (1898).
WESTOBY, W. A. S. *Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe. Vol. II., p.* 384. 1900.
FULCHER L. W. *Philatelic Journal of India. VI.* (1902), *p.* 16 *et seq.*

Among those of European countries the stamps of Turkey are the most difficult, and with the exception, perhaps, of those of Russia have been least studied. The collector has fought shy of them mainly from an unfamiliarity with the Arabic inscriptions, which, indeed, present a somewhat formidable appearance, but the collector's acquaintance with them for the purposes of study need not go very far for intelligent work, though no doubt a thorough knowledge would greatly help in elucidating some of the problems which arise. The great objection to specialisation in Turkish stamps is undoubtedly the vast quantity of freaks and curiosities which is encountered by the collector who ventures on more than a general representation of the issues in his collection, in fact, the Turkish Post Office seems to have turned out all the printer's waste for his delectation or disgust according to his taste as a speculator or a philatelist. What has been legitimately issued is a hard matter to arrive at, and, outside of the interesting problems which await solution as regards stamps of which no one would doubt the actual employment for postal purposes, it is partly for the purpose of inducing philatelists to study the issues and arrive at a consensus of opinion

as to what is worthy of including in a properly arranged Catalogue that these papers are offered to the philatelic world.

As to the first issue, Westoby gives an admirable account. The issue took place on the 1st January, 1863, and consisted of four values, the design of which is familiar to every collector. The stamps were lithographed in Constantinople in sheets of 100, 10 rows of 10 in black on thin wove paper rendered semi-transparent by the application of an oily colouring matter. The stamps usually met with are printed in alternate *tête-bêche* rows, the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th being printed upside down. Between the 1st and 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 5th and 6th, 7th and 8th, and 9th and 10th rows is a space of 6 mm. on which is printed a coloured band bearing Arabic inscriptions signifying "Fiscal Control of the Ottoman Empire." Between the stamps are horizontal and vertical lines in black. This is the usually accepted description of the arrangement of the stamps in the sheet, but in this connection Neulinger makes the remarkable statement, which requires confirmation, that the first sheets printed contained all the stamps the right way up. He adds that blocks from such sheets are of exceptional rarity, which is certainly the case, as collectors in this country do not appear to know of the existence of any such. It is certainly surprising that Westoby makes no reference to any such printings, so that they were probably unknown to him, or, it is possible, he did not believe in them.

An important point for investigation is the question as to whether there was more than one printing. If Neulinger's statement is confirmed there certainly was, the first being a different setting as well. Being lithographed stamps possibly transfer flaws exist, but none have yet been recorded.

Varieties are known in which the coloured band, which is normally in red on the three lower values and in blue on the 5 piastres is wanting, and also with the band at the top of the stamp instead of at the bottom. Also they are found with variously coloured bands. The latter class are very probably printer's waste, but stamps with the bands absent or misplaced may possibly be genuinely issued errors. Neulinger in connection with this issue as well as later ones gives an intolerable list of varieties, and most of these seem to be of the nature of proofs or printer's waste. All these matters are badly in need of investigation.

As regards shades, the stamps show some variation within the range of their respective colours, but in the case of the 1 piastre, which is usually to be found in reddish purple or bluish purple shades, it is to be presumed that such shades as *greenish lilac, sea-green and olive-green* are due to atmospheric influences.

Together with the general issue, which it is to be remarked was employed for internal postage, foreign letters not being forwarded by the Turkish postal administration, but being handed over to the foreign postal agents for transmission, it is convenient to study the stamps for unpaid letters of the same date. These consist of the same four values all printed in two colours, brown and red-brown, with a control band in blue between the stamps. The existence of two colours of each value is said to have been intentional, and for the use of officials, who might require to affix stamps of different values; for example, if they had to represent a postage due of 1½ piastre they would use a 1 piastre stamp in one colour and a 20 paras (½ piastre) in the other.

Much the same remarks apply to this "unpaid" series as to the general issue for pre-paid letters.

In December of the same year (1863) the 20 paras and the 1 piastre of the general issue appeared on thick soft wove paper coloured on the upper surface only, though the 20 paras is known on paper coloured throughout. The stamps were arranged in sheets as in the preceding issue, but were evidently from fresh transfers as they are closer together on the sheet. Here again information is required as to how many settings or printings exist. There seems to be two settings at least for one of the values. Westoby records the 20 paras as found both *with* and *without* vertical black lines between the stamps, and the 1 piastre *without* vertical lines, but Neulinger reverses

this statement, asserting that there are no vertical black lines in the case of the 20 paras, but that a few sheets of the 1 piastre were issued *with* vertical lines. It remains, therefore, to settle this point, and also to search for transfer flaws for the purpose of distinguishing the settings or possibly of plating the stamps.

Of the 20 paras of this issue Tapling was the first to describe a very remarkable error, the existence of which has puzzled philatelists, and no general agreement as to the causes of its existence seems as yet to have been attained. This error is the 20 paras with the Thoughra and the whole of the design *reversed*, showing that it must have been printed from a *positive* design. Tapling gave a lengthy description of this variety in the *Philatelic Record* (XI., p. 224), and offers the following alternatives as to the method by which it was produced :—

(1) Assuming the existence of a matrix die with a reversed design, that 99 out of the 100 stamps having been placed on the stone by the use of transfer paper in the usual way, by mistake a direct application of the reversed matrix was made on to the stone for the 100th stamp, thus giving rise to the variety in question.

(2) If the matrix die was positive, the error might arise through the use of transfer paper.

A further alternative, suggested by Moens, is that a whole sheet might have existed as a " set-off " from another freshly printed sheet, the " set-off " sheet being inadvertently included with the rest of the printing.

It remains to settle which, if any of the alternatives offered, is the correct explanation. The error probably existed in one printing only. If there was only one on the sheet it may have been corrected during the course of the printing, and it would be desirable to ascertain its position. The finding of a pair or strip would be some evidence that a whole sheet of the error existed.

It is somewhat remarkable that during the last year or so the 1 piastre has also been found with the whole design reversed in the same way. It should be recorded that dangerous forgeries of both these errors exist.

In Gibbons' Catalogue the two values are catalogued as with the " Signature above the crescent reversed." Possibly this is a slip, but it is strange that Neulinger actually lists them with the Thoughra reversed as well as with the whole design reversed. Unless it should happen that the Thoughra is printed separately from the rest of the design of the stamp it does not seem possible that such varieties could possibly occur. If the Thoughra is printed separately it considerably widens the field of research in the issues we have discussed in this paper.

L. W. F.

(*To be continued.*)

THE FORUM

Notes on Ceylon. *Philatelic Journal of India.* Vol. XII, p. 185.

Worms (Baron P. de) Note on the Perforations of the Ceylon 10d., star watermark. *London Philatelist.* Vol. XVII, p. 280.

In these papers will be found an interesting controversy as to the supposed existence of the Ceylon, 10d. star water mark, perf. 12½ × 14, which is recorded in the Royal Philatelic Society's work on India and Ceylon. In a paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society in 1906 the Baron de Worms adduced reasons for the non-existence of this variety. The writer in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, however, considers that it might have been produced in two ways. Firstly, the 10d. stamp was being supplied to the Ceylon postal authorities in small consignments of 500 at a time during the early part of 1860, which corresponds exactly with the issue of Perkins Bacon stamps in Barbados and Trinidad, perforated 12½ and 14. Secondly, in view of the fact that part of the Perkins Bacon perforation in 1863 gauged 14 (from the A 2 machine) it is possible that one of the 100 sheets known to have been perforated by Perkins Bacon was accidently only part-perforated in September, 1863, and was finished off when the 12½ machine was acquired later on in the year. In reply, the Baron de Worms points out that the supply of Ceylon stamps of November 17, 1860, was the first known to have been perforated and it is unlikely that the 10d., a stamp, which was very little required, should have been perforated before all the other values and then remain out of use for over three years. Moreover, the old stock, when discovered in 1862, was imperforate, and an extract from the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, March 1, 1863, shows that no perforated stamp was known at that period. Nor could it have been a pin perforation 12½ × 14, as no compound of the pin perforation is known either together or in conjunction with any other perforation. As regards the second alternative this would have to be a combination of Perkins Bacon A 2 machine and De la Rue 12½, but this combination, though possible, has never yet been found on any stamp. It is, however, a fact that a sheet incompletely perforated was actually sent out to Ceylon; for the Tapling collection contains a postmarked horizontal pair of the 10d. perforated A 2 horizontally and imperforate vertically. Again, Mr. E. D. Bacon has published records which show that the whole of the 100 sheets of the 10d. perforated by Perkins Bacon had been forwarded to Ceylon two months before the despatch of any perforated 12½ by De la Rue. Finally, it seems that the only manner in which such a variety could have been produced would be by De la Rue after 1874 on one of the two sheets unaccounted for as perforated by De la Rue during the regular supply, that is two years after the Ceylon currency was changed to cents and dollars. In this case it would only be a trial perforation. It appears, therefore, that the 10d. perf. 12½ × 14 cannot exist as an issued stamp.

Harte-Lovelace (C. L.) Notes on the Postage Stamps of China. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly.* Vol. VIII, p. 398.

The stamps of China have occupied the attention of philatelists somewhat considerably of late. Mr. J. Mencarini published an interesting brochure on these stamps, compiled from official sources, about a year ago. In December, 1907, Mr. Nankwill contributed some further information as to the first issue to the *Monthly Journal*, and announced three settings at least of the 1 and 5 candareens, and two of the 3 candareens. Mr. Harte-Lovelace now offers evidence of at least five settings of each of the values, and indicates that it is possible to plate the stamps, if only the position of the varieties on the sheet were known. He divides the stamps of the first issue into three "sets." In "Set A," issued in August, 1878, the sheets were made up of five rows of five stamps. Twenty-five different clichés were used, most of which can be distinguished, and there are three distinct settings in which all the same varieties appear but in different positions on the sheet. The sheets have large margins at the top and bottom, measuring about 40 mm., and side margins about 5 mm. in width. The stamps are perf. 12½ by a single line cutter, and the perforation is regular. Set B, issued probably about June, 1882, also contained stamps printed in sheets of 25, in five rows of five, but the sheets have narrow margins, about 2½ mm. at top and bottom, and wider margins, 18 mm., at the sides. The same

clichés were used, all varieties as in Set A being found, but differently placed in the sheet. The stamps in Set C are in smaller sheets of 20 stamps, five rows of four stamps, and were issued on 3rd March, 1883. The clichés were set closer together and are again the same as in Sets A and B, five being omitted, and, of course, differently placed in the sheet. The stamps of Set C are also printed on a thicker and more opaque paper.

Mr. Harte-Lovelace does not refer to Mr. Nankivell's paper mentioned above, and it is to be pointed out that his conclusions are entirely opposed to those of Mr. Nankivell. As Mr. Harte-Lovelace has found small variations, which are presumably constant, by which we can distinguish the different "clichés" even when they occupy different positions in the different settings, the stamps are really "typographed." Mr. Nankivell arrived at the conclusion from the somewhat vague statement of Mr. Mencarini as to the stamps being engraved on copper and typographed that the stamps were really *lithographed*, and, moreover, he favours the opinion that the sheets of 20 stamps were really the earliest setting and not the latest. It is to be mentioned, however, that Mr. Harte-Lovelace's authority for his arrangement is that of dated postmarked copies in his collection. There is, however, one point in Mr. Harte-Lovelace's article which is not at all clear. He states that the size of the stamps in his Sets A and C is $24\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm., while those in Set B measure $26\frac{1}{2} \times 29\frac{1}{2}$ mm., but as already mentioned, he states that the same clichés were used for all the settings, five being omitted in Set C. How can this be possible? They might differ by reason of shrinkage of paper of different qualities, but then it is not likely that the stamps of Set A on thin paper would be exactly the same as those of Set C on thick opaque paper, and 2 mm. horizontally and vertically seem to be too great to put down to this cause.

Bont (Ch. de). The Postage Stamps of Belgium. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*. Vol. IX, p. 3 *et seq.*

We have here an important article on the stamps of Belgium, one of the European countries which have a tendency to be neglected by collectors, but the issues of which merit the attention of the philatelist. The line-engraved early issues which M. de Bont deals with in the first two numbers of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* for this year are to be reckoned among the handsomest of European stamps, and are replete with interest philatelically. A good deal of literature has already been published on this subject, but the last word on these issues has not yet been said. M. de Bont does not refer to previous writers, but he gives ministerial decrees and particulars of the various printings of the stamps with notes on the reprints and essays. It is to be observed, however, that the number of stamps printed as given by M. de Bont does not always agree with the statistics already published.

As regards the first issue there were three printings. The last printing on thin paper appears to be the most interesting. According to M. Bouvez in the *American Journal of Philately* (1899 and 1900) the plates were retouched for the last printing, noticeably in the frame. M. de Bont does not actually state that the plates were retouched, but he refers to some varieties which appear to support M. Bouvez's assertion. He mentions that varieties may be found which show double figures in the upper corners together with a border line, which is not found in ordinary copies and the 20 c., *pale blue* with a large thick "0" in "20." It would be of interest to further investigate this matter, especially as Mr. Castle (*London Philatelist* Vol. IX., p. 262) was unable to find any trace of a retouch in any specimens which he had examined of this issue.

Of the third issue of 15th January, 1881, on paper with unframed watermark M. de Bont gives no less than nine printings on various qualities of paper. The last one, on thick wove paper, is stated to give rise to the varieties in the size of the stamp, which are well-known, by shrinkage, the paper drying very rapidly during the process of printing. It is to be presumed that this is sufficient to account for the broad and narrow medallions, and is the usually accepted explanation of them. In connection with the next issue, however, the existence of the broad and narrow ovals opens up an important question, to which reference is made below, for future settlement.

These stamps were superseded by those on unwatermarked paper, which M. de Bont states were issued on the 1st April, 1861. M. Gronendaels in the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung* of 1899, has, however, shown that this date is incorrect from the examination of a large number of stamps

on the original covers. He found that all the stamps dated after August, 1858, bore no watermark. Mr. Castle in the paper already referred to adduces reasons for supposing that the issue took place a year or two before this. The number of stamps on the plate was changed for this issue, being increased from 200 to 300. Accordingly the plates were altered and M. de Bont makes the interesting statement that as a result of this there are two distinct types in this issue, differing one from the other as regards the height of the medallions and, in fact, the size of all portions of the stamp. This appears to confirm the assertion of M. Gronendaels that there were two dies of each of the four values of this issue as it does not appear possible that the same die would produce stamps of different size on different plates. The narrow and broad ovals containing the portrait are, as already stated, usually put down to shrinkage of paper after printing, but it has also been asserted that they are of absolutely constant dimensions, which, if true, is evidence in favour of two different dies. Mr. Castle, however, was unable to agree with M. Gronendaels as to the existence of two dies. There is evidently work to be done here by the serious philatelist.

The very interesting question of the retouches of the 1 c. is dismissed by M. de Bont with the statement that the 1 c. stamp "is also known in a *pale yellow-green* shade, perforated 14½, and printed from a re-touched plate." This is distinctly disappointing. Retouches are known on the imperforate stamp as well as the perforated ones, but they have never yet been described. The conclusion of the whole matter is that there is a great deal of philatelic work to be done on the early issues of Belgium.

OBITER PHILATELICA

Leviora Scribo.

If that mentor of literature, Dr. Johnson, had ever been called upon to deliver an opinion upon the relative value of the type of literature which is selected as a medium for the articles which will appear under this heading, that opinion would doubtless have been the opportunity for the customary explosive precept, and we might have had recorded in the great biography something similar to the following: Boswell. "Do you think, Sir, that there is anything to be gained from the writings which do not definitely aim at imparting knowledge"? Johnson. "Sir, pray do not imagine that knowledge cannot be served and interest stimulated by the less pretentious forms of literary expression; it is not necessary to be ponderous to be informative."

Had such an utterance been handed down, it might have been used as a text for these papers, for it would have given at once authoritative excuse and a description of their purport. It is my intention to write discursively of the many matters which form part of the great accumulation of details relating to stamp collecting, other than those referring to the stamps themselves—the history, personalities, amenities, and other outgrowths which, distributed over a period of more than fifty years, form the less substantial but none the less interesting elements of our subject. No attempt will be made towards systematic treatment, but these columns will bring together occasional notes and observations upon facts and incidents which have bearing upon the rise and development of philately, particularly those which are susceptible to the lighter methods of description. Most of the subjects raised will not be new, but the period over which they range is sufficiently extensive for them to bear repetition, and that which is trite to one generation is often news to the next.

The Rationale of Philately.

Few persons can have been attracted to this form of collecting without wondering at the great vogue it has acquired, developing from a school pastime to its present universality and commercial importance, despite the prophecies which predicted its speedy extinction and the criticisms on a variety of grounds to which it has been unintermittently subjected. It is, indeed, not easy to specify in what consists the special attraction of stamp collecting, for the rationale of connoisseurism is generally obscure. It

may probably be taken as due to the peculiar convenience of stamps as a means for satisfying the collecting spirit which, in some form or other, is innate with a large portion of humanity, and this essential is aided by the opportunities afforded for research and discovery almost unlimited in extent, which, added to the pleasure of possession, form the incentive to all degrees of stamp collecting. Then there is the scope which is found, for there is room within its limits for every type of collector, a condition of things seldom found in other pastimes of the same nature; and there is a variety of minor causes based upon the attractive appearance, comportability, and also in many instances the spur, leading to desire, which the refractory never fails to give, making stamp collecting *facile princeps* in its class of pursuits. Nor can the financial view be overlooked, for the attraction of many things is seldom lessened by the fact that there is money in them, or that they have a substantial pecuniary basis, and one of the most remarkable features of philately is the immense monetary value which stamps, intrinsically almost valueless, have acquired. In the earlier days it was the custom to offer an apologetic defence of stamp collecting on the grounds of the instructive value of an album of stamps to youth as an aid in geographical and historical learning, but one hears little of such matters now, when the pursuit has been admitted as a part of our social system and attracts adherents of every intellectual status.

On some Etymologies.

Whatever obscurity there may be with regard to the origin of philately there is none as to that of its name, and some particulars of the history of the word should be acceptable. In *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, No. 5, 15 November 1864, there appeared an article (unsigned, but known to have been written by M. G. Herpin, one of the most eminent of the early Parisian collectors), entitled 'Baptême.' After referring to the fact that although six or seven years had passed since the collection of stamps became popular, and refusing to accept as adequate the word then in general use, *timbromanie*, he stated his intention to draw upon the Greek language, as had been done so often in the circumstances. "We also can borrow from this rich language, and propose to amateurs the word *Philatélie*, as expressing the idea which the odious term above objected to tends but to ridicule. *Philatélie* is formed from two Greek words φιλος, "a friend," and ἀτελος, (in speaking of any object), "free of tax or impost, franked," with substantive ἀτελεια. *Philatélie* would therefore signify "love of the study of that which relates to franking." After some suggestions that the feminine readers of the journal should adopt the newcomer, and being thus adopted that its recognition by the other sex would naturally follow, he asked for communications on the subject, and dubbed himself a *philatèle*. A large quantity were announced in the next number as having been received. One of these, from London, was printed, and the writer suggested an alternative *typologue*, formed from τυπος, "a stamp," and λογος "a treatise, study." The name suggested by M. Herpin does not seem to have been very favourably received, or perhaps the need for any word was not pressing. In England, a note in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of July 1865, replying to a correspondent and suggesting a choice of derivations for the latter portion of the word, was, presumably, written in ignorance of M. Herpin's article, as was also a further reference by a correspondent signing himself *Philatelist* in the following number. The term *philatelist* is found in an article by the Editor without comment. In the December number of the same magazine, the substance of the article by M. Herpin was reproduced, and it is mentioned therein that "the French terms *philatèle* and *philatélie*, as well as their English equivalents 'philately,' 'philatelist' and 'philatelic,' launched into life, have become household words," and a remark is made that "Mons. Herpin's coinage will serve equally to designate the collection, which, no doubt, the roll of years will eventually bring into vogue, of receipt, bill, and other commercial labels whose presence clears from any further tax."

It was pointed out in the same article that the more desirable terms *timbrophilie* and *timbrologie* were not mentioned by M. Herpin, and the omission has proved to be unfortunate, for notwithstanding the general acceptance of 'philately' and its derivations, in France at the present day *timbrologie* is still in use. No account has been given of the paternity of these words. Dr. Legrand in his *Manuel de l'Amateur de*

Timbres, published in 1894, warmly advocated their use in preference to the alternative, even going to the length of excising the term *philatélie* from use in that book, but custom has decided that 'philately' should be the term in general use, and in such matters by the side of custom both argument and opposition are useless, while the euphony of the word has probably rendered it more acceptable than its competitors.

Φ

NOTES & NEWS

The German philatelic world appears to have been much exercised of late on the question as to whether certain German colonial stamps which have recently appeared on the market are reprints or not. In particular it has been stated that Herr Kosack obtained no less than 50,000 sets of the first issue of Marshall Islands from the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin, and that these could be nothing else but reprints. No one has been able to prove that they are reprints and Herr Kosack in the last number of the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* publishes an official declaration from the Imperial postal authorities, of which the following is a translation :—

Reichs-Postamt
III. 57319 Berlin W.
26. Nov. 1908

In answer to your inquiry of the 24th November we beg respectfully to reply that according to the entries here recorded 4,428 (four thousand, four hundred and twenty-eight) sets in all of the stamps of the Marshall Islands (1st issue) have been delivered to you in the way of exchange from the Administration of the Postal Museum.

For the Secretary of State,
Franck.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News records somewhat of a curiosity in the shape of a 10s. stamp of Southern Nigeria. The stamp in question, according to our contemporary, ought to be on chalk-surfaced paper, and may have been printed on that paper, but the chalk-surfacing has entirely disappeared, except for a trace along the extreme edge of the left margin of the sheet. Query, what has become of the chalk surface? Is this stamp to be chronicled as an "multiple, ordinary," or is it a new kind of error "chalk-surface wanting"?

The *Australian Philatelist* reports that the current Fiji stamps have been overprinted "New Hebrides—Condominium" in two lines in black. From further information in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* we learn that the word "FIJI" is obliterated with a broad band of colour in the same shade in each case as the word it covers. The ½d. and 1d. are on multiple CA paper, the remaining values, 2d., 2½d., 5d., 6d. and 1s. on Crown CA paper. Referring to this issue *Le Journal des Philatélistes* reproduces an envelope dispatched from Port-Villa, New Hebrides, which bears one of these 2½d. stamps, side by side with two 5 centime Nouvelle Calédonie, current colonial type, which paid the postage to the value of 35 centimes, for a registered letter.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News states that the current English 3d. on chalk-surfaced paper may be found in two very distinct shades, yellow and nearly orange.

Three stamps for Greenland, the main features of which are a polar bear on a shield with the words "PAKKE-PORTO" above and the value below, have recently appeared. M. Hanciau communicates to *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* some information from official sources thereon, from which we learn that these labels have been issued by the "Kongelige Grœnlandske Handels Kompagnie" (The Royal Trading Company of Greenland); that they were printed in sheets of twenty-five at the Government Printing Office in Copenhagen, and that they are really official issued stamps. Before they are accepted the question is whether matter emanating from Greenland and franked solely with these stamps, would be delivered without further charge by the postal authorities of Denmark or of other countries. Mr. Frank Phillips thinks perhaps the stamps are of the nature of British Railway Letter Stamps. It seems

more likely that they belong to the numerous class of Railway Stamps which are in use in Denmark and Scandinavia.

The dispersal of the celebrated collection of the late M. P. Mirabaud has commenced. Herr E. Zumstein, the well-known dealer at Berne, has purchased the stamps of Switzerland, one of the strongest countries in the collection. The price paid is said to have been £12,000. It is also stated that Mauritius, New South Wales, and Japan have been sold.

Mr. C. J. Phillips is to be congratulated on the award to him of the medal for 1908 of the *Société Lausannoise de Timbrologie* for his work on the postage stamps of Fiji. It will be remembered that this medal is given for the best philatelic work of the year. Last year it was awarded to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg for his work on the stamps of India.

The British Guiana Philatelic Society seems to be in a very flourishing condition. It has recently celebrated its fifth anniversary by a reception and display of stamps at the residence of the President—The Hon. B. Howell Jones, on Saturday, 7th November, 1908. Upwards of one hundred and fifty members and their friends had been invited, most of whom were present, His Excellency Sir F. M. Hodgson (Patron of the Society), Lady Hodgson, the Bishop of Guiana, Mr. A. W. Swain (Postmaster-General), and Sir Henry and Lady Bovell, etc., being among the large company gathered together. Both from a social and philatelic point of view the "At Home" was a decided success, a valuable and comprehensive display of stamps having been provided by eleven exhibitors.

Collectors of the stamps of France who include the private Susse perforation of 1861 in their collections will find a valuable photographic reproduction of Messrs. Susse Frères' original circular illustrating their process in the *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society* for January, and an interesting note on the perforations by Mr. F. Reichenheim, which will help them to distinguish the forgeries of these perforations, which are frequently found. The Susse machine was sold in 1862 to M. Maury, the stamp dealer, who used it subsequently to perforate single specimens of the stamps of 1853-60, but owing to improper adjustment and repair the stamps perforated by M. Maury can be distinguished from those made by MM. Susse Frères. The teeth of the former are pointless and have the appearance as if they were cut by a pair of scissors ; the teeth of the left and right side do not stand opposite to each other, and the holes are not perfectly round. Another help in distinguishing the true Susse perforation is by the shades of the stamps, as only certain shades were in use when MM. Susse Frères perforated the stamps for their clients, for instance, the 1 c. was printed at that time in bronze-green and not in pale olive, the 5 c. in pale green on greenish and not in dark green, the 10 c. in bistre and not in yellow buff, olive-bistre or bistre-brown, the 40 c. in red orange, not in deep vermilion or orange vermilion, the 80 c. in rose and not in carmine.

The stamps of British Guiana naturally receive special attention at the hands of the members of the British Guiana Philatelic Society. In the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, No. 5, which has just appeared, there is an interesting paper on the 1888 Provisional Issue, by Mr. A. D. Ferguson, from which the undermentioned notes are extracted. The paper contains a number of Official Notices, and a digest of official correspondence with the printers. The stamps in question are those printed from the British Guiana plate of 1876, by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., in doubly fugitive purple for the cents values and in doubly fugitive green for the dollar values, and overprinted *Inland Revenue* and value in black. The 4 cents and 4 dollars show two sizes of the figure "4" in the overprint, as is well-known to collectors. Mr. Ferguson also mentions a variety of the figure on the 6 cents, which he regards as worthy of being chronicled, viz., "6" with a straight top and one with a curved top. The positions of these varieties on the sheet are as follows :—

4 c. In each pane of 60 all the stamps in the 3rd vertical row have a large 4 ; the other 50 stamps have a small 4.

6 c. In each pane of 60 stamps the 4th and 6th vertical rows of 10 stamps have the figures "6" with a straight top ; while the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th vertical rows of 10 stamps have the figures "6" with a curved top.

$4. In each pane of 60 all the stamps in the 2nd vertical row have a large 4 ; the other 50 stamps have a small 4.

The following table gives the number of stamps supplied and issued :—

	Stamps supplied by De la Rue & Co.	Surcharged in Colony.	Destroyed in Colony.	Issue in the Colony.
1 c.	123,000	..	..	123,000
2 c.	307,800	273,300	..	34,500
3 c.	123,000	..	46,273	86,727
4 c.	123,000	..	39,910	83,090
6 c.	123,000	..	..	123,000
8 c.	123,000	..	71,517	51,483
10 c.	123,000	..	96,595	26,405
20 c.	123,000	..	111,003	11,997
40 c.	121,200	..	117,061	4,139
72 c.	123,000	..	110,401	12,599
$1	123,000	121,800	..	1,200
$2	121,800	111,000	9,561	1,239
$3	123,000	111,000	..	12,000
$4	123,000	54,000	67,467	1,533
$5	123,000	..	..	123,000

Of the 2 c. the 273,300 surcharged in Colony refer to those surcharged with a red "2" to guard against a fraud on the revenue by printing a "7" before the "2" and thus converting a 2 c. stamp into one of 72 c. This variety was issued on the 5th June, 1889. The $1, $2, $3 and $4 values were surcharged "One Cent." on and after the 15th July, 1890. The cent. values were destroyed on the 7th November, 1901, and the $2 and $4 values on the 26th January, 1905. The issue of the $5 is still unexhausted.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* prints some further official correspondence which has come to light relating to the printing and issue of the Indian foreign bill provisional of 1866. There were printings of this stamp both in Calcutta and Bombay. The Bombay printings numbered 24,000 and the total consumption was 102,212, so that the *P.J.I.* thinks it probable that there were two printings of 500 sheets each in Calcutta. Mr. Hausburg records a specimen of the large type of surcharge, dated the 24th July, or two days before the first Bombay printing took place. Hence the larger type was certainly made in Calcutta. Was the small type made in Bombay ? Light will be thrown on this question if collectors will examine their used copies to see if they all bear Bombay obliterations.

According to *La Revue Philatélique Française* the Swiss Postal Administration will put on sale from the 1st January two more kinds of booklets of stamps, one containing thirty 2 c. stamps and the other twelve 25 c. stamps, to be sold respectively at 60 centimes and three francs. The present booklets of 5 c. and 10 c. stamps are to be altered so as to contain thirty stamps each. The 2 c. booklets are to be adorned on the back covers with an engraving of the Federal Palace at Berne, the 5 c. booklets provisionally with a view of the Simplon, which has lately appeared on the backs of these booklets, the 10 c. booklet with a photograph taken in the neighbourhood of Saas-Fée and those of 25 c. with a photograph of the glacier of Rosegg in the Grisons.

L'Eco Postal states, upon the authority of a daily paper of San Domingo, that the Government of Haiti have ordered a supplementary printing of the current stamps to the following numbers :—

Postage Stamps.	
½ centavo ..	500,000
1 centavo ..	1,000,000
2 centavos ..	1,500,000
5 centavos ..	500,000
10 centavos ..	150,000
Postage due Stamps.	
2 centavos ..	50,000
4 centavos ..	50,000
5 centavos ..	100,000
10 centavos ..	50,000
Official Stamps.	
2 centavos ..	500,000
10 centavos ..	100,000
20 centavos ..	100,000

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News gives the following list of the quantities of stamps issued in the United States for the year ending 30 June, 1908.

	Commemorative.	Ordinary.	Postage due.
1 c.	30,730,300	2,573,458,600	6,607,600
1 c. books ..		42,687,360	..
2 c.	49,419,900	4,329,055,000	18,869,400
2 c. books ..		276,559,320	..
3 c.	..	50,587,800	602,000
4 c.	..	66,213,800	..
5 c.	2,322,200	105,244,900	1,465,900
6 c.	..	23,952,000	..
8 c.	..	34,965,400	..
10 c.	..	51,549,100	4,969.550
13 c.	..	6,770,700	..
15 c.	..	7,733,120	..
30 c.	..	..	3,630
50 c.	..	439,930	3,630
$1	..	68,890	..
$2	..	1,355	..
$5	..	730	..
10 c. Special delivery		12,119,430	..

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The summary of the chief contents of periodicals does not preclude a future notice of any article.

Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung.
V. 1. 15 January 1909. HANCIAU (L.) Finnland (contd.)—Das Gutachten eines "Sachsverständigen" [Marschall-Inseln Neudruckfrage]—Philippinen mit Aufdruch O.B.—Wie legt sich der vorgeschrittene Sammler ein Album ohne Vordruck an? (contd).

British Guiana Philatelic Journal.
No. 5. December 1908. ROGERS (C. P.) Chat about King's Heads.—FERGUSON (A. D.) The 1888 provisional issue of British Guiana.

Circulaire Philatélique.
No. 75. January 1909.

Confidentia.
No 19 (Jaargang V). January 1909.

Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung.
XX. 1. 7 January 1909. OMMERBORN (C.) Aus der amtlichen Statistik der deutschen Reichs-Post.—LICHT (L. R.) Entwertungs-Nummerstempel von Island.—ZOSCAK (R.) Ganzsachen von Roumanien.

Echo de la Timbrologie.
No. 385. 15 January 1909. Les timbres commemoratifs.—OHRT (P.) Les ré-impressions (contd.).—Timbres de Bordeaux.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News. No. 484. 2 January 1909. No. 485. 9 January 1909. No. 486. 16 January 1909.

Germania Berichte.
VI. 1. 10 January 1909. THALMANN (F. W.) Rückblick auf das Jahr 1908.—DUSTERBEHN (H.) Etwas über deutsche Eisenbahnmarken.—Die Marschall-Inseln und die Neudruckfrage.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly.
IX. 1. 2 January 1909. BARNSDALL (W. P.) Countries of the World: Greece (contd.)...BONT (C. de) Postage Stamps of Belgium.—ASHBY (A). Post at Papua.—Great Britain, by *Plain Anchor.*

IX. 2. 9 January 1909. BARNSDALL (W. P.) Countries of the World: Greece (concluded).—BONT (C. de) Postage stamps of Belgium (contd.)—HOWARD (P.) Penny Black and its "Cousins."—WARD (W.) Topical country: Venezuela.

IX. 3. 16 January 1909. BARNSDALL (W. P.) Countries of the World: Gibraltar.—MORLEY (B.) Undesirable philatelic advertisements.—BERNSTEIN (J.) and NISSEN (C.) British stamps used abroad (contd.)—BONT (C. de) Postage stamps of Belgium (contd.)

Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal.
XXXVI. 1. 9 January 1909.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.
XXIII. 1. 2 January, 1909.

Metropolitan Philatelist.
XXVII. 1. 2nd January 1909.

Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.
II. 4. January 1909. Reichenheim (F.) The Susse perforation.

Philatelic Journal of India.
XIII. 1. January 1909. Current numbers of Colonial plates (contd.)—Hong Kong (Review).

Postillon.
VIII. No. 364. 10 January 1909. Notes sur l'impression des couleurs dans les timbres.

Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.
XIV. No. 361. 9 January 1909. N.S.W. stamp covers of 1838, by the Editor.—EDWARDS (H. L.) Junr. The Universal Postal Union.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of *The Philatelic Record.*

Dear Sir,

In my letter relating to the 2s. 6d. Queensland, 1881, lithographed issue, published in the December number of *The Philatelic Record*, there is a printer's error. The vertical pair of this stamp which I refer to comprises types 1 and 9 *se-tenant* and not types 1 and 2. I shall be glad if you will kindly publish this correction.

Yours faithfully,
P. L. PEMBERTON.

12th January, 1909.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD
EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.
JANUARY 1909.

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,,	,,	2d. ,, (coarse ,,)	...	...	0 3 0
,,	,,	2d. stars in corners	...	...	0 15 0
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,,	,,	6d. brown on bluish	...	...	1 15 0
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,,	1854.	3d. green, imperf.	...	...	0 13 6
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,,	1903.	2d. mixed perfs.	...	...	0 18 6
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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXI FEBRUARY 1909 No. 2

A CATALOGUE FOR COLLECTORS

THE catalogue is an indispensable item in the equipment of the stamp collector. The beginner, after he has acquired the rudiments of philately, must necessarily turn to it to learn what stamps exist and how to classify them in his album, and so on through all grades of collecting up to the specialist, who in the course of his studies finds frequent occasion for reference to it. Turning aside from the primary requirements of pure philately the catalogue should also serve the collector as a guide to the relative rarity of any particular variety which he may possess, or inform him as to the current market value of any specimen he may desire, but these features, being variable, the result of several independent causes, are such as no catalogue can ever adequately determine.

The collector of the present day is offered a variety of catalogues, and there seems to be a general consensus of opinion in the philatelic world that none of them fulfils satisfactorily the functions that are required of such a catalogue as the collector should possess as a reference book. The catalogues now in existence have many valuable features; they appear frequently in new editions, so that the subject matter is kept well up to date, but with the sole exception of the French *Catalogue Officiel* they are all published by dealers, and are in fact price lists of what they have to sell. As a consequence of this there is a fatal lack of proportion in the lists of the stamps of different countries. The stamps of popular countries, always in demand, are very carefully listed, with all minor varieties, while those of neglected and unpopular countries are inadequately catalogued, waiting for the day of revision, which is always to-morrow. Moreover, most of these catalogues are written mainly with a view to the requirements of the specialist, and no attempt is made to guide the beginner or medium collector in forming a judgment as to the relative importance of the numerous minor varieties which he finds therein recorded. The last few years have indeed seen the appearance of various 'simplified' catalogues. These are a delusion and a snare from the point of view of the training of philatelists. They may indeed serve a useful purpose in interesting school boys in the pursuit of stamp collecting, but the collector who starts on these lines and perseveres will, with the fuller knowledge which comes to the industrious worker, in after years bitterly regret the rejection or disposal as a duplicate of many a rare variety.

It must, however, be recognized that there are and always will be several styles of collecting. Those who wish to go in for scientific specialism will always be few in number, because it demands serious work and this is more than the average collector is willing to bestow on his hobby. Moreover, it is doubtful whether specialism can be undertaken with success without a previous experience of general collecting. To collect the stamps of the whole world, even on 'general lines,' is

now impossible. There will be no 'general collecting' in the widest sense in the future. The best type of 'general collector' will be he who limits his attention to a group of countries and collects these on intelligent lines, with due regard to *important* varieties. He will not for example debar all variations of perforation on the ground that he does not collect varieties of perforation, but he will collect or reject them according to their importance. For example, he may reject the perforation varieties of the recent issues of Australians or Austrians, but he will pay due attention to the older Perkins Bacon or De La Rue perforations. Other good types of 'general collectors' are those who limit themselves by date, either collecting all stamps issued before a certain date or after a certain date, for example, the new issue collector. There are also other collectors who devote their labours to some particular object: for example, those who collect the stamps showing the work of some prominent firm of stamp printers; and many other kinds of 'special' collecting are probably existent. All these types are worthy of encouragement and should have the means in the shape of a good reference catalogue, whereby they may inform themselves so as to collect intelligently.

It is doubtful whether the dominating influence of a catalogue in stamp collecting is adequately realised. Every philatelist occasionally comes across a collector who takes no variety that is not recorded in the particular catalogue he works with, and there is reason to believe that this class of collector is a tolerably numerous one. Such an attitude is harmful to the best interests of philately, as it deprives the collector of this type of its truest delights, the exploration of untrodden fields, and also tends, by reducing his hobby to a mere mechanical operation, to negative in general estimation the claim of philately to that of an intellectual pursuit, to which the devoted labours of half a century of philatelists have elevated it. It may be said that collecting on such lines is a reflection on the intellectual capacity of the collector, but it is more probably due to lack of confidence and want of guidance. If he can be brought to realise that there are possibilities of exploratory work his outlook will be widened and his intellectual faculties will be aroused.

If it is practicable, then, there is need of a catalogue which would serve alike the beginner and the specialist. In such a catalogue difference of type should show the prime varieties and other varieties in their relative importance, and it should contain luminous notes on the reasons for which those minor varieties which appear are recorded. All countries should be properly catalogued on the basis of existing knowledge. There should also be some attempt to assign a degree of rarity to the stamps listed. The question remains—is it practicable? The work would have to be undertaken by an editorial committee of philatelists who would, in turn, have to invite the co-operation of specialists, and the question of finance would be a serious one even if many willing workers offered their services gratuitously and the catalogue was designed on a modest scale. The editorial committee would have no light task and might find some difficulty in coming to an agreement among its members as to the exact status of a minor variety. On the question of rarity there might be very divergent opinions among its members, and as it is certain that no body of amateurs could price the stamps with any degree of success, some method would have to be devised to indicate relative rarity. It is also to be observed that the 'rarity' of a stamp belonging to a popular country could not be correlated with the 'rarity' of a stamp of an unpopular country. These and many other questions which arise would have to be discussed and settled before the work could be taken in hand, but there is no doubt that philatelists are interested in this question at the present moment, and may arrive at a solution of the difficulty.

THE TEN CENTAVOS OF THE 1883 ISSUE OF THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA

By E. D. BACON.

I am glad to learn that considerable interest has been aroused in philatelic circles by my article in the last number on the above subject. I, therefore, have pleasure in presenting collectors with illustrations (enlarged to 1½ times the original size) of the various types described in my article. These illustrations have been kindly placed at my disposal by the proprietors of the journal and collectors will now be able to see at a glance the variations in the type of the ten centavos stamps to which I drew attention.







The illustration at the top represents an ordinary 20c. stamp of the 1883 issue. The first and third specimens of the strip of three stamps are normal 10c. stamps and the centre specimen of the strip is the variety that occupies the ninth place in the third row of the entire sheet. The illustration below the strip is the variety that

fills the sixth place in the fifth row of the sheet. A comparison of the illustrations of the two varieties with those of the normal 10c. and 20c. stamps, shows, as I said, that two transfers of the 20c. value were inserted on the stone in error and that the numeral "2" of the original figures "20" on each of these specimens was altered to a figure "1." The difference in type between the two numerals "1" is difficult to bring out in "block" illustrations, but the figures will be seen to vary. It only remains to add that the dotted lines round the illustrations represent such portions of the dividing lines between the stamps that are not removed by the perforation, of which only slight traces are shown.

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF MODENA

By Dr. EMILIO DIENA.

I confess I have never been able to understand the line of conduct, not infrequently met with in philately, when an amateur, having formed a specialised collection of the stamps of some country and published a monograph or a series of articles upon it, sells his collection and forthwith loses all further interest in the stamps which he has got together with such ardour, and which have given him the opportunity of experiencing the difficulties which are inseparable from the formation of a really specialised collection. I can, of course, well understand the case if financial considerations or a question of health should force the collector to the necessity of parting with that which has been the basis of his long-continued researches, or, indeed, if he passes on his collection to some other philatelist who will preserve it in its entirety, often enriching it; but I fail to comprehend how anyone could view tranquilly the dispersal by auction of the stamps which he had succeeded in accumulating only by years of labour.

After these remarks it will not be surprising that I have abandoned neither the study nor the collection of the stamps of Modena which I commenced during my youth. Since the publication of the work which appeared in *The Philatelic Record* from January 1904 to November 1905, and which was re-issued as No. 2 of *The Philatelic Record* Handbooks, no new information of special importance has come to my knowledge, and I think that the general arrangement remains such as I gave it, after the examination of official documents and the study of the stamps themselves, particularly upon the original letters. I should like, however, to refer to certain points which seem to me not without interest, and also to publish some official documents which I had not come across when my book was issued.

One of the most remarkable finds of stamps—certainly the most remarkable find of used stamps of Modena—was made four or five years ago at Philadelphia, when an important lot of letters franked by stamps of the 1852 issue was placed upon the market. These letters came almost all from Carrara, and were addressed to the firm of Messrs. Viti Brothers, or to Mr. Vito Viti, marble importers at Philadelphia. A large part of the letters were franked by a 1 lira stamp together with other values, generally a 10 cent. and two 40 cent., but there were also two letters bearing three 1 lira stamps with other values. One of these has the 1 lira in a horizontal strip of three, the left-hand stamp of which is the variety with stop after LIRA instead of having it after the figure, (number 132 on the sheet). This remarkable piece, which is dated as having been posted at Carrara 8 April 1856, is now in the collection of Lord Crawford. Another copy of the same variety, also from the Viti correspondence, was illustrated in *Mekeel's Stamp Collector*, Vol. XVIII, No. 139, 19 September 1904. According to a short article by Mr. A. F. Henkels "A Philadelphia Find," published in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (Vol. XXI, No. 41, 12 October 1907), the 1 lira stamps found in the Viti correspondence numbered one hundred copies. I am unable to say if this figure is correct, but in any case the find may well be

considered an extraordinary one. The demand for this stamp in used condition on the part of collectors of stamps of the old Italian States has always been keen, and that will explain how this lot has been in great part absorbed, so that there is a relatively small supply on the market; and we may add that even those philatelists who do not give particular attention to stamps on entires like to have here and there a representative specimen. Before this find, the 1 lira, of which we know only 6,290 were sold to the public, was very rarely met with in used condition.

Another find was made previously in France, among the correspondence of L'Union des Gaz*, a French company which provided the illumination service of a number of Italian towns. I believe that about a dozen copies of the 1 lira saw the light (the pun is unintentional) from this correspondence, but while the Viti letters are entire, those of L'Union des Gaz are often incomplete. I may mention, by the way, that it was in this latter correspondence that was found the only copy known on original of the very rare Parma 80 cent. of the Provisional Government, 1859, (used with a 20 cent). This stamp is in the olive green shade, and is cancelled in black with the round Parma postmark, 17 December 1859, and it is a curious fact that the other known copy (detached from the cover) bears the same date, and is of the same shade.

Returning to the stamps of Modena, I would remark that having had the opportunity of examining a large part of the letters of these two finds, some of which have stamps with the typographical errors (10 and 40 cent.), and having taken note of the different dates of dispatch, I have found nothing to lead me to antedate the information already given regarding the different printings. In the Viti correspondence the Modena stamps of the 1852 issue which I have seen go from May 1855 to January 1859. Mr. Henkels states that there were also found some stamps of the Provisional Government, 1859, numbering two of the 20 cent., sixteen of the 40 cent. and two of the 80 cent., but I have not seen any of these.

(*To be continued*).

STRAY NOTES ON THE DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF THE WORLD'S POSTAGE STAMPS

By R. R. THIELE.

THERE is no question that one of the most interesting lines of research connected with our hobby is that which concerns itself with the methods of stamp production; it puts the philatelist in touch with the chief methods of reproduction practised to-day and, on a smaller scale, places him on a par with the connoisseur in etchings and prints. True, our postage stamps are modern products and thus cannot have the musty aroma of the old-time copper-print so dear to the print collector; moreover, they are small and thus present less opportunity for the display of artistic skill than the large prints hoarded in the portfolios of the lover of the engraver's art; and again, the artists to whose skill we owe them are, with very few exceptions, of humble rank, unchronicled by the art historian, and we cannot, of course, rank the printing firms who produce them with the famous *peintres-graveurs* of former centuries. Nevertheless, I must confess that little in the chronicles of new issues in the philatelic press interests me as much as the notes—sparsely strewn, I am sorry to say—that tell us who is responsible for the production of a new set as far as its design, engraving and printing are concerned. I notice, moreover, that non-collecting friends, when I show my collection, seem to be interested in comparing the work of various

* The Company was located in Paris, but the correspondence bore different names as addressees, all however at the same address, 48 bis, Rue du Rempart.

engravers and printing firms, as I point it out to them, and the artistic side of the postage stamp seems always to be the one which most appeals to the lay mind. It is no less by their engraving and printing than by their design that stamps illustrate what the Germans call "Kulturgeschichte"—the history of the progress of civilization. It is to this side of philately, therefore, that I should like to direct the attention of my readers in these modest notes. It is not my purpose to comment upon and explain the designs of the stamps we collect; that has been done by abler hands, chief among whom I would name Mr. C. A. Howes, of Boston, Massachusetts, probably the best-informed philatelist of to-day, at least in this particular line. I merely wish to compile here the names, so far as they have become known to me, of the designers, engravers and printers of the world's postage stamps. The subject is a large one and I must necessarily crave indulgence beforehand for errors and omissions. Much information is buried in inaccessible official documents and the books of business firms, and much will never be known because nobody thought it worth while to record it.

As I do not intend to follow any particular order in these notes, let me begin with some states whose stamp issues are closed once for all, for example, some of the German States. Bavaria is not a closed chapter, but it was the first German State to issue postage stamps, and the numeral design of its first issues is the parent of a number of other stamp designs; I may mention the first 3 pf. of Saxony, the first issue of Baden, the first issue of Wurtemberg, the stamps of Thurn and Taxis, and the stamps of Zurich—perhaps there are others which escape me just now. This design—it really does not seem to have required a very high degree of artistic ability—was drawn by PETER HASENEY, who was at that time engraver for the Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank (Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank); most of the larger German banks at that time issued bank notes and thus required the services of engravers. The die, nevertheless, was not engraved by Haseney, but by an engraver named FRANZ JOSEPH SEITZ, of Munich; I have not found any information about him beyond this. The plates were prepared by a typefounder named GUSTAV LORENZ, and the printing was done by JOHANN GEORG WEISS, who was then printer to the University of Munich. It was this printer who also printed the first supply of the 1854 issue of Switzerland, as well as certain cantonal fiscal stamps, all of which bear a family resemblance. In course of time the artistic taste of the Bavarians was no longer satisfied with the exceeding plainness of the numeral design, all the more as Baden, Saxony, and Wurtemberg had long before broken away from it and adopted a more artistic head or arms design. In 1867, therefore, an armorial design was adopted. I do not know to whom this design—which is virtually in use to this day, over forty years—is due; the celebrated Martin Schroeder collection of essays contains several very fine pencil drawings for this design, but the name of the artist is nowhere mentioned. It is a design which has always seemed particularly neat to me. The die was engraved by an engraver at the Royal Mint at Munich, whose name was REISS. His engraving, as seen on good unused specimens, is certainly a fine piece of work; every part of the arms can be made out distinctly. The original die contained no figure of value; the secondary dies for the several values and the plates were made and the printing was done at the Royal Mint at Munich. The coat-of-arms, by the way, was not quite correct, heraldically, on the kreuzer issue and for this reason it was altered somewhat when the design was adapted for the stamps in mark and pfennig currency. This die was also engraved by Reiss and the printing has since been done at the Mint. As our readers are aware, the Bavarian authorities have recently held a prize competition for a new design, but the results were so unsatisfactory that the old design will be retained, with this exception, that it will probably be altered to do away with the embossing, which is rather a costly process. I hope that Reiss's time-honoured work will not lose by the transformation. The design of the kreuzer Postage Dues hardly calls for comment; it is a piece of job printing, pure and simple.

(*To be continued*).

PAPERS FOR PHILATELIC STUDENTS

II.—THE STAMPS OF TURKEY

(*Continued from page* 12).

THE stamps of the second issue (1865) of Turkey were printed in Paris. Westoby states definitely that they were printed typographically by M. Poitevin from clichés made by M. Duloz by a new process, by which clichés in relief were made from dies engraved in recess. Neulinger, quoting Meyer, states that all the Turkish stamps from 1862 to 1869 were printed by M. Aclin, Directeur de l'ancienne imprimerie Poïtrin à Paris, rue Damiette. This appears to refer to the same establishment as mentioned by Westoby on the assumption that "Poïtrin" is a misprint for "Poitevin." In any case there is no reason to doubt Westoby's statement as he was in a special position to know the actual facts. There is, however, some uncertainty as to the number of stamps on the sheet, Westoby says 60, but Neulinger makes it 150, but this is a matter which is probably easy of verification as there must be some sheets in existence, for example, among the remainders recently offered for sale by the Turkish Government. A noticeable feature of the stamps themselves is the variability in the intensity and number of the rays of the star above the crescent. This seems to be due to bad printing, and it is useless for the purpose of a reference list to divide up the series into stamps with few rays or with many rays. The 20 paras and 1 piastre, however, are found totally without rays to the star, and it does not seem clear as to whether this is by accident or design. It is to be noted that the shades of these stamps without rays are somewhat modified, and it is doubtful whether the stamps with few or many rays are ever found in these particular shades. It is possible that the total absence of rays in the case of these two values may have a definite explanation. The 25 piastres is sometimes seen in a condition nearly approaching that of entire absence of rays, but a few are generally apparent.

There is an extremely interesting error belonging to this issue. In the plate of the 10 paras a cliché of the 1 piastre was inserted by accident. The absence of the dot in the Turkish numeral in the angles makes the figure appear as "1" instead of "10." This error appears to be very rare, although Westoby states that it continued as long as the plate was in use. In the Tapling collection there is a block of six of the 10 paras with the error as the middle stamp in the top row. It is necessary to caution collectors with regard to this stamp as the colour trial or essay, or whatsoever else it may be, of which mention is made further on, of the 1 piastre in bronze-green is often mistaken for it. To be the genuine error the stamp must, of course, bear the overprint of the 10 paras, that is the Turkish inscription at the bottom must be the same as that on the 10 paras value.

No varieties of the overprint of any of the stamps of this issue appear to have been found except that mentioned in the recently issued Gibbons Catalogue, Part II., of the 2 piastres. This is for the first time recorded with variations of the upper and lower Turkish inscriptions in that work. It is possible that diligent search may reveal other peculiarities in the Turkish inscriptions on these stamps.

It may be worth while to call attention to a copy of the 2 piastres in a very bright shade of blue or ultramarine, which is exhibited in the Tapling collection. It is not known whether this is an issued shade or a proof. The Tapling collection also contains a 2 piastre stamp without the black overprint, and Neulinger records the 1 and 5 piastres in like condition. Gibbons Catalogue states in a note that all the values except the 5 piastres may be found imperforate, but Neulinger includes that value with the rest in his list of the imperforate stamps of this issue. On reference to Neulinger's papers in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* the collector will find other varieties recorded, but it is outside of our province to mention them here. We may, however, refer to Neulinger's statement that "split" provisionals of this issue were authorized for use.

Before leaving this issue it is necessary to call attention to a series of stamps which bear the same overprint as this issue, and have all the appearance of the stamps of this issue, of which sets of all the values may be made in the issued colours, viz. : bronze-green, yellow, lilac, blue, carmine and vermilion. A note in Gibbons Catalogue dismisses these as " common essays," and this appears to be a reflection of the general opinion. Neulinger, however, reports a " statement " with regard to them which sheds a different light on these stamps, though he takes up an attitude of reserve in reference thereto. According to this statement a re-issue of the Turkish emission of 1865 was made in March 1878; sets of six values, each set in a uniform colour being printed for use in the seven largest divisions (sanjaks) of Turkey as Departmental stamps. These stamps, however, in consequence of the session of Bosnia and Hercegovina to Austria by the Berlin treaty, so the report runs, were never put into circulation. There are two objections which may at once be brought up in opposition to this statement. In the first place the reason for the non-issue seems inadequate, and secondly Westoby states definitely that the plates and dies of the stamps of this issue were destroyed by a great fire which burnt down the Post Office at Constantinople in 1867 or 1868, so that at any rate the stamps could not have been reprinted in 1878. However, if at any time these stamps were really prepared for use, they should possess more interest than if they were merely colour trials. It is to be remarked that Neulinger states that he has possessed original covers franked with these " Departmental " stamps, but they may well have been passed by inadvertence or even postmarked by favour.

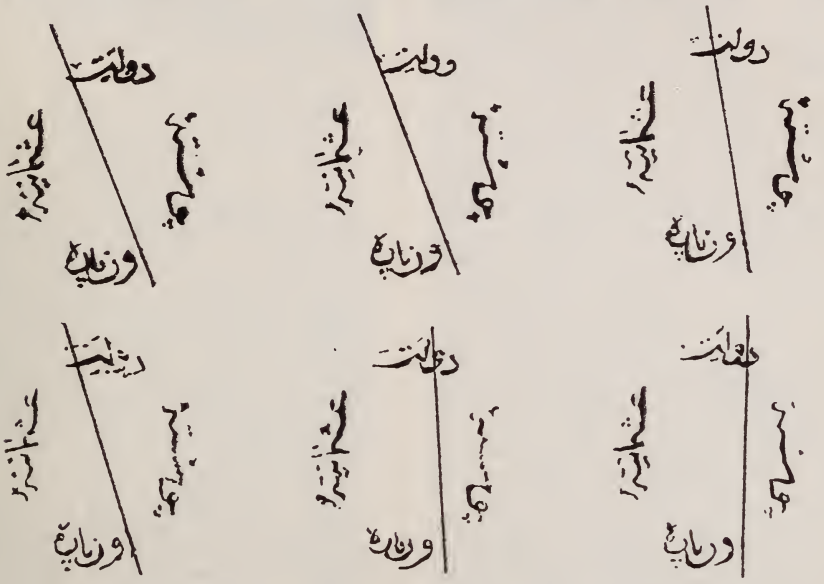
Of the parallel issue of Unpaid Letter Stamps of 1865 there does not appear to be much to be said. The Tapling collection contains a 10 paras value which is not given in the Catalogues. It probably belongs to the category of stamps prepared for use but not issued. It may also be worth while to remark that the common shade of the 25 piastres of the set is much darker in tone than the rest of the series. Whether this has any significance is not apparent, but it is just possible this particular variety is a " colour trial " or essay.

The 1867 issue need not detain us long. It seems to be pretty generally agreed that of the six values of the postage stamps only two, the 2 and 5 piastres, and of the Unpaid Letter series only the 20 paras were ever in circulation. The 1 piastre with the error of overprint 5 piastres in the Unpaid Letter as well as the postage series, usually found in an imperforate condition, is probably only printer's waste.

Neulinger records the whole set of the normal issue imperforate. The 25 piastres of the Unpaid Letter series is a very rare stamp, but the quotations in the Catalogues from £15 to £25 a copy appears to be pretty stiff for an unissued variety.

The issues of Turkey from 1869 to 1874 are best studied together, and are of extreme interest to the philatelist. It is the issue which especially attracted the attention of Tapling. The 1st January 1869 is given in Gibbons Catalogue as the date of the issue, but we do not know what is the authority for setting aside Westoby's date of 16th October 1868 for the issue. It has already been mentioned that according to Westoby the plates and dies of the stamps of the preceding issue were destroyed by fire in 1867 or 1868 so that fresh dies must have been made for the issue. It has not yet been recorded what differences are to be found between the clichés of the respective values and those of the preceding issues, but at any rate the type of the overprint is quite changed. The study of the types of overprint on the 10 paras is a particularly interesting one, and there is very much yet to be learnt about them. Tapling made out three types between 1869 and 1874; Gibbons Catalogue now describes four types. It is possible there are more. It is apparently unknown how the overprint was applied. It is generally supposed to be lithographed but may have been done from woodblocks. On examination of a number of specimens many slight variations are noticeable, but it is uncertain how much is due to defective inking. Gibbons new Catalogue gives a lengthy note on some of the differences, but in practice it will be found they are hard to clearly

discern. A method is suggested here for the study of the types. If a line be drawn through the Turkish character (*aliph*) on the extreme right of the lowest group it will be found to cut the upper group of characters in different places. The illustrations show the overprint on half-a-dozen specimens enlarged to 1½ times the size of the



The overprint on the 10 paras, Turkey, 1868 to 1874, enlarged to 1½ times.

originals and with a line drawn as indicated. This seems to point to the existence of at least half-a-dozen types. Owing to the impossibility of photographing the overprint clear of the stamp, the reproductions are not very successful. They must only be regarded as diagrammatic. These six types have not been selected from a very large number of specimens and no pretence is made that it is exhaustive. Of course it may happen that the four groups of Turkish inscriptions are printed from movable type and in this case the method will be useless for the discovery of variations in the character of the overprint. The Turkish inscription below, on the middle stamp of the bottom row, is barely 6½ mm. across, as in Gibbons Type D, but the usual thick line at the bottom of the stamp, which is found on stamps bearing this type of overprint, does not show up clearly. On the last stamp the Turkish character "*aliph*" is almost vertical, as in Gibbons Type C. The first illustration is taken from a stamp perf. 13½; all the others from stamps perf. 12. The stamps perf. 8-11 bear, apparently, the same overprint as the third illustration. No variation of the overprint on the stamps perf. 13½ has been discovered.

L. W. F.

(*To be continued*).

[NOTE.—Mr. E. D. Bacon kindly calls my attention to the articles on the "Stamps of Turkey," by a Parisian Collector, in the *Philatelical Journal, Vol. I, p. 69 et seq.*, 1872. The Parisian Collector was, of course, W. A. Westoby, whose book on the Stamps of Europe has already been referred to.]

OBITER PHILATELICA

Philately versus Stamp Collecting.

It is now some fifty years since stamp collecting became a fully recognised pursuit, and it would only be reasonable to expect that it has passed through various phases, yet it is surprising how early its main principles of development were seized upon by certain of its devotees. In fact, it is hardly too much to say that, like Minerva, it sprang forth fully armed, and the parallel may be allowed even further, in that, assuming for the goddess the accredited patronage of the arts of war, it was not long before disputation arose as to what should constitute the natural limitations of collecting, and the question, argued with no little acerbity, is, under some form or another, still with us. In the early sixties the number of 'philatelists' properly so called was very limited; the number of 'collectors' of all types seems to have been very considerable, and the influence of the former upon the latter was probably negligeable or nearly so. What would represent the advanced type of collector of the present day was found only among a small coterie of collectors, chiefly Parisian, who were the founders of the 'French school' of philately. The claims which were made among its adherents for the scientific treatment of stamp collecting as a study were attacked by the 'English school' as subversive of its interest as a hobby, and numerous arguments *ad hoc* were pressed by either side. In view of its historical significance and the bearing which this matter had upon the future of philately, I reproduce verbatim some correspondence in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, which is both interesting in itself and valuable as throwing a contemporary light upon the attitude of the rival factions. The first letter was published in the number for August, and the third in October, 1866; the reply appeared in the September number, and was signed by the pseudonym of a remarkable lady, Miss Fenton, of whom I hope to write in these papers at some future date; the letter of Edward L. Pemberton was in the December number of the same year. Pemberton may be taken as the protagonist of scientific collecting and of the study of stamps of his time in England, and his influence and authority (expressed with a facile pen and a forcible style, together with a knowledge and prescience which was unsurpassed during his lifetime) were paramount during the sixties.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

To the Editor of 'THE STAMP-COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE.'

SIR,—Amongst the proverbs which do not lie is that which states that 'there is a medium in all things.' Stamp collecting is no exception to the general rule; it may be pushed so far as to become in truth what its detractors affirm it to be—ridiculous. And it seems to me that French amateurs are doing their best to make it so. Either from excess of zeal in their pursuit, or from a desire to preserve a distinction between themselves and the collecting world in general, they have endeavoured to create many and frivolous varieties of stamps.

Now, it is evident that philately does not require the assistance of such factitious stamps to make it interesting. As a correspondent recently argued in the pages of this magazine, the majority of collectors have quite enough to do to fill the spaces in their present albums. There is still a sufficient number of *bona fide* rarities to engage their attention and their purses. There can be, therefore, no necessity to invent trivial varieties, often difficult to obtain, and really not worth the trouble of securing. Yet the French make petty distinctions between stamps perforated and stamps rouletted, between large perforations and small, and even the number of holes made by the perforating machine is matter for serious study by Parisian amateurs; as is evident from the fact that their leading journal gravely chronicles the fact, that whereas the number of perforations on the Russian 1, 3, and 5 kopec stamps was formerly 15 by 11, it is now 18 by 13! Timbro*mania* is a very proper name for stamp collecting when it reaches that stage of absurdity.

I do not doubt that in many cases the watermark affords a means of distinguishing between different issues, but I can see little use in the careful notice of the various classes of paper on which stamps are printed. It can matter but little whether it is laid or woven, and the multiplication of varieties differing from each other solely in the quality of the paper, is more likely to confuse and dishearten collectors than to benefit them. The intrinsic value of such varieties must be infinitesimal, whilst a collector who endeavours to obtain them will probably be put to a great deal of trouble.

It is all very well for the privileged few—the possessors of first-class collections, which

already comprise specimens of every known stamp, to add to them such insignificant small fry as I have referred to, but it is unfair in them to attempt, by public mention of these new discoveries, to make it incumbent on ordinary collectors to obtain them. Doubtless, every amateur has a right to use his own mind as to what he will admit into his album, but respectable collections are unduly depreciated when stamps showing trivial distinctions are made 'points of honour.' The goal is thus removed farther off than ever, and a philatelist who has bestowed much care and time in getting together specimens of all catalogued stamps, finds his collection still considered inferior because it does not contain a number of really unnecessary varieties.

English collectors, at present, as you remarked last month, do not care much for the distinctions of perforated and unperforated, though probably a great number admit both kinds—perhaps of necessity, because the two leading albums contain spaces for both; and as perforation is often accompanied by a change of shade, and the appearance of the stamp is in any event altered—I may say, completed—it does not seem going too far to include both. Certainly such inclusions should form the most advanced point, and collectors should avoid the distinctions between different classes of perforation and of paper, as carefully as they already do the generally worthless crew of essays and proofs.

As to the collection of *parcel* stamps, whether British or Danish, I can only say that the next step after including them, should be the admission of the labels on passengers' luggage. It would not be impossible to progress gradually from this point through the collection of labels and tickets of all kinds, to that of hand-bills, and, finally, of seven-foot posters. There would be an endless variety in the last-named,—the grotesque, the solemn, the lively, the graceful, the flaring; all these would form an interesting kind of study, which I beg to recommend to the French collectors, who are so intent on getting in the thin end of the wedge. Let them be in advance of their age.

Yours respectfully,

SENTINEL.

Weston-super-Mare.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

To the Editor of the 'STAMP-COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE.'

SIR,—I cannot allow a 'Sentinel' to challenge enthusiastic and scientific students of postage stamps without having a shot or two at his remarks. If a few of our French neighbours are becoming ridiculous, as he hints, even to frivolity, in their researches after minute varieties, her Majesty's subjects need not be guided by their example. But 'Sentinel' evidently expects every one to take the *via media*—a road, I believe, to be found only in the island of Utopia, the latitude and longitude of which has never yet been accurately made known. If he prefers selecting his stamps by their faces only, by all means let him do so. We of the French school prefer and think it both useful and advisable to inspect their backs, their edges, and their hue, before we can feel satisfied to classify them properly. There is as much difference between our mode of pursuing our investigations and his (as far as I comprehend his views), as there is between a botanist and a horticulturist. We are the botanists of philately; we go deeply into the matter (albeit 'Sentinel' may perhaps think us very shallow), we study the peculiarities of stamps, their history, their date, their formation, and their usual term of existence; whether annuals like the Spanish and Granadines, or perennials like the English and Russians. He, and his supporters are, on the other hand, the horticulturists of philately. So that the stamps look pretty, and form a nice row in the album, no matter the date when introduced, nor how brought to perfection, no matter whether *serrated* or *smooth*, these are 'trivial varieties, not worth the trouble of securing.' But was Linnæus more frivolous than Paxton?—Certainly not. The one has left us a book (full of hard words it is true, and minute definitions) which has cheered and occupied the lonely hours of many an enthusiastic student of nature, while the other has given a stimulus to horticulture and ornamental gardening, which has secured him a fame equal to, but not greater than that of Linnæus; both being estimable in their way. These so-called trivial varieties were not 'invented' for the purpose of study; but, being already in existence, are made by the French school of philately the subject of study. It may be an open question how far, if at all, rational and immortal beings may or should devote time and thought to such trifles. But life, it should be recollected, is made up of trifles, just as time is made up of moments, and I, for one, maintain that philately is as reasonable and as sensible a pursuit as most of those now in vogue, to fill up intervals of leisure not demanded by actual duties.

The difference between large and small perforations, is not so unimportant as it may at first appear. For instance, the 2 and 3 Austrian *soldi*, fine perforations were much earlier than the present coarse denticulations, and an unused specimen is by no means easy to obtain, and certainly the slight weakness, if weakness it be, of admitting both into one's album, does not deserve 'Sentinel's severe condemnation of 'absurdity.' I must also have a shot at another idea of his, imported I should think from Utopia—viz., that there exist a privileged few collections which

comprise *every* known stamp. If there be even one such in the wide world, it must be a *rara avis*, and I should like to see it.

At all events he need not be apprehensive that these 'privileged few' are desirous, or will be so, of dictating the admission of 'small fry' into an album, as the *sine quâ non* of a good collection. 'English collectors' do not differ so widely from continental collectors (or 'French amateurs,' as 'Sentinel' terms them) as he would have us believe; nor are they one whit behind them in attention to minute detail.

With regard to the item of expense, 'small fry' do not make so great a demand on one's purse as on one's patience. Of course, if a man will have a particular stamp just at the moment he wants it, he will have to pay a good price for it; but if he will calmly wait and watch, many a forgotten letter, and many a discarded collection will come under his notice, from which he may easily gratify his wishes.

'Sentinel's' philippic against the host of franking labels of all sorts and sizes, which are constantly intruding on genuine philately, is, however, a seasonable warning to avoid all hybrids in which even 'French amateurs' must cordially coincide. But the happy medium after which he sighs will, I fear, never gladden his heart, either in this or any other pursuit under the sun; in fact, I am not sure that he has not deviated somewhat from it himself, in so severely condemning as frivolous and absurd, that which we of the French school take so much delight in promoting.

Botanic philately, if I may be allowed the term, may suit one mind; *horticultural* philately may suit another. Let each cultivate that which best suits his taste, but in my opinion it is making 'much ado about nothing' to attempt to depreciate either the one or the other.

FENTONIA.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

To the Editor of the 'STAMP-COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE.'

SIR,—Between 'M. E.' and 'Fentonia' I am somewhat in the position of that redoubtable Turk of whose two wives one employed herself in pulling out the black hairs of his beard, and the other in pulling out the white —between them he had none left. 'M. E.' brings evidence in favour of parcel stamps, and 'Fentonia' argues for varieties in perforation. To the former correspondent I have but to reply that even granting that his memory, which he does not greatly trust, is correct respecting the transaction he relates, it offers no justification of the collection of parcel labels in general. We might as well collect all kinds of commercial labels, because one or two, such as the Berne or the Jamaica, have once in a way been used as postage stamps.

'Fentonia' commences his argument by an attempted refutation of the proverb which I quoted—'There is a medium in all things.' He says that the *via media* is a road only to be found in Utopia. But surely it is possible to eat without gluttonizing, to speak above a whisper and below a roar, to dress tastefully without going to the extreme of fashion, to do a thousand other acts with moderation. And I maintain that it is possible to take great interest in stamps without pushing the study to an extreme, which, with all respect to 'Fentonia,' I must denominate absurd.

I think if 'Fentonia' will have the goodness to re-peruse my letter, he will find evidence that I am not of that class which 'selects its stamps by the face only.' I expressly stated that I considered watermarks afforded in many cases a means of distinguishing between different issues; and that I thought it was not going too far to include perforated and unperforated varieties. The assumption, moveover, that I should consider amateurs of 'the French school' very shallow in studying the peculiarities of stamps, their history, date, formation, and usual term of existence, is gratuitous, and quite unsupportable by any remark contained in my letter. I have been a student of these interesting particulars from no recent date, and I fully appreciate their value; but I take my stand on the inutility of distinguishing between varieties of perforation and varieties of paper; and I cannot see that the generalities in which 'Fentonia' indulged are of any weight in justification of the collection of such varieties.

However, heartily endorsing 'Fentonia's' opinion that 'philately is as reasonable and as sensible a pursuit as most of those in vogue to fill up intervals of leisure not demanded by actual duties.'

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

SENTINEL.

Weston-super-Mare.

THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF PHILATELY.

To the Editor of 'THE STAMP-COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE.'

DEAR SIR,— It was become fashionable amongst English collectors to run down the French school of philately, overlooking how much we are indebted to them for our present extended knowledge on many subjects, and that to their persevering industry is due the discovery of many curious and valuable facts. The chief argument used by the English school is, that the French school 'invent' trivial varieties, that they not only distinguish between perforated and unperforated stamps, but go to the length of distinguishing between the perforations by roulette and machine, and, climax of absurdity, counting even the number of the perforations. As to 'inventing trivial

varieties,' I shall claim your space to reply to this further on, and as to the charge of absurdity, I have a few words to say.

I uphold the French school of philately, and therefore many of your readers will think my arguments are prejudiced. Now, as to the 'absurdity' of distinguishing between different papers and different varieties of perforations. If a stamp is printed on watermarked paper or upon unwatermarked paper, wove or laid, there is some reason for it, and why is it absurd or frivolous (another pet aggressive adjective of the English school) to notice their existence? The great stumbling-block is distinction in perforations; and I saw advanced in a correspondent's letter, the fact of the Russian stamps being chronicled by M. Moens in two varieties of perforation, as an instance of the foolishness of the French school: that a simple difference in the number of the perforations as there given, is carrying variations pretty far, I *do* admit, but though brought forward in ridicule, these very stamps refute the writer's argument of absurdity, perhaps, better than any others could do; for this reason, that the change in perforation is followed by another of the paper and colouring matter of the stamps themselves, which, but for the minuteness of the French school's investigations, might not have been remarked. The first perforated set of Russian has 10 by 14 dents, and during the past month a fresh series has been emitted, 12 by 17; this trivial variety of perforation is followed by slight changes in the colours, which are in the fresh set, aniline, and presenting a more glazed surface than the old set with the larger perforations. Surely this proves the fresh series entirely distinct from the other. Again, I will mention Belgium as a country whose stamps of the 1850 type may be arranged by variety of perforation and watermark into four distinct and well-authenticated series, viz.:—

1. Unperforated, on cartridge paper, watermarked with interlaced letters L. 10, 20, 40c.
2. Unperforated, on ordinary unwatermarked paper. 1, 10, 20, 40c.
3. Perforated, 11 by 14. 1, 10, 20, 40c.
4. Perforated, 13 by 15. 1, 10, 20, 40c.

Now, were the differences between 3 and 4 comprised in the difference in the denticulation, although a collector of the French school, I would not consider it essential to my happiness to possess both, but they are two clear issues in every respect; the colour alone of the 1c. No. 4, is so essentially different from the 1c. of No. 3, that *any* collector would take it, but when we find difference of colour (so often merely accidental), supplemented and corroborated as a distinct issue by a uniform difference in the perforation, running through a whole series, I ask upon whose side the absurdity lies, with the French school for studying and discovering this, or with the English school for running down those who make such discoveries?

As to the charge of 'inventing' varieties, I maintain that if a stamp exists differing from any known type, however trivially, if such trivial variation is chronicled by they of the French school, it is not 'invented' by them, but simply chronicled; if collectors of the French school like to collect them, let them do it. For collectors of the English school, there is the catalogue of Dr. Gray, which they may use as their *vade mecum*, and no collector of that school need fear being confused or disheartened by any mention of the varieties of the French classifiers. The whole controversy hinges on this, why should collections of—say insects, coins, or anything, be arranged scientifically and according to most minute varieties, and one of stamps be arranged by facial similitude, without reference to anything else? Why do the English school even admit perforated and unperforated as distinct, when perforation is often not the type of a fresh issue, but the work of a private vendor, this being the case with many French, and, I have reason to believe, with the Tasmanian stamps in present use?

Variation in paper is but a secondary step after perforation; perforated and unperforated is a facial difference, and therefore suits our English school, whereas differences in paper and watermarks are more abstruse, require study and minute examination, and when found are often very slight differences. To sum up, the old English system, according to Mount Brown's catalogue, *i.e.*, placing indiscriminately together all issues that were from one die, without any regard for paper, watermark, or perforation, is a system of collecting (?) very suitable for school boys. A collection of any given thing is worthless, unless properly classified; and as it is impossible to classify stamps without due regard to perforation, paper, and watermarks, the French school are decidedly in advance of the English school, in having found out and acknowledged this long since. If we pretend to collect stamps, and to *study* them, we are bound to admit varieties of all kinds, and not to overlook that slight variations are often indices of more important ones, and, since they exist, are worth the trouble of gathering together. The French school have no standard catalogue, their collections are their catalogues; and here lies the difference, English collectors are all made after one model, the English school can fill an album which has every space ruled, and the name of the stamp legibly printed in its right space; but the French school can take a blank book, and, by their own study and labour, fill it with stamps arranged in consistent sets, and can tell you every form in which you meet each stamp. The French classify, the English school simply collect.

The English school has lately been supporting the collection of frank stamps, newspaper stamps, and farthing circular stamps—a most useless and troublesome addition to postage stamps; and yet this very school

runs down collecting as practised by the French school, because the latter classify stamps by their minute differences, and yet they themselves multiply the number of stamps by running after that which has little to do with postage stamps. If the English school like to collect these things, the French school will not interfere with them; then why these diatribes against the French school? I cannot help thinking of the hackneyed quotation of those who

> 'Compound for sins they are inclined to,
> By damning those they have no mind to.'

Yours very truly,

EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.

[While agreeing in many of the views expressed by our facile correspondent, we protest against the use he makes of the terms *English*, as opposed to *French* school. The collectors of this country are as careful, as exact, and as minute as those in France; and to attribute to the latter country the exclusive pursuit of the science in its minutia, is committing an injustice against our own countrymen.—Ed.]

I propose to consider the substance of the above letters, and to discuss their reference generally in my next paper, only stating that on reading them it seems hardly possible that they were written over 40 years ago, when philately had not seen the first decade of its existence. Upon me they produce, in reading them, something akin to that peculiar sensation, known in psychology, of a sudden impression crossing the mind, when doing some action, that one has done the same thing before under precisely similar circumstances.

Φ

THE FORUM

Pemberton (P. L.) Papers for Moderate Specialists: XII. Falkland Islands. *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.* Vol. xviii, p. 230.

Poole (B. W. H.) The Postage Stamps of the Falkland Islands. *West-End Philatelist.* Vol. v., p. 154.

A fortuitous coincidence has placed before philatelists two independent studies of the stamps of the Falkland Islands, which raise an interesting problem as to the method of their production. These stamps, none of great rarity or suspected of latent possibilities for philatelic research, have yielded to the careful observation of our authors a number of marks and imperfections of design which negative the hypothesis of production by what philatelists understand as the usual process of line-engraving, although they show many of the characteristics of this process. The discoveries which have been made refer to the Queen's head stamps and it is satisfactory to record that Mr. Poole has definitely ascertained that all were printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. In attempting to summarize the peculiarities of each value it may be well to begin by pointing out that they were issued in pairs, the 1d. and 6d. in 1879, the 4d. and 1s. in 1879, the ½d. and 2½d. in 1891, and the 2d. and 9d. in 1896, and that each pair with the exception of the first named, has many characteristics in common. Dealing with the 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. values as a group the first peculiarity to be mentioned is that in the left lower spandrel there are two dots, in positions exactly figured in Mr. Poole's article, which appear on the 1d., 4d. and 1s. values, but not on the 6d. One of these dots is always present on the three values named, but the second dot is absent on the stamps on the bottom row of the sheet in each case. Beneath the stamps in the bottom row of the sheets of the 1d., 6d. and 1s. are coloured dots, the 4d. having none. Turning now to the special peculiarities of each value, it is found that on the 1d., with the exception of the stamps on the bottom row of the sheet, there is always a dot in the "E" of "ONE" about one-third of the distance down the vertical stroke of this letter, and, moreover, there is always a tiny coloured dot on the "N" of "PENNY" which occurs on every stamp on the sheet. Beneath each stamp in the bottom row there are two coloured dots, one of these occurs below the space between the "PE" of "PENNY" and another smaller dot is below the "I" on the left-hand side. There are also on this value two small coloured specks, one in the background immediately behind the head, slightly below the level of the ear, and the other infringing on the white space between the arched band containing the name at the top and the outer line of the same label, immediately below and between the letters "N" and "D" of "ISLANDS."

In the case of the 6d. every stamp on the sheet has a small coloured flaw on the value tablet level with the top curve of the "S" in "SIX." In the stamps on the

bottom row of the sheet the lowest line of the scroll in the lower left-hand spandrel is cut or defective immediately below the central dot. Below the stamps in this row, as in the 1d., there are coloured dots, but these are not quite uniform in relation to the tablet above. Small defects are also to be found in several other stamps on the sheet, as described by Mr. Poole.

The 4d. and 1s. may be taken together, as minute variations noticeable in the main portions of the design of either of the values have their exact counterparts in the corresponding stamps of the other value. There are many stamps on the sheets of both these values, which also show peculiarities in the tablet value.

Coming now to the more recently issued values the noticeable points with regard to the ½d. are (1) a small coloured dot on the upper part of the "D" of "FALKLAND"; (2) a small coloured dot above the value just over the vertical stroke of "P" of "PENNY"; (3) extra coloured lines in the oval band at top and base; and (4) all the stamps on the sheet with the exception of the first vertical column show a prominent coloured dot on the oval band at the left of the portrait. The 2½d. shows a small coloured dot in the space above the value tablet in line with the vertical stroke of the "E" of "PENNY", and a tiny coloured line on the oval band at the base, but there is no dot on the "D" of "FALKLAND," and the coloured line at the top of the oval, which is such a prominent feature in the design of the ½d., does not appear.

The 2d. shows a long hair-line between the lower frame line and the base of the value tablet and a microscopic dot on the uncoloured oval band to the right of the portrait; the 9d. an extra vertical line at the right hand end of the value tablet.

Now what is the significance of these peculiarities? How is it, for example, that the minute variations noticeable in the main portion of the design in the sheets of the 4d. stamps have their exact counterparts in the corresponding stamps in the sheets of the 1s. value? Mr. Poole has consulted Major Evans on this problem, but even so great an authority does not hazard an opinion. In such a case it is dangerous for philatelists of less experience to offer a suggestion, but there is one, which being novel to the philatelic world, may be put forward. It will be remembered that last year Mr. T. W. Hall read a paper before the Royal Philatelic Society on the 1882-83 issue of the Argentine Republic, in which he showed that the 12c. of that date was produced in an entirely unsuspected manner, by means of what may be shortly described as the "pantograph method." In the course of the paper, which will be found in the *London Philatelist* for May last, it was mentioned that this method was also used for the Hyderabad stamps of 1871, and the Spanish issue of 1876. This method, then, was in use by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., at least during the period 1871 to 1882. Could the Falkland Islands stamps have been produced in the same way, and would the method account for the peculiarities found? The possibilities of the method have doubtless not yet been fully thought out by philatelists, but the case of the Falkland Islands stamps suggests certain similarities with the Argentine issue, described by Mr. Hall. In any event a study of the method in connection with these stamps should throw light on what peculiarities may be expected from it and will help towards a fuller knowledge of the results attainable thereby, even if negative conclusions are arrived at in the particular case under discussion.

HOBRECKER (K.) Zur Kenntniss der älteren Markenausgaben von Venezuela. *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*. Vol. IV, p. 488.

WARD (W.) The Topical Country: Venezuela. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. IX, p. 27.

The purport of the first of these articles is mainly to show how the genuine copies of the early stamps of Venezuela may be distinguished from forgeries. In dealing with the stamps of 1863-65 the author gives some interesting details with regard to the "secret-marks" on these stamps. These "secret-marks" were first recorded in the *Timbre-Poste* for April, 1897, although the author appears to have re-discovered them independently, and in the present article they are more definitely described and illustrated by a helpful figure. The "secret-marks" consist of small lines which are to be found on the three middle pearls on the left side of the ring of pearls surrounding the central eagle. In the 1c. grey the middle one of the three pearls is crossed by an oblique line, while in the ½c. flesh and the 2 reales green the pearl immediately below is halved by a central vertical line. In the case of the ½ real and 1 real it is the

pearl above the middle one which is similarly bisected, and the former stamp also shows a clear dot in the pearl immediately above the head of the eagle. The ½ real from the retouched die shows none of these secret-marks.

The article concludes with a careful description of the reprints of the 1880 issue and shows how they may be distinguished from the originals.

The second paper contains very little about the stamps of Venezuela, but a good deal about the internal affairs and changes of Government in the country during the stamp issuing period, which will no doubt be of value to the student of the stamps of the country. In reference to some remarks on the first issue (1859) whereby the author expresses his doubt as to any of these stamps having been engraved, as at present listed in Gibbons Catalogue, the editor intervenes with a definite statement that the stamps are all lithographed and that in future editions of the Catalogue they will be described as *coarse impressions* and *fine impressions*. It would probably be difficult to trace how these stamps came to be catalogued in the two categories "engraved" and "lithographed," but earlier collectors certainly seem to have been under no doubt as to their production by lithography; for the Rev. R. R. Earée, writing in the *Philatelist* (Vol. x, 1876) states clearly that they are lithographed, and moreover adds the significant statement, "I fancy there have been several transfers made, as some of the later ones show a double line of border on each side which is not found in the earlier impressions." The issue is to be strongly recommended for futher study.

WETHERELL (E. W.) Philately in its Shirt Sleeves. *Philatelic Adviser*. New Series. Vol. I., p. 263.

Under this cryptic title we have from Mr. E. W. Wetherell a conscientious study of the 1868-72 issue of Mexico as far as the 12c. and 25c. with large figures of value and may be regarded as types of the issue. Previous authorities have stated that these stamps were lithographed in sheets of 200 and that the figures of value differ on every stamp on the sheet in consequence of having been inserted separately. Mr. Wetherell arrives at a totally different conclusion as a result of his studies, and considers that these stamps were printed from movable clichés and that there were only ten types on the sheet arranged in a haphazard manner. The facts on which Mr. Wetherell bases his conclusions are derived mainly from a study of some 80 specimens of the 12c. value. After showing that the stamps are undoubtedly from one original die he found that all the copies could be sorted out into 10 types based chiefly on the peculiarities of the figures of value with the help of certain other flaws and imperfections in the design. The examination of some horizontal and vertical pairs and strips, however, revealed the remarkable fact that apparently the same types were not always in a contiguous position, for example, it was found that the following combinations of his types 1 to 10 existed: 6 + 7, 3 + 7, 9 + 7, 10 + 10 + 5 and also 1+2, 7+2, 10 + 2, while 5 + 6 occurred both horizontally and as a vertical pair. These facts preclude the hypothesis that a block of ten stamps on which the figures of value had been inserted by hand could have been transferred twenty times to make up the plate, and thereupon Mr. Wetherell falls back on the theory of movable clichés. It remains to be seem whether this theory will be confirmed. The stamps have every appearance of having been lithographed, and might not the peculiarities of setting found by Mr. Wetherell be accounted for by haphazard transfers from a number of secondary dies in which the figures of value had been inserted?

NOTES & NEWS

The Lindenberg Medal, awarded by the Berliner Philatelisten-Klub for distinguished scientific investigations and numerous contributions to philatelic literature has been awarded this year to Mr. M. P. Castle and to Herr Hans Kropf, Kaiserlicher Rat of Prague. The previous recipients have been;—

Herr Theodor Haas, Leipzig.
Dr. A. Legrand, Neuilly.
Mr. E. D. Bacon, London.
M. L. F. Hanciau, Brussels.
Dr. E. Diena, Rome.
Major E. B. Evans, London.

The *British Philatelist* for January contains some valuable notes on certain "uncatalogued" British stamps which are of great interest to the numerous body of collectors of the stamps of our own country. The varieties described and illustrated are :—

1. The 1d. red, Die I., without letter in lower right corner.
2. 1d. Die II., imperf.
3. 1d. lilac, 1881, the "bottom line" variety.
4. 4d. Plate 4, imperf.
5. Military Telegraphs. The 5s. "Army Telegraphs" (unappropriated die) surcharged "Two Shillings" in carmine.

The same paper also contains an appeal from Major Evans for assistance in his studies of the Mulready envelopes. Major Evans, as is well known, has been at work on these envelopes for many years, but he is still anxious to hear of, to see, or, better still, to obtain for his collection, specimens of the Mulready covers (or letter-sheets) and envelopes either used or unused, with the undermentioned Die numbers. It is to be noted that all have a letter "A" large or small, roman or italic, before them.

3, 12, 13, 20, 28, 29, 32, 33, 38, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58 *to* 62, 72, 73, 74, 75, 79, 82 *to* 89, 93, 100, 101, 102, 106 *to* 130, 152, 168, 169, 171, 184, 185, 188, 190, 191, 192, 204 *to* 207, 212 *to* 218, 222, 225, 227, 245, 248, 252, 253, 256 *to* 276, 280 *to* 283, 286, 288, 289, 290, 292, 295, 296, 297, 299, 300, 301, 303, 304, 306 *to* 320, and all above 321.

In addition to these, he wishes to obtain specimens of the following which he knows to exist :—

36, 194, 211, 277, 279, 285, 287, 302.

In the *Postage Stamp* for the 6th February will be found a copy of some official correspondence published by direction of the Governor of Jamaica relating to an inquiry as to the recent speculations in Cayman Island provisionals. It forms interesting reading as shedding light on the influence of stamp collecting on the production of new issues.

We have seen some values of a new issue of Russian stamps. The designs are ineffective, being overloaded with ornament. The surface of the paper on which the stamps are printed is marked with a lozenge-shaped pattern of varnish lines, presumably as a safeguard against cleaning.

The new issue of the United States is very effective as regards the design. The values from 3 cents upwards differ from the two lower values by having the figures of value in the bottom corners. The 1 and 2 cents have also been issued imperforate for use in "slot" machines. There appears to be a good deal of disappointment on the part of the American public as to the disappearance of the head of Abraham Lincoln from the 5 cent stamp, especially as the centenary of his birth is to be celebrated on the 12th February. There is talk of the special issue of a two cent stamp with his portrait as a commemorative, and, in fact, that Congress has ordered the Postmaster-General to proceed with the production of such a stamp.

The latest pictorial stamps of the Congo State have been overprinted "CONGO BELGE." There are two sets, the first overprinted by means of a hand stamp, the second is type printed. The two overprints are very similar, and *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* gives the distinction between the two as follows :—

HANDSTRUCK.

(i.) Overprint does not show on the back of the stamp ;
(ii.) Letters "o" have square appearance ;
(iii.) Length of overprint varies from about 16½ to 17½ mm. ;
(iv.) Height of letters slightly under 4 mm.

TYPOGRAPHED.

(i.) Impression of overprint shows clearly on back ;
(ii.) Letters "o" more oval ;
(iii.) Length always 17 mm. ;
(iv.) Height exactly 3½ mm.

The *Echo de la Timbrologie* states the numbers printed are in accordance with the following table :—

	Handstruck Surcharge	Printed Surcharge
5c.	.. 4,500	.. 22,900
10c.	.. 3,000	.. 16,900
15c.	.. 2,000	.. 74,000
25c.	.. 1,700	.. 101,900
40c.	.. 1,000	.. 64,000
50c.	.. 1,000	.. 97,900
1fr.	.. 1,000	.. 72,900
3½fr.	.. 100	.. 22,400
5fr.	.. 200	.. 25,650
10fr.	.. 175	.. 19,300

REVIEWS

The Melville Stamp Books. I. *Great Britain : Line-engraved stamps*, by Fred J. Melville. pp. 89 + [xx. advertisements]. illus. W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, W.C. Price 6d. net.

Mr. Melville has projected a 'series of uniform handbooks on stamps and stamp collecting,' which shall 'comprise . . . . all that is required for ready reference by the collector.' This first volume adequately serves the purpose for which it is intended by the above description of the series, and we are able to congratulate Mr. Melville not only upon his proposed scheme but also upon the excellent beginning which he has made. In point of production nothing better could be expected, especially considering the very modest cost, and the volume is one which should be in the hands of any collector whether he specialises in English stamps or not. as much of its information is applicable generally.

The first 40 pages are devoted to the processes of engraving, printing, gumming, perforating, etc., and the following chapter deals separately with each value of the line-engraved stamps. A check list and a short bibliography of the more important books and magazine articles are given, and there is issued with the book a gummed sheet of labels of the precise use for which we are not quite sure. The volume has evidently been carefully compiled, and from its due regard to proportion is interesting reading throughout ; the illustrations are excellent and profuse, and include many portraits and reproductions which we have not seen before.

Mr. Melville breaks, of course, no new ground in this little study of a series of stamps which can never lack interest, but he presents in the space at his disposal a careful summary from the best authorities in a manner which will particularly commend the book to the medium collector, and the technical and other special information which is given will be of service to any collector to whom the scientific side of philately appeals. A specialised collection, however modest, which takes for its guide and basis a work such as that under review, will prove of endless attraction to its owner.

As a complement to the catalogue a series of small handbooks similar to the one under notice will be of very real value to philatelists, and we understand that several other volumes of this series will shortly be issued.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. 68th Edition. New York : *The Scott Stamp and Coin Co.* Sole agent for the United Kingdom, *W. T. Wilson, Birmingham.* 2s. 6d.

This well-known and useful work of reference for collectors has taken a place for so long a time among the standard catalogues that the task of the reviewer is chiefly confined to noting the improvements effected since the last edition.

The publishers of the Catalogue are making laudable endeavours, so far as is consistent with the functions of a catalogue as a price list, to keep down the ever growing lists of minor varieties. For example, the lists of the variation of perforation in such cases as recent Australians and Austrians are not set out at full length, which is specially commendable. In the present edition, moreover, the control marks on the issues of Ecuador for 1902 onwards are omitted, an innovation with which the reviewer is in agreement. The treatment of chalky paper varieties of British stamps is, perhaps, hardly logical, the practice being to quote the cheapest variety as the type and the other as the minor variety, but the policy of this method is intelligible. The special features of this Catalogue are fully maintained in the present edition, and it can be confidently recommended to collectors as a reliable guide and reference work.

Revenue Stamps of the United States, Mexico and the States of Central America. Being a Supplement to *Morley's Philatelic Journal*, 1905-08. 4to. London : *W. Morley, 325, Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.*

The present state of Fiscal collecting in this country is such as does not boast of many specialists, but the present Catalogue is written on specialist lines and includes all varieties known up to the date of publication of the various sheets of the Catalogue as they have appeared in *Morley's Philatelic Journal* since 1905. There is no other fiscal catalogue of the countries included within the limits of the present one which attempts such elaboration. For fiscal specialists in these countries, therefore, the work will be necessary for reference, and will form a valuable handbook. Mr. Morley has worked hard for many years for the encouragement of fiscal collecting, and it is to be hoped that he may meet with the sympathy and support of collectors for his present venture.

CURRENT LITERATURE

The mention of any book does not preclude a future review or the summary of the chief contents of periodicals a future notice of any article.

BOGERT & DURBIN COMPANY. Illustrated price list of the stamps of the United States and its Possessions. For Sale. 8vo. illus. pp. 32. Philadelphia, Pa., 10 cents. 1909 Price-list of the stamps of Great Britain and British Colonies for sale. 8vo. pp. 56. Philadelphia, Pa. 10 cents.

DRESDEN : Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein. Vertrauliche Mitteilung, No. 31. 15 Januar 1909. Geschichte des Internationaler Philatelisten Vereins, Dresden.

KRASEMANN (R.) Bibliographie der wichtigsten Spezialwerke über die Postwertzeichen einzelner Länder. 2er Abdruck. (Sonderdruck aus "Der Deutsche Philatelist" 1908). Hannover : *Der Deutsche Philatelist.* (Special reprint of 100 copies for private circulation).

MELVILLE (Fred J.) Great Britain : line engraved stamps. Sm. 8vo. illus. [1908]. London : *The Melville Stamp Books.* 6d. net.

RECORD OF THE PHILATELIC STUDENTS FELLOWSHIP. 1908. 8vo. *Printed for private circulation.*

SCOTT'S Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, 68th edition, 1909. Sm. 8vo. New York : *The Scott Stamp and Coin Co.* Sole agent for the United Kingdom, *W. T. Wilson, 292, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.* 2s. 6d.

STANLEY GIBBONS Priced Catalogue. Part II. Foreign Countries (1909). 20th edition. Sm. 8vo. London. 2s. 6d.

British Philatelist.

No. 11. January 1909. Uncatalogued varieties.

Deutsche Philatelist.

III. 1. 20 Januar 1909. TEAK (E. H.) Die Jahres-Bilanz 1908. Supplement : *Deutsche Stempel-Zeitung.* Nr. 14. OHRT (P). Ueber die Poststempel von Hannover.

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No. 487. 23 January 1909. No. 488. 30 January 1909. No. 489. 6 February 1909.

Gazetta dei Filatelisti.

Periodico mensile diretto da A. E. Fiecchi. I. 1. Address : 64, Corso Buenos Aires, Milan. Subscription : L. 2.50 ; Postal Union L. 3.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly.

IX. 4. 23 January 1909. BARNSDALL (W. P.) Countries of the World : Gibraltar (contd.)—BONT (C. de) Postage Stamps of Belgium (contd.)—ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Postage Stamp Papers.—JOBSON (H. G.) AND WALKER (L. H.) Mountains on Stamps.—Notes of a Provincial Junior, by Yokel.—CAMMERAY (S.) The Romance of Philately.

IX. 5. 30 January 1909. HANCIAU (L.) The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies (contd.)—EVANS (E. B.) Stamps of some of the Native States of India (contd.). — GATT (Lieut. W. R.) History of the Post Office and the Stamps of Malta (contd.) —EVANS (E. B.) Philatelic Notes and Queries.

IX. 6. 6 February 1909. BARNSDALL (W. P.) Countries of the World : Griqualand West.—BONT (C. DE) The Postage Stamps of Belgium (contd.).—POOLE (B. W. H.) Shanghai : Notes on the 1890-93 issues.—Notes of a Provincial Junior, by Yokel (contd.)

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6e Série. No. 1. 31 Janvier 1909.

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XXXVI. 2. 23 Januar 1909. KRÖGER (J.) Über die Vorläufer der Marken fur die deutscher Auslandpostämter und Schutzgebiete.

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II. 1. January, 1909. The Philatelic Library of Herr Hofrath Victor Suppantschitsch.—SMITH (B. T. K.) The Publications of the Société Française de Timbrologie (1875-1896).—The Postage Stamps of Fiji (Review). —The Stamps of Uruguay (Review).

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XVIII. No. 205. January 1909. CASTLE (M. P.) Notes on the Royal Philatelic Society.—JONES (T. WICKHAM) Retouches of the Swiss Stamps Issues of 1882 to 1908.—MELLAND (F. H.) Notes on the Issues of the British South Africa Company (contd.).—JOYNT (W. R. LANE) The History of the inverted Swan in the Leinster Collection in Dublin.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

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II. 5. February 1909. COOPER (B. F. J.) Some Notes on a proposed "Catalogue for Collectors" with illustrative Reference List of the Stamps of Queensland. —FRENTZEL (R.) Notes on Unpublished Varieties of the Postage Stamps of Mexico until 1885.

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No. 217 (Vol. XIX). January 20, 1909. The Subject of Condition, by Spy-Glass.—The 2½a. on 4½a. Indian Stamp of 1891.—Well-known Philatelists: Sir David Masson.—Notes on Australian Stamps, by the Editor.—Review of Reviews.

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EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXI MARCH 1909 No. 3

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS

THE Manchester Exhibition and Congress, which was held at the Hulme Town Hall, on February 18th, 19th and 20th, passed off with great éclat, and was unanimously voted a complete success. The Manchester Junior Philatelic Society is to be warmly congratulated both for its enterprise in inaugurating a philatelic congress and for the efficient organisation of the exhibition.

The exhibition was opened at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, 18th February, by the Lord Mayor of Manchester (Alderman Holt), in the presence of a large audience. The chair was taken by Mr. I. J. Bernstein, president of the Junior Philatelic Society of Manchester, and among those present were the Earl of Crawford (one of the patrons), Mr. Arthur Conboy, Mr. M. P. Castle, Major E. B. Evans, Mr. G. Fred. H. Gibson, Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun., Mr. W. Jung, Mr. W. W. Munn, Mr. W. H. Peckitt, Mr. C. J. Phillips, Mr. F. Reichenheim, Mr. James Taylor, Mr. John H. Taylor, Mr. W. H. Woods, Mr. George White, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht (Hon. Exhibition Secretary and Treasurer), Mr. D. A. Berry (Hon. Assistant Secretary), and Mr. J. J. Darlow (Hon. Congress Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN, in welcoming the Lord Mayor, thanked, on behalf of the committee, the philatelists of all parts of the kingdom for the goodwill they had shown in making the exhibition a success.

The Lord Mayor, in declaring the exhibition open, was also reminiscent of his school days when he was a stamp collector. It was then while making his collection he used to paste them in exercise books either with cement, glue, or gum. It really did not much matter so long as they were there. Stamp collecting had now become not so much of a hobby as a science, and had also its educational importance.

Major EVANS, in proposing a vote of thanks, hoped that the Lord Mayor would return to the " hobby " of his youth.

THE EXHIBITION.

The exhibits were numerous and important, but only a few of the leading exhibits can be mentioned here. Further details will be found in the Catalogue, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society, price 4d., post free.

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*J. S. Higgins, Jun.:* A specialized collection of the stamps issued up to 1900, *all unused*, comprising all the regular issues, and many scarce varieties. This collection also includes essays, proofs, colour trials and specimen stamps. The plate numbers are all complete.

1840, 1d. black includes a block of six and strips of four and five ; 1840, 2d. blue, strips of three and five ; 2d. blue, large crown, perf. 14 and small crown perf. 14. The octagonals number 14 copies, including a pair of the 10d., and 1s. There are two copies of the 10s. Maltese cross, the £1 Maltese cross, and the £1 watermark, three crowns and three orbs. The officials are practically complete, including £1, watermark crowns, 5s., 10s. and £1 green ; also the 1d. Government Parcels, inverted surcharge, etc., etc.—*Walter Scott :* This exhibit contains the 1d. black V.R. ; proofs 1d. red, 2d. blue, 6d. green post-marked ; 6d. lilac, large white letters in corner ; 3d. rose, 4d. red, 6d. lilac, 1s. green, small white letters, the last three with hair lines ; ½d. 1870 in green, 4d. plate 15 a pair, 8d. plate 1, in brown perf. ; the Cardiff 1d. red, imperf. (plate 116).—*Charles Nissen :* Essays, proofs, and trial colours of various issues, including complete experimental sheet of one penny, die 1, constructed in 1840 by Perkins, Bacon & Co., with experimental obliterations. Proofs of surface printing by Perkins, Bacon & Co., indenting process, etc., etc.—*J. R. M. Albrecht :* A specialized collection of Mulready's, containing upwards of 300 specimens ; proofs on India paper, complete sheets before and after the insertion of value, and copies showing early postmarks.

Bechuanaland and Protectorate.—*James H. Abbott :* A selection in pairs and blocks, including errors such as double surcharges, red and black, "ritish" for British, and 2d. green surcharge 1888 ; also Protectorate complete 1s. to 10s.

Canada.—*Major H. C. French, R.A.M.C. :* A good collection of used and unused, practically complete, with a fine range of shades. In the early issues the 10d. is represented by three mint copies, and the 6d. perf. also by three mint copies. In the 1852-57 issues are a number of superb used copies, including ½c. rose on *vertically* ribbed paper, and there are two copies of the 10c. black brown, 1859, on originals. An exceptionally interesting lot of essays, proofs, and colour trials are shown.

Cape of Good Hope.—*W. H. Tarrant :* A collection showing mint or unused specimens of all the values of the De la Rue issues of triangular stamps. 1853 brick-red on blued paper ; a mint copy brick-red on white paper, mint 6d. lilac, slate lilac, slate lilac on blued ; 1s. yellow green, and pairs of dark green. The De la Rue 1863 issue is shown mint in pairs, and some blocks. Rouletted, three specimens ; "Woodblocks," including the rare retouched corner, two brick-red, five crimson, one of which has the shaded letters "One Penny" ; six pale blue, and three dark blue. Two of the blue are on original letters, one showing the very early post-mark "Port Elizabeth, Mar. 5, 61." ; and the other (a fine dark blue) the late post mark "Nov. 5, 61." The rectangular issues are nearly complete in fine mint specimens, and the provisionals and errors are very fine, used and unused.

Ceylon.—*Baron A. de Worms :* This well-known collection needs no comment.—*O. K. Trechmann :* The whole of the "cents" issues well represented, including most of the varieties of the surcharges, inverted, double, etc.

Cyprus.—*J. C. North :* This collection is too well-known to need description.

Falkland Islands.—*J. Stelfox Gee :* Practically all catalogue varieties, used and unused, with shades.—*W. H. Lawson :* Complete collection.

Gambia.—*W. Dorning Beckton :* A complete specialized collection of the stamps of this Colony up to the year 1890, including a large number of entire sheets.

Gibraltar.—*G. Fred H. Gibson :* All values of the Queen's Head issues in blocks of four and upwards, unused, and in blocks, pairs, and single specimens, used. In the fourth issue, the 10 centimos, carmine, with value omitted, with value misplaced, also cut diagonally and used as 5 centimos.

Nevis.—*W. Waite Sanderson :* This exhibit has the 1861 issue complete on both blued and greyish paper, in most cases in unused and used condition ; 1867 issue complete in unused and used state, including unsevered sheet of 1d. value ; 1878 complete, with sheets of the 1d. and 1s. perf. 15, and 1d. perf. 11½ ; 1879 to 1882 complete, with bisected specimens, and the surcharges of 1883. The 1883-90 are shown mint, principally blocks, the 6d. green in shades, and all except 1s. lilac used. Postal fiscals complete, including 1d. Revenue, bisected, used as ½d.

New Zealand.—*O. K. Trechmann :* A good representative collection of the first two types of this Colony.—*W. W. Munn :* A collection of the pictorial issues, London and Colonial printings.

North Borneo.—*Mrs. E. Field :* A collection of unused, including 1c. orange, 1886 ; 8 cents on 2c. red-brown, 1883 ; pair 3 cents on 4c. pink, of 1886, showing two types of surcharge. Complete sheets of 1886-87 issue, including error, one cent, instead of four cents pink ; varieties of 6 cents on 10 cents blue, including inverted surcharge ; 4 cents on 10 dollars, surcharge inverted (only one sheet of 20 exists).

St. Lucia.—*John J. Darlow :* A specialized collection of single specimens, both used and unused, with a few pairs and blocks of four.

Sarawak.—*Humphrey Bennett :* A collection, mostly unused, containing a copy of the 3 cents 1869 issue, on surface-coloured paper, *engraved*, used ; also colour trials of the 1895 issue, and two-die proofs of the 2 cents of 1895 issue ; also trials of a pence issue, surcharged on the colour trials of 1895 issue ; four copies of the 2 cents on 12 cents 1899 issue, with the inverted surcharge, showing the types in the words of value, as well as various faulty surcharges.

Seychelles.—*J. W. Heath :* The stamps of this colony are shown practically complete in both used and unused condition.

South Australia.—*W. W. Munn :* A collection of used and unused, showing a fine range

of shades from the Perkins Bacon plates. London print, 1d. pair; Colonial prints, imperf., 1d., 6d., 1s.; rouletted, many specimens of each value; the various perforations single and compound are also shown. In this exhibit is included a block of twenty-one of the 1s. orange, imperf., used.

SUDAN.—*Bertram W. H. Poole:* This colony is shown practically complete, including the five types and the most noticeable varieties of the first issue in singles and blocks. There is a copy of the 1 mil. with inverted surcharge, and the 1 mil. and 3 mils. without dot in the first native character are shown.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*W. W. Munn:* A collection of this colony, used and unused, in numerous shades, contains in the first issue a block of six, 4 pence blue, and blocks of six, and twelve of the one shilling brown, unused; also swan watermark, 2d., 4d., 6d., and pair of 1s., imperf., unused, and mint pairs and blocks of four of later issues.

In addition to the above-mentioned countries, the stamps of the West Indies were well represented. Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Dominica, Grenada, St. Christopher, St. Vincent, and Virgin Islands were shown in used condition, including many rare stamps by Mr. E. Heginbottom; Jamaica by Mr. J. Stelfox Gee; Montserrat by Mr. J. J. Darlow; Tobago by Mr. W. Waite Sanderson, and Cayman Islands by Mr. A. Leon Adutt and others. Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun., also showed British East and South Africa and Niger Coast; Mr. T. H. Hinton a practically complete collection of Hong Kong, and Mr. A. Séfi a representative collection of the Indian Native States

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

BELGIUM.—*F. E. Wilson:* A very representative and fine collection of this country, unused. 1849, six 10c., three and a pair 20c.; 1850, 10, 20 and 40c. wmk. L.L. framed; the first two issues were also shown used, and include strip of ten 20c. and a 10c. with double corner figures. The following are all unused:—1851, wmk. L.L. without frame, and include three 40c.; 1861, no wmk., include blocks and strips of 1c., five 40c.; 1863-65, three sets of perfs. in many shades, and 1865 blocks of all values. London prints:—Seven 1 fr., 1866. Belgian prints:—perf. 14½ by 14, three 1 fr. and perf. 15 nine 1 fr., pages of shades of most values of subsequent issues to 1883 only.

BRAZIL.—*W. H. Lawson:* Complete collection, with exception of a few relatively unimportant stamps. 1843, strip of three 60's, 1844, 180, 300, 600, and pairs and blocks of lower values, block of twelve of the 10 specially interesting, the two lower corner stamps showing double impression of the die. 1850, fine strips and blocks. 1854-61, wide range of colours in the 10 and 30, and number of blocks; 280 and 430, used and unused. 1878-80, strip of three of the 700. 1891, inverted frame and tête bêche. Later issues in wide range of colours and shades, and many blocks. 1906, official pair of the 10,000.

CHINA.—*J. G. Horner:* The first issue has been divided into the three settings; the second into two lots, one perforated 12½ by the old machine, and the other 11¾ by a new machine. The broken die of this issue is shown used and unused, and surcharged 1 cent. Most of the surcharges are represented, including the 2c. double impression; ½c. of second setting in orange-yellow. In the Pakhoi set the 4c. (small figures) on Revenue and the 10c. and also the 2c. on Revenue, used and inverted.

COSTA RICA.—*J. R. M. Albrecht:* A highly specialized collection, including proofs, colour trials and errors of perforation. The ½ real (imperforate) of the first issue. The error "CORREOS" without the "C" on the 1889 5c. fiscal. A representative display of the issues for official use and also the issues for the Province of Guanacaste; the scarce vertical overprints on the 1c. and 2c. fiscals. Among the "officials" are pairs of the S.G. types, 02. and 03. *se tenant.* The collection contains the following unrecorded varieties:—1887, 5c. overprinted "oficial." S.G. type 01. Official 1887 10c. with figure "1" in error for the first "I." 1889 10c. blue, overprinted "CORREOS." Several complete sheets are also shown.

EGYPT.—*H. Howell Jones:* A fairly representative, well-arranged and written up collection of Egyptian stamps, including "Postage Dues" and "Officials," practically all being unused. The collection includes a few essays and proofs, and also shows some forgeries for comparison with the genuine stamps.

FRANCE.—*Franz Reichenheim* and *W. Grunewald:* These collections are too well-known to need description.

HOLLAND.—*Thomas B. Widdowson:* The collection starts with the first issue of 1852, and shows the various early post-marks and shades of the various printings. All types and perforations of the 1869-7 issue are shown with diagrams. The "Coat-of-Arms" issue of 1869-71, with all their perforations. The 1872-88 issue, again with the head of King William, is shown in all known shades and perforations, also the "Numeral" issue of 1876.

JAPAN.—*W. Dorning Beckton:* A very highly specialized collection of this artistic country. The first issue is shown in entire sheets. The collection includes in the subsequent issues many interesting entire sheets.

MODENA.—*W. Dorning Beckton:* The stamps of the ancient Duchy of Modena are shown practically complete in their several printings, and include some sixty "errors" and abnormal varieties, some of which are of considerable rarity; to wit, the Provisional Government issue of 1859, 40c., with inverted figure before "Cent," unused, of which only one other specimen

is known, and that used. The proofs and essays in the collection and the manner in which the stamps are written up, add materially to the philatelic interest of the exhibit.

ROUMANIA.—*C. H. Coote :* This exhibit is only a portion of a highly specialized collection of this country. 1862, 3, 6, and 30 parale on laid paper, handstruck, a pair of the 30 parale being "tête bêche." 1863, complete sheet of each of the three values, machine printed. Corner portions of sheets showing missing clichés of the following stamps: 1865, 20p.; 1867, 2p, 5p., 20p.; 1868, 2b. 1870, block of 23, 3 bani, violet, showing missing clichés. 1871, 10 bani, orange, an unused specimen on laid paper. 1871, 15 bani, reddish carmine, strip of three used. 1872, block of 34, 25 bani, brown (perforated), showing missing clichés. 1872, block of six, 10 bani, blue, showing missing clichés; 1872, specimens of colour trials; 1894-6, two blocks of nine and a pair of 5 bani, blue, showing the error 25 bani.

SICILY.—*John H. Taylor :* A specialized collection of the interesting stamps of this country, arranged according to the different plates. Each plate is well represented by a variety of shades, both used and unused. A number of the rare retouches are shown.

U.S.—CONFEDERATE STATES.—*Nathan Heywood :* A very fine collection of these interesting stamps, all shown on the original letter sheets and envelopes.—*W. A. Whitnell :* Another fine collection of this country on original covers.

Collections of Forgeries were shown by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Mr. H. Clark, the latter gentleman also showing a selection of interesting philatelic literature.

Among other features of the exhibition it is worthy of notice that H.M. Postmaster-General established a temporary Branch Post Office at the Hulme Town Hall for the three days the exhibition was open, and to commemorate the first Philatelic Congress held in Great Britain a special postmark was granted and was applied to all correspondence posted in the pillar box placed in the entrance hall or handed over the counter for registration. All the ordinary business of a sub-office was transacted and all kinds of stamps and postal stationery were on sale. A souvenir post card was issued by the Committee and sold in large numbers. The Committee also arranged for two competitions, open to all stamp collectors under 18 years of age, (1) for the Collection displaying the greatest care in arrangement and largest amount of philatelic research; (2) for the best Essay on any philatelic subject. The Essays were submitted to Mr. Percy C. Bishop and the following awards were made :—

FIRST PRIZE.—For "Methodical Stamp Collecting"
John M. McLeish, Tullylumb Terrace, Glasgow Road, Perth, N.B.
SECOND PRIZE.—For "Philatelic Gems of the British Empire"
Robert Chilcott, 11, Preston Grove, Anfield, Liverpool.
DIPLOMA.—For "Military Postage Stamps of France"
W. Haworth, Chaplain's House, Portland, Dorset.
HIGHLY COMMENDED.—G. G. Farmer, Manchester; C. W. Cave, London; H. C. Cave, London; L. H. White, Cambridge; James Hoult, jun., Liverpool.

The albums were judged by Mr. W. D. Beckton, who made the following awards:

FIRST PRIZE.—J. W. Beanland, Leake Vicarage, Thirsk.
SECOND PRIZE.—R. W. Gosse, 2, Nevern Square, Earl's Court, London, S.W.
DIPLOMA.—F. W. Atask, 5, Queen's Terrace, Clarence Road, Longsight, Manchester.
EXTRA DIPLOMA (given solely on account of the philatelic study shown).—A. H. Haffenden, 26, Palm Street, Slade Lane, Longsight, Manchester.

Miss Ross's Ladies' Orchestra gave a selection of high class music each afternoon and evening during the Exhibition. On Friday evening, February 19th, there was a banquet at the Midland Hotel, when some thirty or forty philatelists spent an enjoyable evening.

THE CONGRESS.

Thursday, 18 *February* 1909

Mr. I. J. BERNSTEIN (*President of the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society*) having welcomed the delegates, called on Mr. W. Dorning Beckton to take the Chair, and open the proceedings.

Mr. W. DORNING BECKTON having commented on some previous suggestions in the philatelic press during the last twenty years, as to the desirability of holding a Congress of philatelists, referred to the difficulty of inaugurating such a Congress, and stated that as a commencement had now been made, if it should be decided that the Congress

be held annually, he was sure that it would have a good and lasting effect on philately. He then called on Mr. Bishop to open the debate upon the formation of a National Society, and suggested that the proposal for forming a Philatelic Club in London, recently mooted, should be considered in connection with it.

Mr. PERCY C. BISHOP said that proposals to inaugurate an annual congress of philatelists or to create a national association of the philatelists of the United Kingdom either by a federation of the existing philatelic societies or by forming an entirely new society on a popular and national basis, had been agitated and advocated in the philatelic press for many years past. The former of these journalistic proposals had now been realised, and he was now advocating the formation of a new and independent society on a national basis. He realised there were considerable difficulties in the way of the federation of existing societies, and the formation of a new society was the easier to realise. He then discussed the constitution and Government of the proposed society: that membership should be open to every philatelist of good repute, whether a collector, dealer, or speculator; that it should establish an official journal and hold an annual general meeting, analogous to the Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society. This annual gathering would be held successively in the various chief cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and would rank as the national philatelic congress for the year.

Mr. P. L. PEMBERTON (*International Philatelic Union*) then brought to the notice of the meeting the proposals for forming a philatelic club in London.

Mr. M. P. CASTLE (*Royal Philatelic Society*) congratulated the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society on the able and successful inauguration of the present Congress, and hoped that their example would be followed, and that we should see every year a successful congress, which would be of material aid to philatelic advancement. He congratulated Mr. Bishop for having so ably and lucidly explained the objects of the proposed national society, but thought that it was a difficult proposition to have brought forward, and proposed to point out some of the difficulties in the way. He considered that the argument used as regards the numerical success of the American Society was not convincing as against the existence in this country of very numerous societies each of which does active and excellent work and in the aggregate produce a much better result than in those countries where the dominant feature was a large society independent of philatelic activity. There were a great many societies in this country, and their numbers were rapidly increasing; the progress made was so remarkable and the activity of the societies so satisfactorily developing that it was not now a proper time to advocate the formation of any other body which might possibly have a tendency to weaken the individual efforts of these societies.

Mr. G. B. DUERST (*Manchester Philatelic Society*) considered that the cost of running a weekly journal for the proposed national society would be prohibitive and that there would be a difficulty in finding suitable contributions to keep it up. An annual congress would furnish sufficient means for discussing all matters of interest to philatelists.

Mr. L. W. FULCHER (*Royal Philatelic Society*) said that he was not clear as to the difference in functions between the proposed national society and an annual congress. He considered that the latter would fully meet all the present needs of philatelists in providing opportunity for the discussion of questions of general interest. A national society would have a tendency to stereotype philately and destroy the freedom and elasticity at present attained by the independence of the various philatelic societies.

Mr. W. E. LINCOLN (*International Philatelic Union*) thought that the present competition and keen rivalry which exists between all societies would do more to encourage philately than if the societies were linked together into a national one. Existing societies might, however, do more in the way of admitting members of other societies to their meetings without formality, so that philatelists might have more opportunities of becoming acquainted with one another.

Mr. E. P. Crowther (*South Wales and Monmouthshire Society*) was in favour of some form of federation upon the lines indicated by the last speaker. Each society should observe its own rules and keep its own collections, its own literature and membership individually and yet as a kind of loose federation the societies together should exercise a certain amount of control over philately generally.

Mr. G. Fred. H. Gibson (*Manchester Junior Philatelic Society*) said he could not discover exactly what were to be the functions of the proposed national society. It could not be expected to draw up rules for the guidance of other Societies nor suggest subjects of discussion by them, nor start an exchange packet.

The Chairman said that having regard to the fact that existing arrangements were working very well it would be unwise to launch out in another direction which must necessarily break up the order of things unless we could see clearly that philately was going to benefit thereby. His experience with regard to collecting and the work of societies was that the existing societies were useful and helpful to philately by the interest they stimulate amongst the active members. There were in existence societies which met the needs of juniors in philately, advanced collectors and specialists, and if the existing order of things were interfered with he did not see how the interest of the members of the proposed national society could be sustained. He then called on Mr. Bishop to reply on any points which occurred to him.

Mr. Percy C. Bishop said that various speakers seemed to consider that the constitution of a national society would in some way affect the present freedom of action and individuality of the local societies. He did not think that anything which he had suggested would bring about such a result. What he suggested was a vast national society which would, as it were, crystallize the whole philatelic thought and reflect the activity of the whole philatelic community. This suggestion might have been more favourably received if the present meeting had been held a year ago when there was no philatelic congress, as the congress was an essential part of the idea. He could only hope that the matter might be discussed at some future time.

The Chairman said that he did not propose to take any vote in regard to the matter which had been discussed.

Friday, 19 *February* 1909

The Chairman called on Mr. Fulcher to open the discussion upon the question of a Collector's Catalogue and Guide.

Mr. L. W. Fulcher said that there were a great number of catalogues in existence but he proposed to consider the question of a catalogue to be compiled for amateurs by amateurs. Some were interested in this matter from the point of view of the training of philatelists and some as a question of prices. He proposed to consider the need for such a catalogue, the style in which it should be written and the possibilities of its actual realisation. The present catalogues were usually dealer's price lists and suffered from a lack of proportion ; they were written with a view to the requirements of the specialist and no attempt was made to guide the beginner or medium collector in forming a judgment as to the relative importance of minor varieties. The collector for collectors would have to be adapted to many styles of collecting, and a scheme for pricing or indicating relative rarity would have to be devised. At the present moment he could not see how the catalogue could be actually realised in print.

Mr. F. Reichenheim (*Royal and Herts Philatelic Societies*) said that the firm of Kohl, in Chemnitz, had come to an agreement with the philatelic societies of Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, Leipzig and Vienna to issue their " Reform " Catalogue with the prices fixed with the co-operation of a number of collectors elected from the representatives of the various societies. He thought that if we could get our principal firms to agree in the same way it would lead to a catalogue which would be recognised as a standard catalogue all over Great Britain and the Colonies.

Major E. B. Evans said that he fully agreed with a great deal of what Mr. Fulcher had said. He had had some experience in the matter of catalogues and knew something of the difficulties of arranging and classifying stamps in the ordinary way. He had been advocating for many years the possible publication of what he should call a classified catalogue which would serve both for beginners and for the most advanced collector. It should include every possible variety that could be included in a catalogue, and these ought to be classified themselves so as to show that the varieties are not all of the same importance from a philatelic point of view. But there is an immense difficulty in doing this, as probably no two specialists in the same country would agree as to the merit and importance of the varieties. The present catalogues were inconsistent. The great temptation in the present catalogue, besides the over-cataloguing of popular countries, was to put in varieties that are easily described to the prejudice of those that are not easily described. From a philatelic point of view perforations are about the most insignificant of varieties, but can be easily described, but some little minor variety of design, which is most important, requires explanation. After referring to the difficulties in regard to keeping down the size of such a catalogue and its publication at a popular price he touched on the difficulties of actually pricing the stamps themselves, and was of opinion that almost insurmountable obstacles stood in the way of its realisation.

Mr. I. J. Bernstein said that perhaps the difficulty might be met if the various handbooks published from time to time included information as to the relative scarcity of the different stamps listed.

The Chairman said that if a catalogue for collectors by collectors were to have any value it must command universal acceptance among collectors both in regard to the varieties, in the method in which they were catalogued, and in the indications it gave as to the relative rarity of the stamps. The majority of people who buy a catalogue purchase it for the purpose of ascertaining what the financial value of a stamp is. The French Catalogue, although satisfactory as regards the actual catalogue, fails altogether as regards prices, and there is no reason to believe that such a scheme of pricing by any kind of committee would be successful. There was also the question of expense. The catalogue could not be popular unless published at a low price and as to the suggestion that it might be published in parts he could not recall any case where a catalogue which had been issued in parts could be regarded as having been a success.

Mr. E. P. Crowther said he thought Kohl's Catalogue was the best and included features which covered all that was desirable in a collector's catalogue.

Mr. O. K. Trechmann said he thought collectors very soon get to know what they want and finds out for himself what the value of the stamps are. It would be desirable to have a catalogue giving the market values of varieties, but the project was too costly.

Mr. M. P. Castle said that he thought all would agree that we are very much indebted to the very able catalogues which have been published in this country by the dealers. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue was the first one and has been built up by years of constant labour with the assistance and co-operation of eminent philatelists. It has been of unquestionable service to the cause of philately, and although improvements could be effected, we are brought face to face with the extreme difficulty of finding any reasonable or practical substitute for it. Although he was in favour of the academic proposition that a collector's catalogue was desirable he utterly failed to see how it was to be brought within the range of practical philatelic politics. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, especially as regards the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies, was the dominant factor in fixing the prices, and every other catalogue was more or less affected by these prices, and he thought the force of philatelic opinion might well be brought to bear reasonable pressure through Congresses like the present one upon the publishers to remedy any anomalies which might exist. The German proposal to which Mr. Reichenheim alluded was important,

and something similar had been done in Switzerland. It remained to be seen how it would work.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Bishop to open the discussion upon unnecessary issues.

Mr. Percy C. Bishop, after referring to the history of the S.S.S.S., said that it was apparent that it was useless to dictate to the collector what he shall collect, just as it was useless to dictate to a dealer what he should sell. He thought that a possible way of checking unnecessary issues was to bring pressure to bear upon the countries involved. Direct pressure was unavailable, but if the matter were brought to the notice of the Postal Union some good might be effected.

Mr. I. J. Bernstein thought that if a resolution were passed asking the Postal Union to do all that they could to suppress the issue of unnecessary stamps it might have some effect, but the difficulty was how to deal with "temporary" or "emergency" stamps.

Mr. W. R. Lane Joynt (*Irish Philatelic Society*) supported the proposal.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt said that he did not think the majority of dealers wanted Jubilee or Commemorative stamps, there was already quite enough to deal in.

Mr. Humphrey Bennett (*Northampton Philatelic Society*) said that it would be a great help to collectors if they could get the dealers to cut them gradually out of their catalogues and albums.

Mr. M. P. Castle supported the proposal.

Mr. F. Reichenheim thought that Mr. Peckitt might induce the Dealers' Association to pass a resolution that dealers should not take up these issues in future.

Mr. Percy C. Bishop then proposed, and Mr. Lane Joynt seconded, the following resolution:—'That a petition be prepared and presented to the Postal Union eliciting their help in the prevention of future issues of commemorative stamps.'

The resolution was carried unanimously, and a sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. Beckton, Mr. Castle, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Bernstein, was appointed to settle the wording of the petition.

Mr. F. Reichenheim proposed, and Mr. Bernstein seconded, the resolution that a similar petition should be sent to the Dealers' Association. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Saturday, 20 February 1909

The Chairman called on Mr. Reichenheim to upon the discussion upon the holding of an annual congress and its venue for 1910.

Mr. F. Reichenheim thought that all would agree that it would be to the benefit of philately to arrange regular meetings, perhaps yearly, of representatives of all the societies and of the principal dealers. He thought that if it was decided to hold such a congress annually it should always take place in different towns under the auspices of one of the leading societies and that the society which issued the invitation to the next congress should accept the responsibility of organisation. He moved the resolution 'That the representatives of the leading societies of Great Britain here assembled think it advisable to hold a similar congress annually,' and invited the delegates of all the societies and the principal dealers to a philatelic congress to be held in London about the same time next year, under the auspices of the Herts Philatelic Society.

Mr. G. Fred. H. Gibson seconded the resolution, and suggested that a small committee should be entrusted with the consideration of matters relating to the procedure of the congress. After some further debate the resolution was carried unanimously, and the following committee was appointed: Mr. Beckton, Mr. Bernstein, Mr. Peckitt, Mr. Séfi, and Mr. Fulcher.

The Chairman then called on Mr. J. Stelfox Gee to open the discussion on the formation of a body or committee to take in hand the disposal of a deceased collector's stamps. Mr. F. F. Lamb, Mr. Bernstein, Mr. G. F. H. Gibson, Mr. J. M.

McGregor, Mr. T. B. Widdowson, and Mr. N. Clissold having spoken on the subject, Mr. Widdowson moved, and Mr. Clissold seconded, the following resolution: 'That the attention of the various philatelic societies be called to the question of considering the advisability of incorporating in their rules some provision in regard to the disposal of the stamps of deceased members, if requested to do so.' The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then called on Mr. A. Palethorpe to open a discussion on an Encyclopædia of Philatelic Literature.

Mr. A. PALETHORPE wished to urge the desirability of the publication of a Philatelic Encyclopædia in which every country and each subject should be allotted a part or a handbook to itself and the writings of all the authorities on their particular subjects should be consulted, and the cream of the information thus obtained given in a compact, condensed form, which could be seen at a glance.

Mr. T. W. WIDDOWSON, Mr. W. R. LANE JOYNT, Mr. BARNEFIELD, Mr. G. B. DUERST, Mr. J. H. GIBSON and the CHAIRMAN having spoken on the subject it appeared that the sense of the meeting was against the practicability of the proposal.

The CHAIRMAN then declared the Congress at an end.

At an earlier stage of the proceedings Mr. REICHENHEIM, in view of the fact that several of the delegates were anxious to leave by an early train, had proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the CHAIRMAN and Mr. J. J. DARLOW, which was carried unanimously and felicitously acknowledged.

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF MODENA

BY DR. EMILIO DIENA.

(*Concluded from page 25*).

ONE of the most interesting facts in the history of the postage stamps of Modena is the provisional use in one part of the Duchy—the province of Massa-Carrara—of stamps of the 1855-8 issue of Sardinia (or more exactly of the Sardinian States), before the emission of the special stamps for the Modenese Provinces. I published two lists from which we know the quantities of Sardo-Italian stamps used in the Province of Massa-Carrara from 13 June to 15 October 1859, and I now give these quantities in one list :—

5 cent.	348	40 cent.	1058
10 cent.	5175	80 cent.	251
20 cent.	14544		

It must be remembered that as these stamps were issued anew after the series particular to the Modenese Provinces, the presence of the year-figures in the post-mark is necessary in order to distinguish them; but as only the offices at Fivizzano and Massa-Carrara used a dating stamp giving the year, it is more often necessary to obtain these stamps on the original letters.

It is quite recently that there has come under my notice a decree, which I reproduce, under which the post offices of Lunigiana were, from 10 June 1859, placed under the control of the Sardinian postal authorities. The decree is as follows :—

> No. 3408.
>
> Eugene, Prince of Savoy-Carignano, His Majesty's Lieutenant-General in the Royal Kingdoms.
>
> By virtue of the special powers conferred by the Law of 25 April last, and by virtue of the authority which has been delegated to Us;
>
> Upon the proposition of the Minister of Public Works; with the consent of the Council of State;

We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

1. The Post Offices which now exist and these which shall be established in Lunigiana, united to our Kingdom, shall form part of the general postal Administration, and the postal tariffs as determined by the laws now in force shall apply.

. . . . . .

4. These ordinances shall come into operation from the 10 June next.

Turin, 28 May 1859,

EUGENE OF SAVOY

BONA

C. CAVOUR

G. LANZA

Another decree, No. 3434, dated 11 June, gives the list of the Sardinian laws and decrees relating to the postal and telegraphic services to come into force in Lunigiana and Garfagnana.

Another interesting particular in the Modenese stamps is the use by the post offices of Modena and Reggio of obliterating stamps bearing a shield with the Savoy arms, surmounted by the royal crown. These were introduced a few days after the Duke Francis V. had quitted his kingdom for good. The earliest date I know is 20 June for Modena and 17 June for Reggio, and in the latter case the postmark is circular, with POSTA LETTERE REGGIO in capitals between two circles. A curious detail with regard to this postmark, which has not hitherto been recorded, is that during the first few days of its use the heraldic portion alone was used, the legend is wanting, and within the circles there is a circular band. I have only seen this obliteration 'before letters' for 17 to 20 June; on the 21 June the legend is there. This can be explained when we remember that political considerations made it desirable that the Savoy arms should figure as soon as possible upon correspondence, and this was done by the cancellation of the postage stamps, seeing that the arms could not appear upon the stamps themselves, which naturally could not be manufactured in a few days. Furthermore, it is known that engravers usually possess partially prepared seals, destined for use in the public service, bearing the arms of the state, the remaining portion of which receives as required the necessary inscription.

The official documents which I reproduced in my handbook showed that the date 15 October 1859 could be fixed as that of the emission, throughout the territory which constituted the Duchy of Modena, of the postage stamps generally known as those of the Provisional Government, but I had at the time no knowledge of any official decree or notice relative to the matter. I am able, owing to the kindness of my friend Professor H. Malavolti, to give the circular which I reproduce here. This was printed as a broadsheet, 21 × 31 centimetres in size, and was intended to be exhibited as a poster. It bears in the bottom left-hand margin an unused 5 cent. stamp, 1852 issue, and close to this stamp has been written in ink the note, "The colour will differ for the various values, which go to 40 centesimi." It is possible that this circular was sent to one of the smaller post offices, which had not been supplied with the 80 centesimi stamps.

(P.G. No. 1105)

NOTICE.

From the 15th of the present month the new postage stamps will come into use to frank letters in the post-offices of the Modenese Provinces. The use of the stamps now in circulation will be terminated on the 14th instant.

Modena, 3 October 1859

The Vice Director General of Posts

A. FARIOLI.

I possess a letter franked by two 5 cent. emerald green stamps, and one 40 cent. bright carmine, with the date of dispatch from Massa-Carrara 15 October 1859, the first day of issue. I have another letter franked by stamps of the Duchy, 1852 issue, dispatched from Guastalla on the 20th of the same month, which proves that the stamps of the Duchy were tolerated some days after the date fixed by the notice given above.

I have mentioned the existence of a stamp with typographical error ς CENT. 40., (figure 5 upside down instead of a space), printed in bright carmine. I was not able to give at the time the place in the sheet occupied by this error, which was corrected during the printing. From certain slight details in the design (due to the indifferent workmanship in the making of the cliché), I have been able to establish that this variety occupied the nineteenth place, that is, it was the fourth stamp in the fourth horizontal row of the upper left pane. Of this rare error only two specimens are known. One, unused, is in the collection of Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, of Manchester (formerly in the collection of Mr. Petri of the same city) ; this copy was shown at the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition, in February last. The other copy, used, is in a great Paris collection.

The Philatelic Record published at the time (Vol. XXIX, 1907, page 127) the information that reprints had been made at Milan, in 1907, of all values of the stamps of Modena, 1859, by Mr. A. E. Fiecchi. In 1906 there was found at Bologna, (where we know that the clichés and all other materials of metal which were employed to manufacture the stamps were sold to be melted up), the original steel die. Mr. Fiecchi exhibited this die at the Milan Philatelic Exhibition, September 1906. Having had the opportunity of examining it on that occasion, I found that it was in a mediocre state of preservation. The upper horizontal line is slightly broken over the first L of BOLLO, and what is more remarkable, the lower line at the bottom of the square ornament on the right is wanting. Furthermore, the letters of the inscription of value, which, naturally, were not found, are of a quite different fount ; the figures are smaller, and the absence (intentional and not accidental) of the stops after the figures may be noticed. These differences permit the reprints to be easily recognised, and the paper used is rather stiffer than that of the original stamps. The colours are fairly well imitated. These reprints are gummed and were printed in small sheets of 24, in four horizontal rows of six stamps.

STRAY NOTES ON THE DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF THE WORLD'S POSTAGE STAMPS

By R. R. THIELE.

(*Continued from Page 26*).

Official documents prove that the first type of Baden was intended for a copy of the first Bavarian type, but the design is certainly an improvement. I am not sure who drew it; it seems as though the Councillor of the Mint KACHEL, who was chiefly concerned with this issue, was responsible for it. The dies were engraved and the electrotypes made by C. Naumann's printing office at Frankfurt-am-Main, the same firm which produced the Thurn and Taxis dies. The family resemblance between the two sets is unmistakable, though the Thurn and Taxis dies are rather more artistic. The small inscriptions at the sides on the Baden dies were not engraved on the original, but set up in the very small type which was then in use for printing the banknotes of Baden. The printing was done by one HASPER, then Court Printer at Karlsruhe. In Baden also the numeral design after a while became unsatisfactory to the artistic sense of the people, and an armorial design was substituted. (It is curious, by the way, that at the time designs with the portrait of the grand-duke were also submitted, but rejected by the authorities on the ground that a good likeness could not be secured on so small a space !) Designs bearing the coat-of-arms were submitted by several engravers, among them one by LOUIS KURZ, an engraver at Frankfurt. This design was adopted with some modifications made by C. A. WEBER, an official in the technical bureau of the Department of Transportation; I have no idea just what they were. Kurz also engraved the dies and furnished the plates; the printing was again done by Hasper. For the 1862 issue Kurz was instructed to remove all the horizontal lines of the background, as they interfered with the distinctness of the arms; at first he removed only every other line, but this proved to be insufficient. The plates were made and the printing done by Hasper. When a new value, the 7kr., became necessary, in 1868, by reason of a new letter rate between Baden and the North German Postal District—the German-Austrian Postal Union was defunct as a result of the war of 1866, and it was therefore decided to remove the now superfluous word "POSTVEREIN" from the stamps of Baden. This necessitated new dies, which were cut by an engraver named MAIER at Karlsruhe. His work is not as fine as that of Kurz; the clumsy inscriptions, to be sure, were officially ordered, but the arms also are not as finely engraved as on the previous issue. The plates were made by Hasper, as heretofore, and the printing done by him. The Land-Post stamps, of course, have no claim to artistic merit; they are no doubt simply type-set—*i.e.*, in the original die. Nothing is known as to the designer and printer, though presumably they also were printed by Hasper.

The design of the first issues of Hanover has always impressed me as rather an appropriate one for a postage stamp, much more so than some of the overloaded designs in fashion at the present time. I cannot say who drew it; to be sure it would hardly require a great artist. The die was made by an engraver named FICKENSCHER at Hanover; this applies not only to the 1 gutengroschen, but also to the dies of the 1/30, 1/15 and 1/10 thaler, which were adapted from the 1 gutengroschen. The plates were made and the printing was done at the type-foundry and printing-office of Senator Culemann, at Hanover. The same is true of the 1/3 sgr. = 3 pf. of 1853. The die for the groschen values of the 1859 set with head of King George V. was made by an engraver to the Royal Mint at Hanover, named BREHMER, after a photograph of a portrait bust of the King; I imagine that it looks

better on proofs than on the stamps, where it has rather a coarse appearance. The printing of all the King's Head stamps was done at the Culemann office. About 1864—I cannot give the exact date—a new issue was planned, the authorities evidently realising that the 1859 set furnished room for improvement. The frame of this new issue, proofs of which are often met with, is an almost exact copy of the last issue of Saxony; the head of the King is a very fine piece of engraving, far better than that of 1859, but I have no idea who engraved it.

The first issue of Oldenburg is a pretty close copy of the first issue of Hanover, the frame being filled in with a little fancy ornamentation. The close proximity of the two States explains the influence of the Hanoverian design on that of Oldenburg. The stamps of the Oldenburg issue were designed by an employé of the lithographic firm of Gerhard Stalling, at Oldenburg, whose name does not seem to have been recorded for posterity; in any case, he did not display any great artistic inventiveness. The stamps were lithographed at the establishment already mentioned. The issue of 1859 appears to me to be nothing else than a coarse copy of the 3 pf. value of the 1851 issue of Saxony; the arabesques and the inscribed ribbons are much clumsier. The " artist " responsible for this copy has not seen fit to leave his name for our admiration; the stamps were lithographed, as before, at the Gerhard Stalling establishment, so I presume an employé of that firm drew the stamps. The same may be said of the 1861 issue. The 1862 set was printed at the Prussian State Printing Office, and the dies were engraved by the celebrated engraver SCHILLING, then in the employ of that establishment, who is the author of so much beautiful work emanating from the Prussian State Printing Office. Prussia, Schleswig and Schleswig-Holstein, Luebeck, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Heligoland furnish other examples of his art, but the best specimens are to be found in the stamped envelopes engraved by him for many of the German postal administrations. The heads on some of these are veritable little works of art, rivaling the best work of famous cameo-cutters. Schilling's work is of the highest artistic finish, but the frames of the stamps engraved by him show a lack of inventive gift, a certain stiffness and uniformity which betrays his work at a glance. Very probably, though, under the bureaucratic administration of the State Printing Office (noted at that time, like all Prussian institutions, for its machine-like exactitude and unbending conservatism) he got but little chance to display his artistic gifts.

The die for the first issue of Prussia was engraved by a die-cutter named EICHENS, of Berlin; I know nothing else concerning him, but to judge from these stamps he must have been rather a capable artist. There is a sturdy plainness about his work on these stamps that is worthy of the best traditions of the copper-engraver's art, though, to be sure, I would not class these stamps with Humphrey's immortal masterpiece on the first British stamps or with some of the early stamps of the United States. The printing was at first done at the Central Stamp Office at Berlin, but in 1852 the Prussian Government purchased the Decker printing house and established a State Printing Office and the stamp printing was turned over to this establishment in 1853. The State Printing Office soon attained high rank and did a great deal of stamp printing for other administrations also; it was later turned over to the Empire and is now the Reichsdruckerei, one of the world's foremost printing establishments. In 1856 a 4 pf. value became necessary; for this a transfer was taken from the matrix die of 1850, and the new value engraved by Schilling; the printing of this and all the following being done by the State Printing Office.

(*To be continued*)

OBITER PHILATELICA

Philately versus *Stamp-Collecting.*

No commentary upon the lengthy correspondence of 1866, which was reprinted in my last article, and on the under-lying basis which it revealed, could omit reference to the irony which the history of philately impresses upon the question. It is not many months ago that M. MONTADER, who in his journal *Le Postillon* has never restrained himself in the part of the candid friend which he plays to the philatelists of his own country, deplored the non-scientific nature of French collecting, and compared it, to its complete disadvantage, with the elaborate study which English collectors devote to their collections, and he called to witness in support of his statement the paucity of philatelic publications emanating from French sources. The complete reversal of the position which obtained in the early days of philately, quite apart from the question of general development, is a mournful confutation of what may be termed the 'Old English' school, and is in itself a tribute to the foresight of the few devotees of the more scientific side of collecting, whose principles, (carried on and strengthened in a manner which, it makes one think, would have surprised them not less than their pretentions seem to have irritated their opponents), have come to be considered trite.

Some of the points raised by the letters given are typical of arguments which are put forward to bind others to the convictions of those who refuse to be bound. The 'moderation' preached by 'SENTINEL' in his opening letter, is the customary moderation of the hesitating soul who finds the pace too fast or too difficult for him, and who would have the aspirations of others tempered to his own understanding. To such moderation 'FENTONIA' showed little toleration, and the present writer has always looked upon her letter as one of the gems of philately, excellent in its trenchant style and in its logical perception; the comparison of botany and horticulture in the prototypes of Linneus and Paxton is as clever as it is pertinent, and in replying to the objection raised of 'cost' an excellent point was made of the possibilities of any amateur, by dint of careful search, coming across the varieties which should form desirable additions to his collection. Unless we remember that modern conditions of collecting have long been accepted as almost common-place, and their general scope become unquestioned, we cannot estimate the value of this first apology for a basis of philately not merely instructive, but scientific. Had the other side but been aware of the sex hidden by the pseudonym they would probably have seen particular significance in the fact that this first decisive sign of a fall from the primitive state of philatelic self-satisfaction and innocence was given at the hands of a lady.

PEMBERTON gave in his letter the first of what became a series of apologies for the broader view, and it reads not a little strange in these later times that he should have found the estimation of the "difference in the number of perforations . . . carrying variations pretty far," but it was not long before he left behind him even this admission. One phrase which he uses, that "the French school have no standard catalogue, their collections are their catalogues," strikes me as no less appropriate to-day to the true spirit of philately than it seemed laudable in his time.

Dr. LEGRAND, in whom the opponents of the 'French' school recognised its archetype, writing in *Le Timbrophile* upon Pemberton's letter, a full translation of which was given, referred the disinclination of the 'English' school to adopt scientific methods of collecting to the national lack of the genius of classification. The 'art of method' has probably received far closer consideration by French than by English savants, though as far as it was applied to philately experience has shown that it was not long in acquisition by English collectors.

Interest in the 'battle of the schools' seems to have subsided for a time, for little but passing references were made in the journal which reflected the current English opinion. An end to inaction was, however, put by the appearance, early in 1868, of a new combatant, whose *nom de guerre* has since proved synonymous for an order which his panegyrics all but concluded. I am not precisely aware, as Mr. Micawber would have observed, what a Pendragon might be, but I am sure it must be something fearsome of aspect and inimical to the interests of man. Had the

tenets of 'PENDRAGON' secured acceptance it is more than possible that philately would long since have been relegated to a position among the forgotten arts of amusement, but to 'PENDRAGON' there came a call to deliver his hobby from the Persian apparatus with which the 'continental schools' had shackled it, and he entered the field with a flail and a determination to purge the invader from 'Birchin Lane' at least. It was not in the modesty of the correspondence columns but in the truculence of an article that the attack was made, and those who look for portents might have found satisfaction in the fact that on its appearance in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for March, 1868, it occupied the position immediately following an article by Dr. Legrand on the stamps of Moldania, which, for minute treatment, would do credit to the most modern specialism. 'PENDRAGON'S' article I reproduce entire, as one of the last witnesses in the struggle which was over almost as soon as begun; it and the correspondence which resulted from it have long been considered as marking a term in the history of philately.

A FEW REMARKS ON THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS OF PHILATELY.

BY PENDRAGON.

As the dogmas of the English school of philately have lately been most warmly and unjustly assailed, on all sides, by collectors of the French and other continental schools, I think it high time that one of us took up the cudgels in its defence. Asking, therefore, the kind attention of the philatelic community at large, I will in this paper endeavour to belabour its assailants to the full extent of their deserts.

Much is said in the present day as to the impropriety of attempting to lay down rules for the guidance of collectors, it being the prevailing opinion that each man should be left to judge for himself.

This is all very well in its way, and I do not seek to tie up any collector with rules of my own, or any other person's concocting. I simply wish to show that the English and continental schools are distinct institutions, altogether foreign in character to each other, and materially differing as to the method of studying and collecting things mutually esteemed by each; and in doing so, it is my earnest desire to point out the absurdity and futility of the extremes practised by the latter, and thereby prevent the introduction of such pernicious doctrines into the science of English philately.

I may however remark, *en passant*, I have but little doubt that when those who have deserted from our ranks to the French school, have had their fill, not only of the extent of, but also of the expense attendant upon the study of perforation, paper, and watermarks, they will quietly and cheerfully return to the old standards of collecting, as they existed "in the beginning," in Birchin Lane, 1861.

Dr. Gray is the only catalogue-compiler who has faithfully adhered to these standards, and I trust that he will always continue to do so. Mount Brown, from the very commencement of his work, gave place to the innovations of the new school; indeed, after the fourth edition, he went to such an extent, as regards locals, proofs, essays, varieties, &c., that even he appears to have had enough of his hobby. The fact, that since the publication of the 5th edition, he has discontinued it altogether, and that the addenda to that edition, written for this magazine, abounds with the absurdities of the new style in a still more exaggerated degree, is sufficient evidence, in our mind, as to the state of uncertainty he must have been in with regard to the limitations of that method of study.

Now philatelists of the true English school, hold that the collection of postage stamps should be nothing more nor less than the accumulation of the printed designs, and that in consideration of the beauty of such designs, or of any singularity or historical or geographical interest which may attach to them.

Anything which materially affects the character of the design is allowable, as in cases where, by government authority, it is printed on any other coloured paper than white, provided the colour be distinct; or where the engraving is slightly altered, such being indicative of a separate issue; also when threads are introduced into the paper on which the stamp is printed, which essentially alters the appearance of the impression—and in fact, everything which interferes with said impression, is duly noted. Apparent varieties of colour, not characteristic of any individual issue, are simply classed as *varieties*; and locals, if collected at all, are preserved in a separate volume.

The innovations (previously alluded to) recommended by the French school, and which are now practised by them, are distinctions quite irrelevant to the design altogether, merely affecting the paper on which the impression is printed. In the first place, they divide stamps which are cut from those that are perforated, although perforation is only a mode of separation (as Dr. Gray has before set forth); and again, with regard to the perforated specimens, maintain that those which are perforated by machines or roulette, are to be classified separately, and that where differences occur in the size or number of the holes, such are to be held as distinct phases of the stamp.

Secondly—They admit variations as to watermark in the paper; and hence we have the present 1d. Victoria watermarked correctly with 1, and incorrectly with 2, 4, 6 and

8, consequently occupying five spaces in connection with this difference alone. The absurdity of such practice must be manifest to any unprejudiced observer, letting alone the fact that if the stamp is properly secured for preservation in the collector's album, after the manner in which it was first intended to be secured, a knowledge of the watermark is utterly impossible of attainment.

Thirdly—Distinction is made as to the make of the paper, whether woven, laid, or otherwise, and with regard to the colour of the paper, every variety of tint, besides those admitted by ourselves, is allowed by them. Thus we have yellowish, dull-white, and bluish papers, and rose, lilac, and buff tints for the English envelopes.

Fourthly—As to varieties, and especially with respect to the stamps last mentioned, they hold that if two impressions appear on one envelope, making up a composite value, they are to be catalogued as that value, whereas we take each stamp upon its own merits. Why should not five penny adhesives, placed undivided upon a letter, be considered a 5d. composite stamp also, if this rule is applied at all ?

It can therefore be easily understood, that where we recognise and catalogue in our private MS. but sixteen hundred stamps as the number emitted between 1840, and the end of 1865, the French school, with the perforation, paper, and watermark varieties, and the locals, make up as many thousands [?], thus rendering the collection of postage stamps an endless, and at best, laborious pursuit, and expensive in the highest degree, instead of a pleasant pastime, open in a measure to all comers.

I have, however, another object in view, though a secondary one, viz., to answer a paper which appeared in the December number of this magazine, and contained some of the more bigoted notions of the school to which the writer of it belongs. I mean with respect to the collection of envelopes entire.

He alleges in support of his opinions, that it is not necessary, or even advisable, to have all the stamps of one country together. I ask any philatelist who considers the historical associations of his specimens in any degree whatever, if such an innovation will ever be complied with on his part ? Moreover, although he holds that every collector must have the envelope entire (he decidedly appears, though he affects otherwise, to consider the destiny of the stamp itself a matter of very little moment), and that in every variety of size, and with every variety and position of inscription, flap ornaments, and threads, he does not, with reference to a very similar case, venture to propose a scheme, whereby collectors of newspaper stamps may preserve the whole of the newspaper on which their stamp appears entire and uncut, in their albums, and that in every form and combination of the same.

Let me add, for his edification, that collectors of the English school do not notice the envelope inscriptions any more than they do the inscription round a sheet of our penny adhesives, as it does not affect the design in any way, unless by government authority it crosses it in every individual specimen of an issue, as in the case of the later Prussian envelopes, where we make a distinction. And it is very immaterial to them whether the stamp appears on the right or left of the envelope, or even on the flap, as it is the impression only they look to, and secure for their albums.

Of course "A Philatelist" preserves the whole of the New South Wales newspaper wrapper, which, by-the-bye, has, I understand, a very elaborate watermark.

The consideration of flap ornaments is absurd in the highest degree (notwithstanding that we have an extremely elegant and interesting design on our own 1d. envelope). Were there not interesting and elaborate designs printed round the old Austrian adhesives, infinitely superior in character to the flap stamps ? They were chronicled at one time certainly, but it was when philately was in its infancy: who bothers his head about them now ?

In conclusion, let me touch upon the collection of proofs and essays, still adhered to by the French school, but the trammels of which *we* have long since thrown off. As an instance of the ridiculousness of the idea, I note a novelty—and by-the-bye, a great treat for the "variety-mongers" (an excellent appellation borrowed from the pages of a contemporary)—viz., the set of Dutch essays, numbering 700 varieties. With regard to the collection of locals, in which the French school goes to an alarming extent, and as a warning to the too-enthusiastic of those among ourselves who still esteem them, I may mention, by way of a new dish, the set of Austrian locals recently issued, comprising 55 varieties, and over again in a different style, for private purchase by collectors only, in all 110 specimens.

Alas for our fallen brethren, when will they see the folly of their ways ? Trusting in the course of time we may be able to convince them of their errors, I must bid the philatelic public adieu for the present.

[We insert this paper on the principle *audi alteram partem*, and are very far from sharing in many of our contributor's opinions, or from approving of his strictures on those who differ from him. Still less can we allow him to appropriate the phrase "we" and "English school" to his own peculiar ideas.—Ed.]

Φ

THE FORUM

MELLAND (F. H.) Notes on the Issues of the Stamps of the British South Africa Company. *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVII, p. 235 *et seq.*

Mr. Melland has produced a valuable contribution, fortified by official correspondence, on the stamps of the British South Africa Company. As Mr. Melland claims these stamps are straightforward; there is an absence except in the case of the Victoria Falls issue of commemoratives and the few provisionals which have been issued were rendered necessary by changes in the postal rates or by shortage due to war and distance from the outside world, when communications were interrupted. The most interesting issue is probably that of 1896, the stamps of which, being the result of a mixture of line-engraving and lithography, are probably unique as to their method of production. There is also something mysterious as to the existence of two dies for the stamps of the issue. These may be readily distinguished by the fact that in Die I. there is a dot by the tuft of the right-hand spring-bok's tail, which is absent in Die II., although there are numerous other points of difference. Apparently stamps from Plates 1 and 2 are from Die I. and from Plates 3 and 4 from Die II., but not all the values are found in both dies. According to Mr. Melland only the 1d., 2d., 4d. and 6d. are found in both dies, the 3d., 8d., 1s., 3s. and 4s. in Die I., and the ½d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. in Die II., but this does not altogether agree with a list which appeared in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, 19th March, 1898, especially as regards the plate numbers. The 8d. and 3s. values are known imperforate. Of the former stamp Mr. Melland has been unable to find any record. It appears, however, that the 3s. imperf. occurred on a sheet which had the bottom row imperf. and therefore the adjacent (fifth) row imperf. on one side. This sheet was sold at the Post Office at Port Jameson in the ordinary course of business.

Mr. Melland's paper also suggests the raising of the question as regards the inclusion of high value labels in collections of postage stamps. It is obvious that stamps of face value higher than the highest possible amount payable as postage on a letter packet cannot be regarded as postage stamps, and the lists of several of the British Colonies require revision for the deletion of such. Mr. Melland has been informed by the Postmaster-General of Rhodesia that the highest amount payable at the present time for any packet as postage (being on a letter of the maximum weight of 5lb) would be 33s. 4d., and in the case of parcels 19s. 3d., and this seems to apply from 1890 onwards. Hence the Waterlow print of the £2 and the £5 and £10 stamps of the current issue have no right to a place in collections of pastage stamps. The £2, £5 and £10 stamps of the first issue seem to stand on a different footing. Mr. Melland quotes from a report of an official who was acting Postmaster of Buluwayo up to the month of April, 1897: 'I have seen £2, £5 and £10 stamps 'genuinely used for postal purposes be-'tween July, 1895, and April, 1897, but 'not the £20. I do not think they (the '£2, £5 and £10) were ever sold by this 'department, but were obtained from the 'Civil Commissioner and used for the 'prepayment of official parcels and, in 'a few cases, letter packets for the U.K.' Incidentally, collectors of fiscal stamps should note that this quotation mentions a £20 stamp. This stamp is not known to fiscal collectors and search should be made for it. The only £20 stamp listed in the fiscal catalogues is the £20 ochre of the 1898 issue.

Mr. Melland also gives some information with regard to the obliteration of British South African stamps which is important for those collectors who require postmarks and not fiscal cancellations on their stamps. The higher values of the stamps are, of course, mainly used for revenue purposes, but lower values are also fiscally used, in particular the 3s. value, which is largely employed in the collection of the Hut Tax Duty. Postal obliterations, with one exception, always have the word 'Rhodesia' and never the British South Africa Co. The one exception is that a few offices in North East Rhodesia had at one time (1900-1) a small sized round cancelling stamp with 'B. S. A. C.' instead of the name of the office. Other features peculiar to postal obliterations are that they always have the date in the centre, and when they are circular—some are square—they are always smaller than the round Revenue cancelling stamp.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF NEW ISSUES

We wish to express our acknowledgments to various of our contemporaries for certain items in the following list. Reference has been made to the chief new issue chronicles for its compilation.



Abyssinia. The 1894 issue of Postage Due stamps have been overprinted in black, with a 'T' and Amharic characters in a triangle with rounded corners as illustrated.

¼ g. green	4 g. claret
½ g. red	8 g. mauve
1 g. blue	16 g. black
2 g. brown	

Argentine Republic. Portrait of San Martin. S.G. Type 72. Wmk. Large Sun. Perf. 13—13½.

3 c. dull green	12 c. dull orange
4 c. violet-brown	30 c. dull claret
10 c. slate-green	

Bolivia. The 50 c., red and 100 c., yellow of 1890 have apparently been re-issued.

British Honduras. S.G. Type 14. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2 c. carmine.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate. Nov. 1, 1908. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA sideways. Perf. 14.

½d. green	5d. olive
1d. carmine	6d. purple
2d. slate	1s. black on green
2½d. ultramarine	

Canada. S.G. Type 34. Perf. 12.

50 c. deep mauve.

Cape of Good Hope. New shade. S.G. Type 18. Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Perf. 14.

1d. deep rose.

Cayman Islands. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the 1d. on 4d., provisional, with inverted surcharge.

Congo State. The latest pictorial stamps have been overprinted "CONGO BELGE."

(i.) Handstamped surcharge	(ii.) Typographed surcharge
5 c. green and black	5 c. green and black
10 c. carmine ,,	10 c. carmine ,,
15 c. ochre ,,	15 c. ochre ,,
25 c. blue ,,	25 c. blue ,,
40 c. green ,,	40 c. green ,,
50 c. olive-green ,,	50 c. olive-green ,,
1 fr. rose ,,	1 fr. rose ,,
5 fr. lake ,,	5 fr. lake ,,

Parcel Post stamps. S.G. types 33 and 34.

(i.) Handstamped surcharge
3 fr. 50 c. vermilion and black
10 fr. green ,,

(ii.) Typographed surcharge
3 fr. 50 c. vermilion and black
10 fr. green ,,

The points of distinction between the handstamped and typographed overprint will be found in our February number, page 37. The latest information is to hand that there are at least three types of the handstamped overprint.

Crete. The following is a list of the known varieties of the overprint "ΕΛΛΑΣ" on the Cretan stamps.

Sept. 21, 1908. Stamps of Crete overprinted in black. Varieties :—

(i.) "Σ" of overprint inverted, reading "ΕΛΛΑϽ"
1 l. red-brown
2 l. violet
5 l. green
10 l. scarlet (Prince George).
25 l. black and blue
50 l. brown

(ii.) "Δ" instead of "Α" in overprint, reading "ΕΛΛΔΣ"
1 l. red-brown
2 l. slate-lilac
5 l. green

(iii.) "Λ" and "Α" transposed, reading "ΕΑΛΛΣ"
5 l. green

(iv.) Overprint reading "ΕΑΑΑΣ"
10 l. scarlet (Prince George)
20 l. blue-green

(v.) "Ε" of overprint omitted, reading "ΛΛΑΣ"
5 l. green

(vi.) First "Λ" of overprint omitted, reading "Ε ΛΑΣ"
5 l. green.

(vii.) "Σ" of overprint omitted, reading "ΕΛΛΑ"
5 l. green
20 l. blue-green

(viii.) Overprint inverted
1 l. chocolate
2 l. slate lilac
5 l. green
10 l. scarlet (Prince George)
50 l. brown
1 dr. sepia and carmine

(ix.) Overprint double
2 dr., brown

Postage Due stamps overprinted in black Varieties :—

(i.) "Σ" of overprint inverted, reading "ΕΛΛΑϽ"
1 l. red
40 l. red
1 dr. on 1 dr. red
2 dr. red

(ii.) " A " of overprint inverted, reading " ΕΛΛΥΣ "
1 l. red
(iii.) " Δ " instead of " A " in overprint, reading " ΕΛΛΔΣ "
40 l. red
1 dr. on 1 dr. red
2 dr., red
(iv.) " Σ " of overprint omitted, reading " ΕΛΛΑ "
1 l. red
(v.) Overprint inverted
1 l. red
10 l. ,,
40 l. ,,
50 l. ,,
1 dr. on 1 dr. red
2 dr. red

Official stamps overprinted in black
(i.) " Σ " of overprint inverted, reading " ΕΛΛΑΣ "
10 l dull claret
30 l. slate-blue
(ii.) " Δ " instead of " A " in overprint, reading " ΕΛΛΔΣ "
10 l. dull claret
30 l. slate-blue
(iii.) Overprint inverted
30 l. slate-blue

The following may also be found in pairs, one stamp being without overprint
Postage stamps. 2 l. 5 l. 10 l. (Prince George) 10 l. (Praxiteles)
Postage Due. 1 l.

Provisional. Postage Due overprinted in black " ΕΛΛΑΣ-2-ΠΡΟΣΩΡΙΝΟΝ"
2 (l), on 20 l. red

Dutch Indies. The 7½ c., 17½ c. and 22½ c. have received the overprint " JAVA " and " BUITEN-BEZIT."

Overprinted " JAVA " horizontally, in black
7½ c. slate
17½ c. bistre
22½ c. olive and brown

Overprinted " BUITEN-BEZIT " in two lines, vertically upwards, in black
7½ c. slate
17½ c. bistre
22½ c. olive and brown

Postage Due. S.G. Type 52 (Curaçao). Variety I. only. Perf. 12½.
2½ c. pale rose and black

Elobey, Annobon and Corisco. The 10 c. of 1907, S.G. Type 3, has been surcharged.
5 c. on 10 c. dull lilac

Fiscal stamps inscribed " POSESIONES ESPAÑOLOS DE AFRICA OCCIDENTAL " surcharged " Habilitado—para—correos —10 cen de peseta " in red or black, and handstamped in blue with an oval inscribed " ELOBEY, ANNOBON Y CORISCO." Imperf.
10 c. on 25 c. black. Red sur.
10 c. on 1p. 25 c. rose. Black sur.

Eritrea. The current 5 c. of Italy, with head of King Victor Emmanuel to left, has received the usual overprint.
5 c. green

Gold Coast. Nov. 1908. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
1d. carmine
6d. dull and bright purple

Holland. 15 c. in new colours. S.G. Type 12. Head in first colour. Perf. 12½.
15 c. rose and blue

India. New high values. Centre in first colour. Wmk. Star. Perf. 14.
10 r. green and pink
15 r. blue and brown
25 r.

Italian Post Offices on the Levant. S.G. Type 36 of Italy surcharged " 30 PARA 30 " in violet.
30 par. on 15 c. slate

Japanese Post Offices in China. The recently issued 5 and 10 yen stamps of Japan, with head of the Empress Jingo have been overprinted for use in China.
5 yen, green
10 ,, deep lilac

Kiantschou. S.G. Type 9. Wmk. Lozenges. Perf. 14.
20 c. black and carmine

Martinique. Head, name and value in first colour. Perf. 13½ × 14.
1 c. purple brown and red-brown
2 c. ,, ,, olive
4 c. ,, ,, brown-purple
5 c. ,, ,, green
10 c. ,, ,, carmine

Mauritius. S.G. Type 36. Value in second colour. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.
25 c. green and carmine on green

New design, with altered Arms " POSTAGE " to left of Arms and " REVENUE " to right. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
3 c. green
6 c. rose
15 c. blue

Natal. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
2d. carmine and olive green
5d. black and orange

Current types but inscribed " POSTAGE —POSTAGE." Centre in first colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Ordinary paper.
2s. purple and bright blue on blue
5s. green and red on yellow
£1 purple and black on red

NEW HEBRIDES

CONDOMINIUM

New Hebrides (Anglo-French Condominium). Fiji Postage stamps overprinted as above, with word "FIJI" obliterated with a broad band of colour of the same shade in each case as the word it covers, for the values from 2d. upwards.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. green
2d. purple and orange
2½d. ,, ,, blue on blue
5d. ,, ,, green
6d. ,, ,, carmine
1s. green ,, carmine

Perf. 14. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.

½d. green
1d. carmine

New Zealand. The 2s. is reported with mixed perfs. 11 and 14.

The small sized 3d. S.G. Type 43, has appeared with the latest comb perforation. Wmk. NZ and Star (close). Perf. 14 × 15.

3d. brown

The 1d. (S.G. Type 40), surface-printed instead of line engraved. No wmk. Perf. 14 × 15 (comb machine)

1d. carmine

OFFICIAL STAMP. The last surcharged "OFFICIAL" vertically upwards, in black.

Nicaragua. *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* reports the 2 c. orange, Fiscal stamp, with the surcharge "Correo 1908—Vale 10 c. in two lines in green.

Papua. S.G. Type 6. Centre in black. Lithographed. Wmk Crown and A. Perf. 11.

2d. violet and black
2s. 6d. black and brown

Paraguay. It appears useless to attempt to list the recently issued numerous provisionals and their varieties at present, until the present epidemic of surcharging has ceased. Mr. Ostara, of Manchester, has, however, kindly submitted a variety which we have not yet seen chronicled.

S.G. Type 39 surcharged with S.G. Type 41 in black. Variety: without bar

2 c. on 2 c. olive

Puttiala. S.G. Type 41 of India surcharged "SERVICE-PATIALA STATE" in black.

3 pies slate-grey

Queensland. S.G. Type 24. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 13.

1s. mauve

Rio de Oro. The 1 peseta of 1907, S.G. Type 3 has been surcharged with the words "HABILITADO PARA 15 CENTS" in oval (S.G. Type 7).

15 c. on 1 fr. orange-buff

Roumania. New value of 1908 set. Perf. 11½ and 13½ or compound

3 b. chestnut

Russia. Type as above. Lozenge-shaped pattern of varnish lines on surface. Perf. 14 × 14½.

1 k. orange
2 k. green
7 k. dull blue

St. Vincent. Re-drawn type. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

6d. dull purple
1s, black on green

St. Pierre and Miquelon. New designs. Perf. 14 × 13½ or 13½ × 14.

1 c. brown and orange-red
2 c. dark blue and sepia
4 c. sepia and violet
5 c. olive-green and blue-green
10 c. red and pink
20 c. purple and light brown
25 c. blue and dark blue
30 c. brown and orange
35 c. brown and dark green
40 c. grey-green and brown
45 c. green and light violet
50 c. grey-green and olive
75 c. sepia and light brown
1 f. blue and grey-green
2 f. brown and violet
5 f. grey-green and brown

Salvador. Postage Due stamps. S.G. Type 102, surcharged "DIFERENCIA—DE FRANQUEO" in two lines in black.

1 c. black and green
2 c. ,, red
3 c. ,, yellow
5 c. ,, indigo
10 c. ,, bright mauve

รัชมังคลา
สิเคก
๔๗—๑๒๘๗.
Jubilee
1868-1908

Siam. Jubilee issue to celebrate the fortieth year of the reign of Chulalongkorn I. Four values of the 1906 issue (S.G. Type 50) and the provisional of August 1908 (S.G. No. 168) with overprint as above, in red on the 8 atts and in black on the remaining values.

1 a. green and yellow
3 a. green
4 a. on 5 a. rose and carmine
8 a. olive-bistre and dull black
18 a. pale and deep red-brown

Nov. 1908. New series of high values. Centre in first colour. Perf. 13½.

1 t. violet and green
2 t. orange and purple
3 t. ultramarine and yellow-green
5 t. sage-green and deep lilac
10 t. rose-carmine and brownish olive
20 t. brown and grey
40 t. sepia and greenish blue

Spanish Guinea. The 10 c. of the current type (S.G. Type 4) has been surcharged.

5 c. on 10 c. bistre

Surinam. Local print. Rouletted 13½

5 c. red

This stamp exists *tête-bêche*.

Switzerland. Modified types. Granite paper. Wmk. Cross. Perf. 11½, 12

2 (c.) bistre
3 (c.) deep lilac
5 (c.) green
10 (c.) rose-red
12 (c.) yellow-brown
15 (c.) mauve
25 (c.) blue

Postage Due. S.G. Type 52, Figures in scarlet, on paper wmkd. Cross. Perf. 11½.

100 (c.) olive-green

Tasmania. S.G. Type 20. Wmk. Crown & A. Perf. 11.

10s. mauve and brown

The ½d. has appeared with Crown and A watermark, perf. 11 and 12½, the stamps with the former perf. in two shades.

S.G. Type 22. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 12½.

½d. green

Perf. 11.

½d. green
½d. sage-green

Tetuan. Current Spanish stamps surcharged "TETUAN" diagonally in sans-serif caps.

5 c. green
10 c. rose-red
25 c. blue

Transvaal. S.G. Type 45. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2½d. blue
5s. black and mauve on yellow

Travancore. New currency. Wmk. Conch shell. Perf. 12.

4 cash pink

Turkey. Set commemorative of the granting of a Constitution. Perf. 12—13½.

5 paras brown-ochre
10 ,, green
20 ,, rose-carmine
1 piastre, ultramarine
2 piastres, black

United States. The undermentioned four values of the issue just superseded are to be found in modified shades.

3 c. purple-mauve
6 c. brown-lake
8 c. grey-violet
13 c. black-brown

Also the following imperforate :—

5 c. blue

New Type. Wmk. U.S.P.S. Perf. 12.

3 c. deep violet
4 c. yellow-brown
5 c. deep blue
6 c. reddish orange
8 c. sage-green
10 c. yellow
13 c. blue-green
15 c. pale blue
50 c. dull violet
1 dollar purple-black

Imperf.

1 c. green
2 c. rose

New design, with portrait of Lincoln. Wmk. U.S.P.S. Perf. 12.

2 c. rose



Special Delivery Stamp. Perf. 12.

10 c. green

NOTES & NEWS

The Siamese currency is apparently undergoing a change. Hitherto the tical (= 1s. 6d.) has been divided into 64 atts. In future it will contain 100 cents. A new issue of stamps in conformity with the new currency may therefore be expected.

On March 8th, in reply to a question by Mr. Henniker Heaton, in the House of Commons, as to whether steps were being taken to provide the public with an improved penny stamp, the Postmaster-General stated that there was no intention of making any change.

The *Times of India* in announcing the issue of the new high values, 10, 15 and 25 rupees, which are intended principally for paying the charges on telegrams of high value, states that Service postage stamps of the values of 2, 5, 10, 15 and 25 rupees will also be introduced.

The North of England Philatelic Society is going to hold an exhibition of the postage stamps of the world in Newcastle on the 26th and 27th March. The exhibition is to be competitive, although non-competitive exhibits will be welcomed.

The following are the numbers despatched to Tulagi of the new issue for the British Solomon Islands Protectorate :—

½d.	..	103,200
1d.	..	104,940
2d.	..	101,820
2½d.	..	103,560
5d.	..	30,360
6d.	..	31,200
1s.	..	30,480

We have received from Messrs. Gilbert and Köhler the catalogue of the first portion of the Mirabaud Collection, to be sold by auction in Paris from 29 March to 3 April 1909. This catalogue of 1975 lots and 120 pages, with 10 full page plates of illustrations, is a worthy emblem of what will probably rank as one of the greatest public dispersals in the history of philately. The first 527 lots are devoted to France alone, and list an accumulation of those stamps which can only be termed prodigious, and they are followed by 194 lots of French Colonies. Other important countries are Austria Hungary, Germany, and States, Italy and States, Spain, Holland, Roumania. It is imposible to refer here at any length to the richness of the vast collection here presented, but we hope at a later date to publish full details with prices attained. We commend the catalogue itself to the attention of philatelists.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death on Thursday March 18 of Mr. E. J. NANKIVELL. Mr. Nankivell was for a number of years associated with *The Philatelic Record*, and we hope to publish a memoir of him in the next issue.

CURRENT LITERATURE

The mention of any book does not preclude a future review or the summary of the chief contents of periodicals a future notice of any article.

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Die Postwertzeichen des Kaisertums Oesterreich und der österreich-ungarischen Monarchie. Als Jubiläumswerk Zur Feier des sechszigjähr. Regierungsjubiläums Se. Maj. des Kaisers Franz Joseph I, mit Benutzung amtlicher Quellen bearbeitet. 35 plates. Prague 1908. 4to.

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No. 387. 15 Février 1909. Notes sur quelques timbres et taxes de la Nouvelle-Zélande.
No. 388. 28 Février 1909. La Russie : Son organisation postale et ses timbres-poste (suite). — Tablettes postales : Notes historiques sur la poste ancienne et la poste moderne.

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No. 491. 20 February 1909. Future of stamp collecting. No 492. 27 February 1909. Future of stamp collecting.

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VI. 2. 10 Februar 1909. HAHN (R.) Neue Siam-Provisorien und Atts-Werte der Jubiläums-Ausgabe 1908.—GERMANN. Die Marschall-Inseln und die Neudruckfrage (Schluss). — OHRT (P.) Ist der Neudruck-Charakter eines Postwertzeichens nur ein Qualitätsmangel ?

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IX. 8. 20 February 1909. BARNSDALL (W. P.) Countries of the world : Grenada (contd.)—BONT (C. de) postage stamps of Belgium (contd.)—Notes of a Provincial Junior, by Yokel (contd.) —POOLE (B.W.H.) Shanghai : Notes on the 1890-93 issues (contd.)
IX. 9. 27 February 1909. HANCIAU (L.) Postal issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies (contd.)—PEACOCK (T.) Notes on Great Britain.—GATT (W. R.) History of the post office and the stamps of Malta (contd.) — EVANS (E. B.) Philatelic notes and queries.— PHILLIPS (C. J.) Manchester Stamp Exhibition and Philatelic Congress.

IX. 10. 6 March 1909. Manchester Philatelic Congress: Report of Proceedings (verbatim).—Supplement: The Postmarks of the British Isles from 1840. pp. 1-8.
IX. 11. 13 March 1909. Manchester Philatelic Congress: Report of Proceedings (contd.)—Supplement: Postmarks of the British Isles from 1840 pp. 9-16.

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XXXVI. 5. 6 Marz 1909. HAAS (T.) Die Erinnerungsmarken (contd.).

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XXX. 2. 15 February 1909. SUPPANTSCHITSCH (V.) Philatelistische Literatur: Die philatelistische Literatur Oesterreich-Ungarns im XIX Jahrhundert.

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III. 20. 13 February 1909. King's Heads to date: Grenada, by the Editor.—Notes for specialists: Transvaal, by E. J. NANKIVELL.—POOLE (B. W. H.) Philatelic dictionary (contd.)
III. 21. 20 February 1909. POOLE (B. W. H.) Single issue specialism: Tobago, 1883-94 issue.—POOLE (B. W. H.) Philatelic dictionary (contd.)
III. 22. 27 February 1909. POOLE (B. W. H.) Single issue specialism: United States, 2 cents of 1890-99.—POOLE (B. W. H.) Philatelic dictionary (contd.).
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VIII. No. 366. 10 Février 1909. Notes sur l'impression des couleurs dans les timbres(suite).—Bureaux Indo-Chinois.
VIII. No. 367. 25 Février 1909. Notes sur l'impression des couleurs dans les timbres (suite).—Océanie: Nouvelle-Calédonie.

Schweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten.
No. 1. Januar 1909. Schweiz: Die "Kleine Serie" nach den Entwürfen von Albert Welti und Ch. L'Eplattenier.
No. 2. Februar 1909. Unser Tauschmaterial: Die 'Komplette Serie' (Welti-l'Eplattenier) in ihrer endgültigen Ausführung.

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XIV. No. 364. BISHOP (P. C.) Notes on exhibition postmarks.—NISSEN (C.) Tricks of the Modern Forger.—JEAN (S.) Postage stamps of Uruguay (contd.)—MACKAY (W. M.) Notes on the postage stamps of Crete (contd.).
XV. No. 365. 6 March 1909. Men of note in Philately: I. Mr. I. J. Bernstein.—JEAN (S.) Postage stamps of Uruguay (contd.).—BISHOP (P. C.) Notes on some special postmarks.—NISSEN (C.) Tricks of the modern forger (contd.)—The Manchester exhibition and congress.—MACKAY (W. M.) Notes on the postage stamps of Crete.

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I. 10. March 1909. LUMGAIR (G.) Mauritius memories.—CROUCH (L. W.) Postage stamps and cards of Hayti.—The Penny Post of 1680 (contd.).—EVANS (E. B.) Ocean Penny Postage envelopes.

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V. No. 60. February 1909. POOLE (B.W.H.) Hong Kong postmarks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of *The Philatelic Record.*

Dear Sir,

I noticed the article on the "Diligencia" stamps of Uruguay in your January number, in which Mr. Hall mentions my name as having been the first to publish the fact that the labels of value in the 80c. and 1 real varied, and adds that "beyond recording such variations I did not carry the mode of production any further."

I am sorry to say Mr. Hall's memory failed him, as I remember having shown to him my plates of the 80c. and 1 real some six months ago, when they were nearly completed. Mr. Hall must know that this is work which cannot be done in a few months, in fact it has taken me many years to get my 32 varieties of the 80c. and 30 of the 1 real together, after having examined hundreds of these stamps which were sent to me from time to time from the leading dealers of the world. My sole reason for silence was that I did not wish to publish anything further on this matter until I had finally completed my plates, but I am glad to say that I now hope to do so very shortly, when a fully detailed description of all the early issues of Uruguay, giving all the various plates and modes of production, will be published in book form.

There are just a few items in Mr. Hall's description with which I cannot agree, principally the one in which he says, that the plate of the Diligencias consisted of seven vertical rows of five stamps. He should have stated that the sheet had *five vertical rows of seven stamps.* This is a well-known fact, as I personally know at least four persons who handled the only remaining original sheet of the 80c. in 1897 or 1898, which sheet was cut up a little later. Mr. Hall possesses a block of four from this same sheet, and a block of twelve exists in another well-known collection.

The former owner of the sheet, the late Dr. Wonner, of Montevideo, describes it in his book as having seven horizontal rows of five stamps, "7 rangées horizontales sur 5 verticales," and Monsieur S. Jean copies this in the same words, but unfortunately, illustrates it in his little book as being oblong instead of rectangular. This evidently misled Mr. Hall and caused him to give the wrong description of the sheet.

I do not consider Mr. Hall's statement correct that postmarked copies of the first issue do not exist. I admit that the usual cancellation of these stamps was a diagonal cross (pen and ink) or written date, but I possess, however, all three stamps with undoubted genuine obliterations, the blue 60c. bearing a postmark of 'Administracion de Correos, 20. Oct. 1856,' or six days after the first date of issue, which has been accepted to have taken place on October 14th, 1856.

These three stamps were originally the property of Mr. Vasconcellos, whose collection is mentioned in Dr. Wonner's Handbook.

Hoping you will pardon my having taken up so much valuable space in your esteemed paper,

Yours faithfully,

HUGO GRIEBERT.

170, Strand, W.C.;
24 February 1909.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

MARCH 1909

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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APRIL 1909

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXI APRIL 1909 No. 4

THE SUPPOSED REPRINTS OF GERMAN COLONIALS

By E. F. MARX

Much ink has been expended lately in the German philatelic press on the question of alleged Government reprints of German Colonials, especially Marshall Islands (1st issue, overprinted "Marschall Inseln"), German South West Africa, and Kiao-tchou (dollar values on unwatermarked paper). The interested parties in the contest—there is, of course, a "deal" in the question—have fought it out tooth and nail, not only in the press, but also in the courts, and though the points at issue are now fairly clear, peace reigneth by no means yet. As it will be very hard work for collectors, even those who are conversant with German, to wade through columns of lucubrations, consisting to a great extent of personalities, we hope to earn their gratitude by a dispassionate survey of the matter, and gain also the 'Anerkennung' of those of our German friends who are interested in the subject as mere philatelists and are tired of the personal equation.

Germany, like the poet in Schiller's "Partition of the World," came too late when colonies were knocked down to the first bidders, and she had to be satisfied with the remnants. She tried her best to develop them, not without success, but at present none of them can be said to be a "desirable residence." Consequently, business transactions with them are not brisk, and the legitimate work of the postmasters would be anything but exhausting were it not for the requirements of the insatiable philatelist.

For him, that is for us, or at least for many of us, they form an attractive group. Their stamp issues are controlled from Berlin and are with very few exceptions the genuine unspeculative article. In fact, Germany can be held up as a model in this respect to some other great Powers. The first issues, the surcharged Eagle type, were on sale only at the local post offices in the respective colonies, but as the German Government was aware that the majority of the stamps were purchased by stamp dealers and collectors, it very wisely decided to sell the following issues at one of the post offices in Berlin at face value.

So far, so good. When the new issues appeared everybody, of course, hastened to lay in a stock of the old ones unused, and as the numbers available were limited, in some cases even very low, the happy possessors felt the joy of the millionaire after a successful corner. Then came the crash. Stocks unsuspected became visible, and "Reprints" was the cry of terror. The very expensive first issue of the Marshall Islands was the chief bone of contention, and as the stamps of this issue emanated from Herr Kosack, of Berlin, who had done an extensive exchange business with the Berlin Postal Museum, the Museum authorities were taxed with getting these stamps

officially reprinted. A committee of investigation was appointed by the Berliner Philatelisten Klub, and article upon article appeared in the *Germania Berichte*, the organ of the Germania Ring (a union of philatelic societies) and in Herr Kosack's paper, the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*. The " Ring " was a large holder of the original issues, and hence its crusade against the " Cossacks," the term derisively used by the foe, and good-naturedly adopted by their vendor. Streams of ink had flowed before it occurred to anyone that the truth could simply be ascertained by an enquiry at the German Post Office Department. This was done at last, and an answer was received to the effect that no stamps of any issue of a German Colony had been printed subsequent to the appearance of the next issue.

This seemed plain enough, but—there is always a " but "—it was ascertained at the same time that besides the stamps sent out to the colonies and those deposited at Berne, a number of sets had been kept at Berlin and handed over to the Postal Museum for purposes of exchange. Now, whatever may be thought of this practice, however much we may regret it as philatelists, it cannot possibly affect the status of the stamps as originals. They might be described as remainders, if the Museum be considered as a branch of the Post Office, and if, as in the case of some of the Marshall Islands, they show minor varieties in the printing and colour, they would certainly be considered by specialists as a separate issue. The 3 pfennig stamp of this set, which is light brown, or, under tropical influence, changed to reddish brown, in the stamps that were actually at Jaluit, the only post office in the islands, is invariably dark brown in the " Cossacks," and the 25 and 50 pf., which were never for sale at Jaluit, exist therefore only in the latter.

Much fuss was made about the fact that a number of the " Cossack " sets were sent out to be posted on dummy letters from the colony. This reprehensible practice is, of course, closely allied to " postmarking to order." But then it may be asked, how many used stamps of these islands would exist if only real correspondence were to be counted. The natives write no letters, and the two or three merchants of copra established in those parts would hardly have to write a hundred letters between them each year, especially as there is only a sailing vessel going once a month to take the mails. So, from our point of view, it makes no difference whether the sets were sent out by a private party or by the Museum authorities for the purpose of securing a *bona fide* postmark. Unfortunately the practice is very common and is not restricted to any one colony. Specialists are quite within their rights if they refuse to collect the first issue when postmarked at a date subsequent to the appearance of the second. But for the general collector even this will not constitute an objection, since the issue was not demonetized and retained its franking power side by side with its successor.

A question of more importance is how many sets of stamps were printed " to oblige " the Postal Museum. As to this, we are now happily informed, after the wildest guesses, varying from between 12,000 and 50,000 sets had gained currency. It appears that the number was uniformly 5,000 sets in the case of those colonial stamps which have formed the subject of the dispute, and though this number is somewhat inconvenient for holders of stamps supposed to exist only in hundreds, it is not sufficiently high to depress the price very much except, of course, in the case of the supposed varieties. Philatelists generally will be relieved to know that the Marshall Islands and the rare German South West Africans, as well as some Cameroons and Kiao-tchous in their collections, sometimes stigmatized as reprints, are, after all, the genuine article, and as long as everyone knows that the Berlin Postal Museum keeps five thousand sets of each new issue up its sleeve for " exchange " purposes, no harm is done.

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

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PART I.

THE CANTONAL STAMPS OR STAMPS USED BY SEPARATE CANTONS BEFORE THE INAUGURATION OF THE SWISS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.

ZURICH.

Zurich was the first of the Swiss Cantons to introduce the prepaid postal system originated in England. On the basis of a report of the Postal Administration to the Council of State on the simplification of the postal organisation it was decided on 21 January 1843 that postage stamps should be issued.

Two values were created, viz. : 4 rappen, for letters sent within the limits of the district of a post office (the local ' radius ') and 6 rappen for letters outside this radius to the neighbouring Cantonal districts. The 4 rappen value was, however, here and there employed for correspondence to other districts and the 6 rappen to other cantons, both methods of employment being contrary to the original enactment. Both values appeared during the first days of March 1843, and were printed by lithography by Orell, Füssli & Co. of Zurich. The design consisted of the figures ' 4 ' or ' 6 ' in the centre of an upright rectangle, on an obliquely latticed black ground. The impression was in black on white paper ruled with red lines, with inscription ' Local Taxe ' below for the 4 rappen value and ' Cantonal Taxe ' for the 6 rappen value. The number printed is unknown. The stone was prepared in the following manner. Drawings were first made of each value five times side by side. These strips of five types were then transferred twenty times on to the stone, so as to make up a sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten. Since it is not possible, however skilful the drawing may be, to make five exactly alike, five different types of each value exist.

At that time the Zurich currency was in rappen, schillinge and florins (gulden). The gulden, according to present value 2.29 frs., was equivalent to 40 schillinge of 4 rappen, so that the rappen according to present value was equivalent to about 1.4 cts. The 4 rappen was therefore equal to 5½ cts. and the 6 rappen about 8½ cts.

The stamps were issued ungummed and gummed as need arose.



FIG. 1



FIG. 2

March, 1843. Imperf.

4 rappen, black. With perpendicular red lines. 5 types.
4 ,, ,, With horizontal red lines. 5 types.
6 ,, ,, With perpendicular red lines. 5 types.
6 ,, ,, With horizontal red lines. 5 types.

Variety :

6 rappen, black. (Type III) Retouched in background. No. 98 on the sheet.

The 4 rappen was sometimes 'split' and used with a whole stamp as equivalent to a 6 rappen stamp.

The retouching of the 6 rappen was done upon the stone, and was necessitated by the faulty nature of the lithographed transfer or design No. 98 ; the oblique lines in the upper left background were repaired with coarse strokes. A copy of the stamp which occurs as No. 39 in the sheet, which was described by Mr. M. P. Castle in the *London Philatelist*, January 1897, is not to be regarded as retouched. All examples printed up to 1846 show no flaw, but those issued between 1846 and 1849 show a white spot. The type was not, however, retouched. There was on the whole plate only one single retouch which was done before the issue.

In the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung*, Vol. XXI., July 1908,[1] M. P. Mirabaud, who shortly before his death had taken up the reconstruction of the plate of the 6 rappen, described several flaws and varieties, of which the following are the most interesting :—

No. 7. Flaw in the figure and obliterated 'e' in 'Taxe.'
No. 25. Fine stroke from the frame between the 'R' and 'I' of 'ZURICH' to the head of the figure '6.'
No. 39. Tolerably clear flaw in the left background, not found in the first printings.
No. 42. Dot in the background.
No. 72. Flaw in the background.
No. 90. Spot in the head of the figure '6.'

The 4 and 6 rappen are also known without the red lines. In all probability ninety-nine per cent. of these are fakes in consequence of washing or bleaching. However, the genuineness of some specimens is not excluded, since the impression of the red lines might easily be overlooked.[2]

GENEVA.

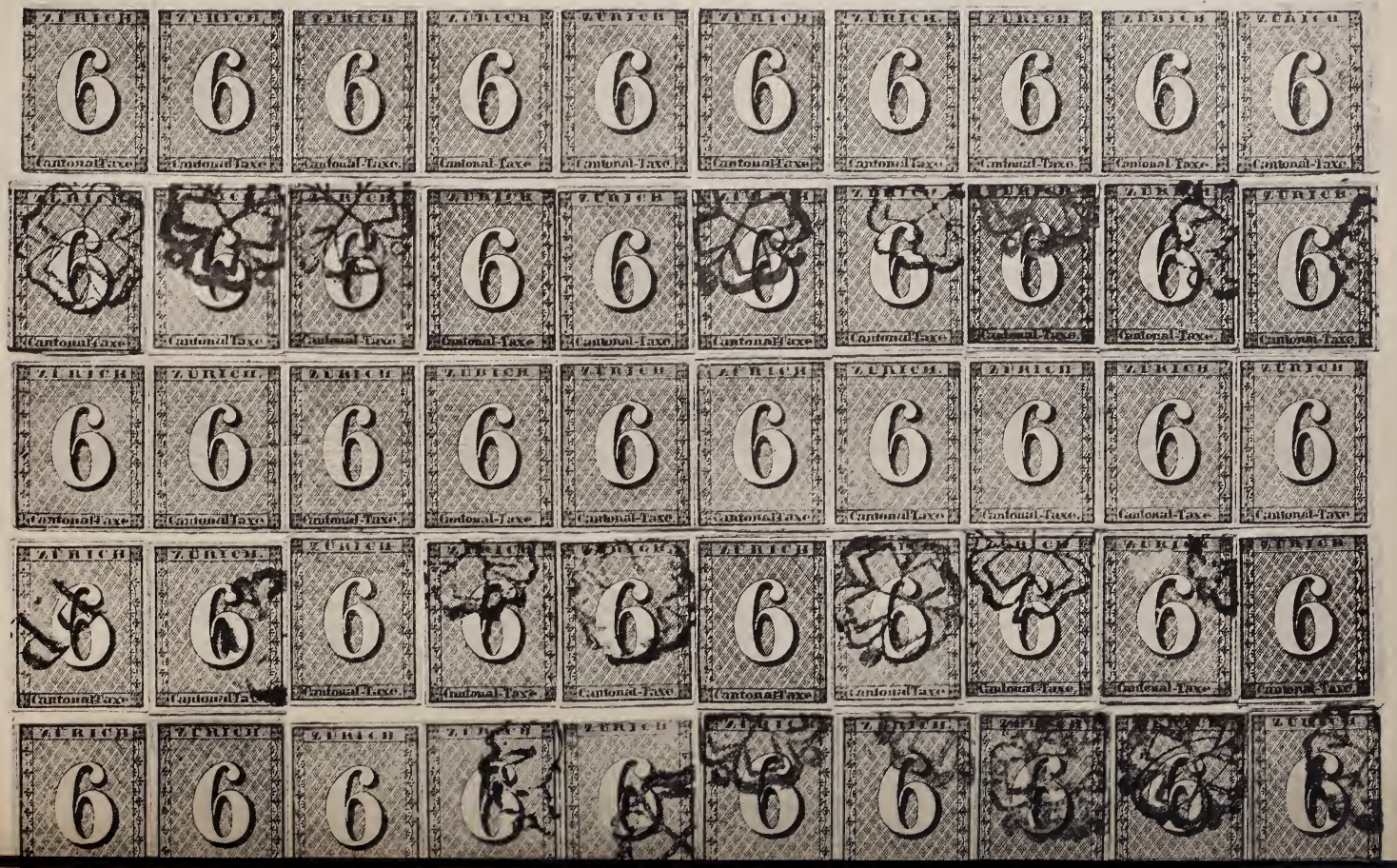
A few months after Zurich the Canton of Geneva issued stamps, consequent upon proposals submitted to the Grand Council by M. de Candolle. On 13 September 1843, the Council decided on the issue of a 5 c. stamp for franking letters within the district of the town post. For letters addressed to places within the canton outside this limit portion of the district it was necessary to apply two stamps. Since Geneva had already adopted the French currency, the value at that time agrees with that of to-day.

The first stamp was issued at the post offices of Geneva and Carouge on 1 October 1843, and is known as the 'double Geneva.' It was lithographed by Schmid, of Geneva, and shows the arms of the town of Geneva in black on apple-green paper, with the inscription 'Poste de Genève,' above and 'Post Local' below. As the name 'double Geneva' implies, there were two stamps side by side, serving as a whole for the cantonal postage, with inscription | 10 | PORT CANTONAL | Cent. | across the top. They were made up in sheets of 50 double stamps in ten rows of five, and as far as is known 60,000 copies were issued.

---

[1] Translated in *The Philatelic Record*, Vol. xxi, August 1908.

[2] In September 1862, reprints were made of the 4r. and 6r. of Zurich, on a paper thinner than the original one, without the red lines. Most of the Zurich stamps without red lines found in collections are probably these reprints.—ED.


ZURICH
6
Cantonal-Taxe



Imp. Phot. D.A. LONGUET



Imp Phot D A LONGUET



Fig. 3
1 *October* 1843. Imperf.
5 c. + 5 c. yellow-green

By a decision of the Government Council, 14 March 1845, the rate of postage was reduced from 1 April and fixed for the whole canton as follows :—For letters of 1 oz. weight, 5 c. ; for letters of 1 to 3 oz. weight 10 c. The ounce at that time weighed about 31 grammes, being one-sixteenth of the French pound (500 grs.)

In consequence of this decision a new 5 c. Stamp was issued, known as the 'Small Eagle.' Apart from other small variations the stamp differs from the first issue in that the size is somewhat larger and there is no crown above the eagle. The inscription under the arms is no longer 'Post Local' but 'Post Cantonal.' It was lithographed by Schmid, of Geneva, and 120,000 copies were printed.



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

1 *April* 1845. Imperf.
5 c. yellow-green

In the year 1847 followed the issue of the stamp known as the 'Large Eagle.' Since no documents or vouchers have been found in the archives, the reasons for this issue are based solely on conjecture. Probably the lithographer made a new die, differing slightly from that of the foregoing issue, in which the wing of the eagle touches the frame containing the Arms. Further, after the exhaustion of the stock of paper, another of a darker colour was used, probably without the knowledge of the Postal Administration.

1847. Imperf.
5 c. yellow-green
22 *August* 1848. Imperf.
5 c. dark green
50,000 copies were issued of this stamp.

Specialists can find the three following varieties of the 'Large Eagle,' on both pale and dark green :—

Type 1. The thick perpendicular frame line on the left side of the arms passes into the banderole, with inscription, above. Between the letters I.H.S. in the sun thin perpendicular lines are more or less visible.

Type 2. The left black frame line passes right up to the upper border of the banderole with inscription. In the sun the letter S is particularly clear.

Type 3. The above-mentioned line runs nearly up to the middle of the banderole with inscription. The large letters in the sun are mostly very indistinct.

Besides the above mentioned stamps there is another in green on white paper, in design like the ' small ' and ' large ' eagles but with a crown on the eagle's head. This is cut from the Geneva letter cover with impressed stamp, which was issued on 27 February 1846. The cut stamp can only be regarded as a variety and has, as such, only a real value when it is found on the whole or a portion of a letter. It is met with chiefly after 1848, so that it may be considered as having been issued in 1849, as far as it is permissible to speak of it as an official issue.

Stamp cut from envelope, used as adhesive (Fig. 6)
5 c. green

BASLE.

Basle was the third canton to adopt the use of postage stamps. Of official documents bearing thereon only an extract from the minutes of proceedings of a meeting of the " Basler Postkammer " has been found, dated 28 June 1845, in which a Herr Bischoff reported on the new organisation of the Postal Administration which was to be put into force on 1 July 1845.

Only a single stamp of 2½ rappen was issued. The Basle currency was reckoned according to Swiss francs, one of which was equivalent to 10 batzen or 100 rappen, equal to 1.43 francs present value; the value of the stamp was therefore about 3½ cts. Letters, in weight up to 1 lot = 15½ grammes, sent inside the town were required to be franked with one stamp. For the despatch of letters between the town and the suburbs or to the remaining districts in the canton two stamps were to be used, as well as for letters above 1 lot in weight within the town.

The design consists of a flying white dove with a letter in its beak in the centre of a carmine-red shield, in consequence of which the stamp is known by the name of the ' Basle dove.' The inscription in a semicircular band in black on a white band, runs ' STADT POST BASEL ' and is crowned with the arms of Basle (a crozier). The lower corners contain on the left the figures of value ' 2½ ' and on the right the designation ' Rp.' on a blue ground.

The original was engraved on copper, from a design of the architect Berry, by Krebs, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and was printed in sheets of 50, in ten rows of five stamps. The number issued is unknown.



Fig. 7
1 *July* 1845. Imperf.
2½ rappen, black, blue and carmine.

Contrary to the experience of the cantons of Zurich and Geneva the stamps of Basle seem to have found but little appreciation. At the end of 1847 their use had greatly fallen off, so that up to the issue of the Confederate stamps no provisionals for the transition period were created.

(*To be continued*).

THE MIRABAUD COLLECTION OF JAPANESE STAMPS

By E. D. BACON

In the summer of last year I made a special excursion to Paris in order to see the collection of stamps formed by the late Mr. P. Mirabaud. This gentleman had been a collector for a great many years, and possessed one of the very few large, general collections in existence at the time of his death. He was known throughout the world as the author, conjointly with Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, of the finest illustrated and most costly philatelic work ever published, "The Postage Stamps of Switzerland 1843-1862," which appeared in 1899 in three separate editions—French, German and English. He had also the reputation of being one of the most fastidious collectors as regards the condition of the specimens he purchased, to such an extent that certain varieties were entirely unrepresented in his collection for the sole reason that he had not come across sufficiently perfect copies to suit his taste. For the past fifteen years or so, he had been assisted in the formation of his collection by a young lady Mademoiselle S. Kaiser, who quickly acquired a remarkable knowledge of stamps, and who is now an extremely clever philatelist.

At the time of my visit to Paris, no portion of the Collection had been disposed of, and I spent the best part of two days, under the charming guidance of Mademoiselle Kaiser, in going through all the more important countries it comprised. Included in the countries I saw were Switzerland, of which M. Mirabaud had an unrivalled assortment, with a made-up sheet of one hundred Zurich 6 rappen stamps, of which no less than sixty-three were unused. The making-up of an entire sheet of this stamp has never been attempted before, and the successful accomplishment of such a difficult task demonstrates the great philatelic ability possessed by Mademoiselle Kaiser, who I understand is responsible for a great part of the work. Mauritius contained a specimen of the Two Pence "Post Office" used on part of the original letter-sheet or envelope, and a quantity of superb specimens of the native-printed "Post Paid" stamps with three or four of the Two Pence from the very earliest state of the plate. Hawaiian Islands had a fine specimen of the Two Cents, first issue, and then I come to the particular subject of this article—Japan. I have always taken the keenest interest in the stamps of the last-named country from the "days of my youth," and I paid marked attention to those in this collection, making a number of notes of varieties it contained. M. Mirabaud was himself especially partial to the stamps of Japan and had succeeded in getting together an exceptionally choice lot. This was largely owing to his having purchased some years ago the whole of the entire sheets of the stamps of the early issues that differ in type, that were comprised in Dr. A. Legrand's collection, and to these he added other sheets and specimens as opportunities occurred. The result was that at the time of his death he possessed one of the few really important collections of Japanese stamps, and as this has since been sold to a collector in Paris, I have thought that other students of this country would be interested in knowing exactly what it contained in the way of sheets and rare varieties of the stamps of the 1871-76 issues. It is always useful for reference purposes to place on record a short account of any specialized collection like this, when it changes ownership, and I think the practice might be resorted to with advantage far more frequently than is now the case.

List of Entire Sheets.

Issue March, 1871.

48	mons	brown:	two sheets, one of Plate 1 and one of Plate 2.
100	„	blue:	„ „ „ „ 1 „ „ „ 2.
200	„	vermilion:	one sheet, Plate 1 (very early impression.)
500	„	green:	„ „ „ 1.

Issue February, 1872.

½ sen, brown : three sheets, one of Plate 2 and two of Plate 3.
1 ,, blue : two ,, ,, ,, 1 ,, one ,, 2.
2 ,, vermilion : one sheet, Plate 2.
5 ,, green : ,, ,, ,, 2.

Issue July, 1872.

1 sen, blue : nine sheets from nine distinct plates.
2 ,, vermilion : two ,, ,, two different ,,

Issue September, 1872.

½ sen, brown : three sheets of Plate 1, three sheets of Plate 2 and one sheet each of Plates 3 and 4.
10 ,, green : one sheet.
20 ,, lilac : ,, ,,
30 ,, grey : ,, ,,

Issue April, 1873.

4 sen rose : three sheets from three different plates.

Issue June, 1873.

2 sen, yellow : two sheets from two different plates

Issue September, 1874.

½ sen, brown, Syll. char. 1 : one sheet.
½ ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 : ,, ,,
1 ,, blue, ,, ,, 4 : ,, ,,
2 ,, yellow, ,, ,, 15 : ,, ,,
6 ,, purple-brown, ,, ,, 14 : ,, ,,
10 ,, green, ,, ,, 2 : ,, ,,
30 ,, grey, ,, ,, 1 : ,, ,,

Issue January, 1875.

12 sen, rose, Syll. char. 1 : one sheet.
15 ,, lilac, ,, ,, 1 : ,, ,,
45 ,, carmine, ,, ,, 1 : ,, ,,

Issue February, 1875.

½ sen, grey, Syll. char. 2 : one sheet.
1 ,, brown, ,, ,, 15 : ,, ,,
4 ,, green, ,, ,, 1 : ,, ,,
6 ,, orange, ,, ,, 11 : ,, ,,
20 ,, rose, ,, ,, 8 : ,, ,,

Issue 1875.

4 sen, green : no syll, char. : one sheet.

Issue 1875-76.

Branches tied with a ribbon.

1 sen, brown : one sheet.
2 ,, yellow : ,, ,,

SINGLE SPECIMENS.

The single specimens for a specialized collection were not numerous, but were in the finest condition. Very few of the catalogued varieties were unrepresented, either unused or used, but I looked in vain for three of the great rarities—the 20 sen lilac on native laid paper without syllabic character, and the 6 sen orange with syllabic characters 15 and 18. On the other hand amongst the rare *unused stamps* I noticed :—

Issue 1872. On thick wove paper, without syll. char.
30 sen grey.
Issue 1874. On thin native paper.
6 sen, purple-brown, syll. char. 2, 6, 16.
20 ,, purple, ,, ,, 3.

Issue 1874-75.	On thick wove paper.	
1 sen,	blue,	all the 12 syll. char., *except* 7, 12.
2 ,,	yellow,	,, ,, 23 ,, ,, ,, 8, 10. 16.
4 ,,	rose,	syll. char. 1.
10 ,,	green,	,, ,, 1, 3.
12 ,,	rose,	,, ,, 3.
1 ,,	brown,	,, ,, 7, 8, 12.
6 ,,	orange,	,, ,, 22.
10 ,,	blue,	,, ,, 5.
Issue 1875.	On thick wove paper without syll. char.	
1 sen,	brown.	

It will be seen that this list includes an uncatalogued variety, viz. : the 6 sen purple-brown on thin native paper, with syllabic character 16. It has hitherto been thought that the use of the thin native paper for this stamp ceased with syllabic 12, but the two plates of syllabic 16 were largely used for the thick wove paper stamps and in one of the printings of the latter a sheet, or a few sheets, of the discarded thin native paper must have been introduced, perhaps owing to a temporary shortage of the thick wove paper.

With the description of this interesting variety I take my leave of this important collection of Japanese stamps. I am pleased to think, and I am sure M. Mirabaud would be gratified also to know, that the collection has been disposed of to a collector in its entirety, rather than that it should be broken up and dispersed to the four quarters of the globe.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

By BERTRAM T. K. SMITH

Geographically the Virgin Islands group includes St. Thomas and the other islands of the Danish West Indies, but by philatelists the name is restricted to those belonging to Great Britain. Of these the chief are Tortola, Virgin-Gorda, and Anegada. The 1901 census gave the population of the whole group of British islands as 4,908, being approximately the same as in the previous censuses of 1881 and 1891. Of this number some 150 only are whites. The chief town is Road Town, Tortola, with a population of 400.

The Commissioner (formerly styled the President) is also the Treasurer, Registrar of Shipping, Births, Deaths and Deeds, Provost-Marshal, Coroner, Medical Officer, and Postmaster, all *ex officio*. At the time the first stamps were issued, and for some years later, the Postmaster was a separate official, but the Mr. Cameron described as the Postmaster in the Royal Philatelic Society's " West Indies " was Commissioner as well.

There is also a sub-postmaster at Virgin-Gorda, but there are no inter-island postal arrangements. The exterior postal communication is by small sailing-craft to St. Thomas, and mails are dispatched to St. Thomas nearly every day.

When the first stamps of 1 penny and 6 pence appeared, the meaning of their design was a subject of no little speculation on the part of the philatelic writers of the day, but the matter was supposed to be set at rest by a letter, dated June 27th, 1867, from the Postmaster of Tortola, in which he wrote that " the Virgin Isles were discovered by Columbus on the Virgin's day, he accordingly named them after the Virgin ; the twelve lamps represent the twelve primitive Christian charities."

In the following year, however, the late Miss Fenton, of Clifton—a lady who wielded a well-informed, and somewhat caustic pen—demolished the theory of the " worthy postmaster," as she called him, and her article (*Stamp-Collector's Magazine*,

Vol. VI., p. 81) is interesting reading. She observed that there were no less than fifteen days which might possibly be called " the Virgin's day," but that on none of them could the Virgin Islands have been discovered by Columbus, and she asked the pointed question, " Now what are these twelve *primitive charities* ? " Quoting from Washington Irving's " Life of Columbus " she wrote that " Columbus, having sailed from Cadiz on September 25, 1493, on his second voyage of discovery, landed on the 4th of November on an island which he named Guadaloupe, in honour of a convent of that name in Estramadura ; that he again weighed anchor on the 10th, and that . . . . he soon came in sight of a great cluster of islands, to the largest of which he gave the name of St. Ursula, and called the others the Eleven Thousand Virgins ; and that he reached Hispaniola, or Hayti, on the 22nd of the same month." Here we have the true explanation of the name " Virgin Islands," which undoubtedly means, not " Islands of the Virgin," but " Islands of Virgins," or, as the seal of the Islands calls them, " Insulae Virginum." It is from the panel of this colonial seal that the design of the first stamps was taken. The general form is shown on the 1903 stamps of Antigua, the lower inscription reading " Sigillum Insularum Virginum," while the panel shows a sainted Virgin, with a nimbus, turned to the right, holding in the right hand a lily, in the left hand a lamp, with five lamps on the left-hand side and six on the right-hand side, arranged *en cordon*. It will be seen from this description that the disposition of the figure on the stamp differs somewhat from that on the seal, and it may be added that on the seal the saint is finely represented as standing with uplifted countenance and not skipping airily along as the designer of the stamp depicted her.

Though the female figure undoubtedly represents St. Ursula, and the eleven lamps were intended to typify the eleven thousand virgin martyrs of the Cologne legend, the symbolism of the lamps probably originated with the designer of the seal, who may have been the Mr. Colquhoun, to whom the design of the Nevis seal is attributed (*Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXVIII., p. 7).

What the figure on the stamps of 4d. and 1s. of 1867 was meant to represent it is impossible to say. It is more than likely that it stands for the B.V. Mary, owing to a misinterpretation of the name of the Islands on the part of the authorities there, but perhaps we shall be safer in describing it simply as " a sainted Virgin." From contemporary accounts (*Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, Vol. V., p. 121 ; *Philatelist*, Vol. I., pp. 107, 111) it is clear that the engraver was given as his model a large oval adhesive wafer, apparently the seal of some judiciary court, bearing a conventional figure of the goddess of Justice " full-faced, bandaged, crowned with stars, and gracefully draped in flowing robes with hanging sleeves ; holding, as usual, a sword in her right, and scales in her left, hand " ; the figure " stood erect upon an arch intended perhaps to represent the globe," or, as another writer puts it, " part of the circumference of a wheel supports the feet of the Virgin." Some impressions of this seal (which must not be confused with the Colonial seal described above) may still exist in old collections, for Moens included it in his 1868-9 Catalogues as " sceau de la justice " and priced it at 50 centimes. In the Tapling Collection there is a most interesting essay, presented by Mr. Bacon, showing the design in its intermediate state between the " justice " seal and the issued stamp. It discloses the background of the 1s. stamp overprinted with the " Virgin " as adopted, but the figure is standing on the arc of a circle, while at the sides are arranged the lamps and a flowering lily to the right and to the left of the lamps.

The figure on the 1899 series seems also to lack any precise signification ; it certainly cannot be said to represent either the B.V. Mary or St. Ursula in particular.

Consignments of Stamps (1866-1876).

Date of Dispatch.		
1866 (*November 26th*)	20,000 2,000	1 penny, *perf.* 12.
	10,000 1,000	6 pence, *perf.* 12.

1867 (*July 12th*)	10,000 2,000	4 pence, *perf.* 15.
	10,000 1,000	1 shilling { *coloured border* [all ?] *plain border* (double lined) } *perf.* 15.
1868 (*June 6th*)	1,000	1 penny, *perf. uncertain.*
	1,000	4 pence ,, 15.
	1,000	6 pence ,,
	1,000 1,000	1 shilling, *plain border* (single lined) *perf.* 15.
1870 (*October 25th*)	2,000	1 penny, *perf.* 15 (but see remarks below on compound perforation.)
1871 (*January 12th*)	2,000	1 penny ,,
(*March 21st*)	3,500	1 penny ,,
(*September 6th*)	4,000	1 penny ,,
1872 (*February 7th*)	6,300	1 penny ,,
1873 (*March 15th*)	2,000	1 penny ,,
1874 (*January 1st*)	4,000	1 penny ,,
(*October 14th*)	7,000	1 penny ,,
1876 (*September 2nd*)	6,000	1 penny ,,

It will be noticed from the above list (which is taken from the Royal Society's 'West Indies") that in 1870-2 the supplies of 1 penny stamps followed each other in rapid succession. This was probably due, not so much to any increase in correspondence as to the importations of stamp dealers, and, indeed, a reference to the books of Alfred Smith & Co. shows that out of a total of 17,800 that firm alone took 6,240. I cannot help thinking that many present-day collectors will be surprised to learn that while the dealers in question imported from 1867 to 1872 8,520 1d. Virgin Island stamps they took only 162 4d. stamps, and 30 each of the 6d. and 1s., and I can vouch for the fact that other stamps—Nevis, for instance—were imported in similar proportions for the different values. It may, of course, be objected that this is merely an example of one firm's dealings. Nothing, however, is more certain than that the figures I have given are genuinely typical of the stamp-market of that day. I refrain from commenting on them, but they afford some food for reflection to the student of comparative stamp-values.

In the Society's work it is stated that the stamps down to the year 1877 were supplied by Messrs. Nissen & Parker, of London, but though they were supplied by that firm they were actually, according to Mr. Bacon in his arrangement of the Tapling Collection, the work of Waterlow & Sons.

PAPERS FOR PHILATELIC STUDENTS

III.—THE STAMPS OF TURKEY

(*Concluded from page* 29)

The existence of types of surcharge in the 10 paras of 1868 to 1873 would naturally lead one to suspect variations in the overprint of the remaining values, but none have been as yet recorded.

The stamps from 1869 to 1873 were very badly printed and not only are the shades numerous, but varieties printed on both sides, with inverted overprint, etc., are to be found. As regards the first point J. Livada in the *Philatelist* (Vol. VIII., p. 62, 1874) enumerates no less than 14 shades of the 10 paras with normal perforation and seven shades with coarse perforation as actually in circulation at that period, and also many shades of the remaining values. In the current edition of Gibbons Catalogue the list of abnormal varieties has been extended, but is probably not complete, although how many of them are merely printer's waste is a matter for future determination. The perforations of the stamps of this date require some investigation. It seems that the coarse perforation gauging 5 to 11 was occasionally employed with one of the other machines, giving rise to a compound perforation, but the matter is not at all clear. The vagaries of this perforation, which as Westoby remarks, appears to have been done with a contrivance like a sewing machine, may easily allow of a gauge extending from the bottom of the scale to the top. The perforation 12 to 13, as described by early writers, of 1873, is, however, in a different case. There is good reason to believe that this may be sharply defined and split into two varieties, perf. 12 and perf. 12½, neither of which have any tendency to vary. The overprint on some of the 10 paras, *perf.* 12½, is very woolly in appearance, a characteristic which seems to be a concomitant of the later printings of this overprint.

There is a remarkable variety of the stamps with the coarse perforation 5 to 11, which should be mentioned. The whole set exists with a 'grille' impressed on the back. Gibbons Catalogue does not list these, but they are mentioned by good authorities, although the writer must confess he has never seen a copy showing the grille clearly and distinctly. It may be conceded that the grille is an unexpected feature to meet with in Turkish stamps. It was probably of an experimental nature.

Before leaving this issue it is further necessary to call attention to a very curious variety which was exhibited at the Royal Philatelic Society's meeting of 7 January. This was a copy of the 25 piastres, perfs 5-11, with the Turkish numerals in the upper left corner reversed and inverted. It is not easy to realise how such a variety is possible, except as a faulty repairing of a damaged cliché. The stamp requires a careful examination and the discovery of a second copy would greatly strengthen its authenticity.

The stamps of 1874-75 do not call for much comment. A curious feature is that three different settings of the overprint on the 1 piastre should have been found necessary. At least Gibbons Catalogue states that the varieties of type are from different plates and this appears to be correct, inasmuch as the three varieties seem to be equally common.

The remaining issues are tolerably straightforward though the specialist will find difficulties as to the status of many varieties he will meet with and there are some minor features which require investagation. Into these we do not now propose to enter. The most interesting stamp is the 1 piastre of 1880 after the "s" of the error 'PIASTRES' was removed from the plate. As is well known the erasure of this letter gave rise to a large number of well defined flaws in the clichés, and it is probable that the stamp can be plated. There are certainly fifty to sixty, putting it at a low figure, easily recognisable varieties.

L. W. F.

OBITER PHILATELICA

Philately versus Stamp-Collecting.

THE issue of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* following that in which appeared 'Pendragon's' article, contained, as might have been expected, correspondence showing opposite views. PEMBERTON's reply found place with another disputation in which he was engaged, and has not the usual interest, probably because he had so recently written on the matter. He wrote

. . . This writer is so severe that I hardly like to tackle him, but that through it all I think he has rather a leaning towards those "pernicious doctrines," the introduction of which he seeks to prevent (rather late in the day to try it) into England. Pendragon falls into the error of considering that they whom he terms the "French school" collect everything, and draws attention to the variety and senseless combinations of our English envelopes. I am a staunch collector of the French school, yet none can accuse me of indiscriminate collecting. Have I not written against those very English envelopes myself (especially in the August *Philatelist*) and shown the absurdity of them ? . . . I have ever written against indiscriminate collecting, and ever shall ; whilst, at the same time, contending for the acknowledgment of every variety which has official origin, and marks any new phase of a stamp.

Pendragon will make two varieties of a stamp which exists with and without a thread in the substance of the paper, but will not allow a stamp to be in two different forms when it exists with and without a watermark. The utility of a thread is as a protection against forgery; a watermark answers the same purpose only more effectively. He would not take threads into account, however, only that they alter the appearance of a stamp, which rather lowers him in our estimation; for it did seem that there must be some better reason for acknowledging a thread than the mere look of the thing. It is a wonder that he does not collect perforations, for they do truly make a difference in appearance. . . .

A second letter not only treats *seriatim* with what PEMBERTON called the 'philippic' of his opponent, but also gives incidental details of the position of collecting at the time. As to the personality of the writer I have no information, but the style bears such a striking resemblance to that of 'FENTONIA,' that I am inclined to attribute the letter to her, particularly as she is known to have used more than one pseudonym ; and I am furthermore pressed to this view since it would otherwise seem that she took no part in this stage of the controversy, which scarcely appears likely when it is remembered how strong her views were upon the subject. The letter of 'OBSERVANT' appeared in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for April, 1868.

PENDRAGON AND HIS ASSERTIONS.

To the Editor of "THE STAMP-COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,—The majority of your readers must have perused the lucubrations of Pendragon in your last number with mingled surprise and amusement,—surprise that in the present stage of philately such opinions as he enunciates could be held by anyone aspiring to the name of stamp collector ; amusement at the dogmatic and high flown manner in which those opinions are expressed.

"As who should say,
I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my mouth let no dog bark."

There is no mincing of the matter with Pendragon. All who differ from him are given to the practice of absurd and futile extremes, and to the upholding of pernicious doctrines. Their ideas are ridiculous, their ways are foolish, and altogether worthy of nothing more than a compassionate poohpooh from the well-informed Pendragon. Well, at any rate it is something gained to have a plain-spoken opponent, and it may be worth while to examine, as soberly as possible, his objections to the present creed of philately, and determine their extent and value.

To commence then, the first line of Pendragon's article opens with an unfounded assumption, namely, that there is, as opposed to French ideas of collecting, an English school of philately. The phrase has been used by one or two previous objectors, but never without a protest being made against its creation. The mass of English collectors of standing, in default of any better-arranged book, have placed their stamps in Lallier's albums. Have they, in deference to the principles set forth by Pendragon, omitted, when it was in their power, to fill the spaces allotted to perforated varieties of adhesives, to shades, or to envelopes with inscriptions on different sides? Has anything like a definite protest been made within the last two years against the inclusion of perforated and unperforated stamps in albums or catalogues ? Surely had the English school, in whose name Pendragon so loftily declaims, any distinct existence, it would have shown, in some unequivocal manner, its desire to be freed from the sway of French ideas. The truth seems to be, that Pendragon is himself the founder of the school which he has christened "the English," but which, from its relation to the present ideas on stamp-collecting, might well be termed the antediluvian school of philately, or still more appositely,

its followers might bear the proud and distinctive name of Pendragonites.

Only on the understanding that he speaks in the name of his disciples and himself, is his assumption of the term "we" (which you properly condemn) at all justifiable. Accepting then this article as the Pendragonite declaration of faith, let us see what are its principal points. The starting-point of the new school is "the beginning" in Birchin-lane, 1861, when it is assumed certain "standards of collecting" were in vogue. How far this is the fact, those who participated in the mania are in a position to judge. At that time there were no catalogues, no magazines, no dealers, save the street itinerants and exchangers, no communication between philatelists, no method in collecting, and very little knowledge as to what were and what were not stamps. That was the time when barefaced fabrications, such as the Jerusalem, the Tahiti, and fifty other imaginary stamps, were thought worth investing in by even the better-informed collectors; when, moreover, a collection of 200 stamps was considered a respectable one, and one of 500 a prodigy. What standards could possibly have existed at such a period, when there were no means of arriving at any preliminary conclusions, and no general concurrence of opinion on any given point? It is only now that anything like definite principles are capable of being established. By a gradual process the whole tribe of worthless essays has been eliminated from among the proper objects of collection; Hamburg locals are estimated at their true worth, and authentic information has been obtained regarding the local American stamps. Contemporaneously the careful studies of really earnest collectors have made manifest many of the lesser details of stamps which escaped the notice of earlier examiners, but which are none the less the keys to problems as to date of issue, &c., which would have otherwise remained unsolved. Thus the ground has been cleared, and opinions resting upon something like a solid basis may be formed. For those which rest only upon the standard of collecting in 1861 we confess we have not much respect.

Dr. Gray is brought forward most unjustifiably as an adherent to those standards. It is true his first edition hardly noticed differences in colour of paper, and other no less important points. But it is no less true that great modifications have taken place in the plan and arrangement of late editions. In some of his views the learned doctor was always peculiar, and had they governed the preparation of the two later editions, it may be well supposed there would have been but little demand for them. In the current edition the different series are divided off by date, and impressions on different coloured papers are duly catalogued. As for Mount Brown, I do not seek to justify his inclusion of essays, proofs, etc., but it is only fair to say, that at the time his addenda was published he did but go with the stream.

Pendragon, after his condemnation of Mount Brown, goes on to state why stamps should be collected—the reasons in his opinion being, the beauty of their designs, or any singularity or historical or geographical interest which may attach to them. Upon this ground many ugly stamps belonging to great countries, and not possessing any special historical or geographical interest, would have to be excluded, unless indeed the singularity of their ugliness should constitute a reason for their admission. Pendragon is truly a worshipper of pretty stamps, and being so, one would think he would hardly object to the collection of locals, a goodly proportion of which are brilliant and tasteful.

Pendragon would collect everything which "materially affects the impression," "essentially alters" its appearance, or "interferes" with it, so long as such variations are made by government authority. His limitations are so loosely worded, that, to use the old phrase, it would not be difficult to drive a coach-and-six through them, and prove that under them everything collectable is included. Certainly, to take one point, perforation, which is always an addition by government authority, materially alters the look of a stamp.

I will not undertake to say that all *accidental* varieties of watermark should be collected, but beyond a doubt all authorised varieties should be, as in many cases they "interfere" with the impression by showing through. This is an argument for Pendragon's benefit. I will not urge the utility of collecting them as important evidences of genuineness, as he has condemned their collection as "absurd" for this purpose, because if stamps are fixed after some original immutable law which Pendragon has heard of—a law made "in the beginning" in Birchin Lane, I presume—the watermark would not show. If he sticks down all his stamps, "after the manner in which they were first intended to be secured," I wish him joy, should he ever try to take them out to put them in a fresh album.

I venture to urge that the study of paper is useful, notwithstanding Pendragon's veto. By attention to it, reprints may be easily distinguished from originals. Moreover the appearance of a stamp is not unfrequently "materially altered" by the paper on which it appears.

I must not intrude farther at present on your space, on which I have already too much encroached, save to inquire of Pendragon in what catalogue he finds *sixteen thousand* stamps described? I should like to obtain enlightenment on one or two other points, but must defer my inquiries till another time.

Yours faithfully,

Chichester. OBSERVANT.

Φ

THE FORUM

Notes historiques sur quelques timbres Péruviens. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, Nos. 360, 372, 375, 380, etc. 1908. Translated in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. IX., p. 206 *et seq.*

The stamps of Peru seem to have suffered from considerable neglect at the hands of collectors during recent years. At the London International Exhibition of 1906 Peru was one of the very few countries which were not exhibited at all, and it appears doubtful whether more than two or three important collections of this country exist. Nevertheless, except for the flood of provisionals arising in consequence of the Chilian War of 1879 and subsequent years the country is tolerably straightforward and free from speculative issues. It is the war provisionals, including the 'local overprints,' that prevent the country being as popular with collectors as Uruguay or Argentine Republic. At all events as it stands it affords much scope for investigation.

The papers on which we propose to comment deal with the war provisionals and the translation is anotated to call attention to the differences in the lists of the varieties given with those as listed in Gibbons Catalogue, but, on perusal, we cannot believe that either list is the result of any adequate study of the subject, especially as regards the stamps surcharged with the triangles. As long ago as 1901 ten types of these triangles were figured and described in the *Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica de Chili* (Vol. VII), and, in addition, lists were given of the stamps existing with each type of triangle. Our author only makes five types of the triangle and Gibbons Catalogue but four, and we do not believe that in either case would the respective authors have been content to reduce the types to these numbers if they had made any adequate comparison of the surcharges with the elaborate details given in the paper in the *Anales*. The paper in question, by a writer who conceals his identity under the pseudonym 'Dr. Phil A. T. Lista,' is a long and conscientious study of the subject of the Peru triangles. The types of these, as described in the Lima Society's work, in Moens, Collin & Calman's and other catalogues have been carefully compared and collated and due attention has been paid to the forgeries, several types of which are illustrated along with the genuine ones for comparison, with the result that the author finds ten clearly defined types. He describes minutely the details of these types and gives the results in tabular form with measurements of some of the critical features. His conclusions cannot, therefore, be neglected, but deserve the careful attention of all philatelists who are interested in these stamps. We may admit at the same time that it is highly desirable that the ten types should be closely examined and confirmed by competent authorities. There are practical difficulties connected with the study of these surcharged triangles, in the fact that, being handstamps, they are usually smudgy and indistinct. Copies for examination and comparison require careful selection and are few and far between.

When the existence of the ten types, if indeed there be so many, has been ascertained, a more difficult task remains in drawing up lists of stamps with the different types of triangle. It is probable that the lists in the *Anales*, above referred to, may be extended, but the matter is complicated by the existence of a number of bogus varieties produced from the original handstamps. Collectors of Peruvian stamps would owe a debt of gratitude to any one who would provide them with a list of the bogus varieties with the Peru and Lima ovals and other surcharges.

From the above remarks it will appear that we do not think any useful purpose will be served by commenting further on the lists of these war provisionals, as given in the *Echo* articles or in Gibbons Catalogue, and we cannot regard either as a reliable guide. The adequate study of the points to which we have called attention may possibly lead to an augmentation of the lists of Peruvian stamps in the Catalogue, but we venture to think that a compensation may be found by the omission of many varieties which now figure as "Local overprints." Some of these do not appear to be of catalogue rank, or, indeed, to differ in status from that of varieties of postmarks.

NOTES & NEWS

Mr. Ostara has shown us a copy of the 12 c. black and blue, North Borneo, 1894, with double surcharge "POSTAGE DUE." The second surcharge is quite separate from the first and is inclined downwards to the right.

We are informed by the British South Africa Company that all values of its current issue of stamps up to £1 have been provisionally overprinted with the word "RHODESIA" in black. Copies of the lower values are submitted and show the surcharge in fancy black Roman caps. It is also stated that the following values in the form of a surcharge have been added to the issue.

5d. on 6d.	10d. on 3s.
7½d. on 2s. 6d.	2s. on 5s.

We regret to hear that Mr. Wilmot Corfield has retired from the office of Hon. Treasurer and Secretary to the Philatelic Society of India. He has done much valuable work for the Society during the ten or twelve years that he has been in office and he now feels that he deserves a rest. We understand that his retirement is in no way due to any decline of his interest in philately.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News reports the receipt of a letter from the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific stating that the overprinting of Fiji stamps with the words "NEW HEBRIDES—CONDOMINIUM" was done in the Government printing office at Suva. The quantity surcharged was as follows:—

½d. 12,000	5d. 12,000
1d. 30,000	6d. 6,000
2d. 20,136	1s. 2,880
2½d. 30,000	

At the time of sending the above information it was not known whether any further supplies would be similarly overprinted.

In a letter to *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* Dr. Emilio Diena reports the discovery by himself of "secret marks" on the "C.R." stamps of Fiji. He states that on the lower portion of the 1d. and 3d. C.R. stamps of 1871 there are two small coloured letters "W" on each side, in the foliated ornaments. On the 1d. stamps these letters are quite distinct and well defined, but they are not so apparent on the 3d., especially on the right-hand side. There is no trace of these letters on the 6d. It would seem natural that these letters are the initials of the engraver of the die, but it is believed that the dies were engraved by Mr. A. Jackson, "a wood engraver and electrotyper." Can it be that Mr. Jackson only did the electrotyping and that the engraver was someone else, or what is the meaning of the initials ?

As is well-known to collectors there is a prominent retouch on the 25 c., blue of Switzerland, 1882-99 type. This was discovered in 1900. Mr. Wickham-Jones has, however, discovered that the plates of several other values both previous to and after 1900 have been retouched and has described his investigations in the last two numbers of the *London Philatelist*. The retouches are numerous and mainly of a slight nature, but are interesting to the specialist. Mr. Wickham-Jones, in the course of his remarks, gives the following description of the method in which the plates of these stamps were prepared. From the original die in steel matrices were made and from these impressions were taken in soft lead mixed with graphite. The sunk plates thus obtained were covered with copper by a galvanic process and then used for printing. These final plates were occasionally a little faulty and were consequently "re-touched."

We are asked to announce that a series of stamps has been designed by Professor Doepler, under the auspices of a special Italian Committee in Berlin, and that they are being offered for sale to raise money for an international collecting fund to be devoted to the relief of the children bereft of parents by the Sicilian earthquake. The stamps for the United Kingdom will be printed in British currency and will be issued in sets of ten different designs and sold at 1s. 3d. per set. A single stamp bearing the portrait of the King and Queen of Italy will be sold for 2½d. Mr. D. Field, 4-5, The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, has been officially appointed by the Italian Chamber of Commerce in London, sole distributor of these stamps for Great Britain, and to him all communications and applications should be addressed. Collectors will, of course, understand that these stamps are in no sense postal or fiscal.

REVIEWS

THE RECORD OF THE PHILATELIC STUDENTS' FELLOWSHIP. Printed for private circulation. London, 1908. 8vo.

This is a type of philatelic literature which should be heartily welcomed by all philatelists. The Philatelic Students' Fellowship is a little band of philatelists who venture to treat philately as a subject worthy of serious study. The members thereof evidently take interest in each other's special line of study, being broad-minded enough to allow that there may be much that is interesting in the stamps of countries which they do not personally collect, an attitude which, we feel, is somewhat rarer to-day than in the early days of collecting. The present publication contains some interesting observations on certain matters connected with the countries in which five of the members specialize, and is a material contribution to philatelic literature. The subjects are (1) Postmarks of British New Guinea and Papua, by A. Ashby; (2) The Postage Stamps of St. Helena, by H. H. Harland; (3) The temporary initial issues of Hankow, Chinkiang and Amoy, by C. L. Harte-Lovelace; (4) Line-engraved Great Britain, some errors of perforation, by S. R. Turner; and (5) The Locals of St. Thomas, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello and Curacao, by H. Lee. Mr. Harland's article on the stamps of St. Helena deals only with the first three issues and is accompanied by an interesting illustration of the 1d. imperf. showing the two types of surcharge with long and short bars *se-tenant* from Lord Crawford's collection. We believe that there is much work yet to be done on the stamps of this colony in the direction of plating the surcharges. The "bars" on the stamps vary a great deal, but only by minute differences in length, and possibly use might be made of this fact for the purpose. There will probably be diffIculties in finding large blocks to establish the order on the plate. Each article is illustrated by one or more plates and the whole production is artistic and does credit to the literary tastes of the Fellowship.

We are entirely in agreement with Mr. Hart Lovelace that Chinese locals are well worthy of study and that they afford much interesting occupation for the careful philatelist.

The locals of St. Thomas, La Guaira, &c. are old established friends and stand in no need of an apology for their existence.

WARHURST (B. W.) A Colour Dictionary. Specially prepared for Stamp Collectors. 2nd edition. London: *Stanley Gibbons & Co.* 8vo. 2s. 6d.

We are glad to see that this little book has been successful enough to warrant a second edition. The question of securing some unanimity in colour names has often been agitated in the philatelic press, but efforts in this direction do not as yet have appeared to have met with any degree of success. If compilers of new issue lists would work with this dictionary for reference we believe that matters would be improved, but a great advance would be achieved if the publishers of this book would revise the colour names in their Catalogue on this basis. As the majority of collectors in this country use the Catalogue this process would naturally lead automatically to the required degree of uniformity.

POOLE (B. W. H.) The Postage Stamps of the Falkland Islands. (Reprinted from the *West End Philatelist*). London: *D. Field*, 1909. 8vo. 6d.

We have recently, in the February number, commented at some length on Mr. Poole's interesting discoveries of guide dots and other marks on the stamps of the Falkland Islands. It only remains to add that most philatelists will be glad to add this little book, which consists of the articles reprinted from the *West End Philatelist*, with important revisions, to their libraries, the more so as such a modest price is asked for a piece of work involving a considerable amount of skill and labour on the part of Mr. Poole.

LES TIMBRES CANTONAUX DE LA SUISSE D'APRES A. DE. REUTERSKIÖLD, Paris: *Charles Mendel*, 1909.

Most of the matter contained in this little book, dealing as it does chiefly with forgeries of these stamps, is already available to English readers in their own language as No. 5 of the *Philatelic Record Handbooks*. The Baron de Reuterskiöld is, of course, the recognised authority on all matters appertaining to Swiss Cantonal stamps and his writings thereon, necessarily indispensable to all collectors of Swiss stamps.

OBITUARY

EDWARD JAMES NANKIVELL.

It was our painful duty last month to announce the death of Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, which took place at his residence, Carnanton, Tunbridge Wells, on March 18th. He was very widely known as a journalist and philatelic writer.

Born in Cornwall in 1848 he came to London as a young man and was engaged in newspaper work nearly the whole of his working career. At first for several years on the editorial staff of the Central News Telegraphic Agency, he eventually became City Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He was an enthusiastic advocate of Pitman's system of shorthand, and at various times edited several monthly magazines devoted to shorthand and the interests of reporters. He was proprietor and editor of the *Reporter's Magazine*.

Like many well-known philatelists he began collecting as a boy, but his philatelic activity may be regarded as dating from his joining the Philatelic Society, London, in 1889. He served for some years on the Council of the Society. Through the influence of Tapling he was induced to specialize in Transvaals, and formed a very fine collection which was eventually sold to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. for a large sum. He kept a general collection for purposes of reference and also specialized in Egypt, China, Gambia, and some other countries. His chief philatelic work, however, remains in his extraordinary activity in the philatelic press. It was mainly due to his representations that the *London Philatelist* was started and he acted as Assistant-Editor for the paper during a brief period. He was also editor of *The Philatelic Record* from 1896 to 1901. He was the first editor of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* which he left to found the *Postage Stamp* and was also a regular contributor of philatelic notes and articles to a number of papers not exclusively devoted to philately, such as the *Captain*, the *Connoisseur* and *Hobbies*. His London letters to the *American Journal of Philately* and the *Philatelic Journal of India* must also not be forgotten. As a writer of bright and readable paragraphs he was unequalled in the philatelic press and always had the interests of philately at heart. He will be very greatly missed by all the English speaking philatelic fraternity.

WILLIAM MOSER.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of Mr. W. Moser, in Dresden, on the 29th March. During a visit to Japan rather more than a year ago he contracted serious lung trouble, from which he appears never to have completely recovered. Nevertheless, as in recent letters to his numerous correspondents he had expressed himself as feeling much better of late, his sudden death came as a severe shock to his friends.

A notice of him appeared in the gallery of notable philatelists in *The Philatelic Record* for 1902 (Vol. xxiv., p. 6) and to that notice we can add but little. Besides his collections of the stamps of the United States and Buenos Ayres he possessed highly specialised collections of Bolivia and Japan. In both of these latter countries he did philatelic research of the highest order. His collection of the latter country, as most of our readers will doubtless remember, deservedly won the Gold Medal in its class at the London International Exhibition of 1906. The minute research, the rarity of many of the 'pieces,' and the beautiful mounting of the collection, adorned with descriptive sketches of the details of many varieties discovered by the owner, combined to make his collection of the stamps of Japan a model of philatelic research which has rarely, if ever, been surpassed. It is to be hoped that this collection will not be broken up, but it would be a more serious loss to philately if his discoveries with regard to these stamps, many of which, being unpublished, must be unknown to collectors, should be lost. In fact, though capable of the most painstaking research and successful in the discovery of much valuable knowledge, Mr. Moser had committed but little of it to print, and it is to be feared that some may pass unrecorded. As regards the man himself he was endeared to all who were privileged to make his acquaintance, He had determined to settle near Dresden, where he had lived for some time, and he was well-known to most continental philatelists, while his services as judge at several philatelic exhibitions made his name generally familiar. The philatelic world is the poorer for the loss of a charming personality.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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SOME NOTES ON PHILATELIC HERALDRY

Few things to do with the postage stamp appear to obtain so little consideration from the philatelist as the coats-of-arms upon the objects of his study and research. The writer had well-nigh written *average* philatelist, had he not met with at least one mighty specialist, whose learned and minute monograph contained everything, down to the last variety of perforation of a last issue, but failed to include a correct description of the principal *motif* upon the stamps of what might be termed, from a philatelic standpoint, an " armorial country."

The reason is, of course, that heraldry is a thing apart. Stamps are not the invention of an armorial age, but of one in which armory is a mere survival. An understanding of arms is not indispensable to the philatelist, and though it would be rather a waste of time for him, without ulterior interest in the subject, to set about acquiring the knowledge at first hand, it can hardly be denied that the collector with a detailed and accurate acquaintance with the things which differentiate stamps, heraldic insignia included, is a completer man, in the Baconian sense, than his brother who has always taken these matters for granted. In the science of numismatics which offers the nearest parallel to philately, but has chronologically a far more extensive range, the collector finds a knowledge of arms necessary, as they or kindred emblems are often the only clues to the nationality of money. The study of seals, or sigillography, is likewise essentially armorial in the majority of its departments.(1)

Stamps, on the other hand, are ultimately recognised not by this or that detail of their design, but by their general appearance ; and the arms are taken with the rest, as a whole, like the inimitable heads of Rivadavia, of Bolivar, or Hidalgo, whose well-known, if conventionalised, features, even a philatelist might fail to recognise in full-length portraits of these personages. And this is probably true of the visual appeal which most philatelic insignia, portraits or inscriptions, have made to the public contemporary to their issue, or to the collector in after years.

It is nevertheless apparent to one who turns over the pages of a stamp-album that in certain issues a coat of arms was intended to discharge its proper office. People

(1) In the sense of its use as a sign or guarantee (of the frank through prepayment), the postage stamp is undoubtedly a descendant of the seal, which was the essential and binding guarantee of all deeds and of much correspondence in the Middle Ages. It is of interest to note that the word *bollo*, which had the original and exclusive signification *seal*, was used to describe the first Italian adhesives.

read the nationalities of the Papal States (1852), Spain (1854), Norway (1855), Finland (1856), Wurtemberg (1856), Peru (1858), Moldavia (? 1858), Modena (1859), Belgium (1856), Persia (1870), Hungary (1871), Bosnia-Herzegovina (1879)—to name only the earliest armorial issue of those countries—by means of the arms upon them, arms which in the absence of any other statement, told the story, as in the good old days when heraldry was " a language, not a pomp."

But these are exceptional cases in the employment of armorial devices philatelically; and, of the countries mentioned, the stamps of Bosnia alone, under the Austrian ægis, continue to pursue the heraldic function free from irrelevant explanations. Philatelic heraldry being what it is, its value will always be historical rather than scientific or technical; on the former lines, as being also most likely to yield interest to the collector, it will be dealt with here, all unnecessary technicalities being avoided.(1)

The class of arms to which philatelic heraldry belongs is that of the so-called " public " arms. These insignia which were originally, in most cases, personal in character, became emblematic of states or other territorial sub-divisions through the latter's association with the ruler and his successors. In most cases such identification has long survived the reigning houses that first " bore " the devices upon their shields, surcoats, etc. A well known example of this is furnished by the national arms: three gold lions upon a red field, which were first borne, so far as is known, by Richard I (1189-99), then by his successors of the countly house of Anjou, the Plantagenets so-called. As the arms of England, they have outlived the last of Richard's line to wear the crown, Richard Crookback (1483-85), some four hundred years. A chapter upon armorial British Government stamps, to enter at once *in medias res*, would have to be modelled, so far as the writer can discover, upon that more famous one that dealt with snakes in Iceland. It can, in fact, be summed up by the consideration that due allowance being made for our natural preference in favour of the portrait type of stamp, the consistent avoidance of armory that has been the rule in the postal designs of the United Kingdom, is remarkable, if not altogether unique.

Our nearest neighbour, FRANCE, has likewise played a very meagre rôle in the annals of heraldic philately, if more appropriately, for the post has seen no king in France; and, of the various imperial issues between 1853-71, a newspaper-stamp alone bears the arms of the Empire: An eagle rising, grasping a thunderbolt in both claws. During the same period, however, the stamps of the FRENCH COLONIES bear the same device, but the eagle is ensigned by an imperial crown. Having accounted for the two great European powers that are defaulters from our standpoint, it will be found most convenient to consider the remaining countries in their alphabetical order.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY has affected armorial designs at various dates. In the first, or 1850, issues for the combined monarchies and for Austrian Italy, the imperial arms and their supporter, the double-headed, crowned eagle, are charged upon a second shield surmounted by the imperial crown. The arms proper, which form what is known as the ' small ' Austrian imperial arms, are Tierced in pale (*i.e.*, divided perpendicularly into three): 1, a lion rampant crowned, for Hapsburg; 2, a fesse (*i.e.*, a horizontal bar), for Austria; 3, a bend charged with three alerions or eagles, for Lorraine. The significance of these quarterings is as follows: 1, represents the old territorial arms of the Counts of Hapsburg (canton Aargau), afterwards (2) Dukes of Austria, and Emperors of Germany, or of the Holy Roman Empire, 1438-1806; 3, exemplifies the paternal line of the present imperial house, issue of the Empress

(1) The principles of blazon can be gleaned in a few minutes from any heraldic handbook and it will therefore be unnecessary to expatiate upon terms employed, except as they occur. Moreover, philatelic heraldry being, the writer believes, unexceptionally monochromatic—except in the case of Heligoland—the minutiæ of what are called *tinctures* and *metals*, will not be unduly insisted upon.

Maria Theresa's marriage with Francis, Duke of Lorraine, in 1736. The Emperors of Austria as representatives by descent of the Hapsburg Emperors of Germany, place their arms upon the imperial or double-headed eagle, which grasps, in its right claw, the sword of justice and the sceptre, in its left the orb, and they use the imperial crown of the Holy Roman Empire. The eagle became definitely bicephalous under the Emperor Sigismund (1410-37) ; the earlier or single-headed eagle has been revived, as a supporter, by the modern German Emperors of the house of Prussia. The Austrian shield is best seen upon the stamps of its dependencies, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, whose own arms have been ignored for postal purposes.

Just as HUNGARY itself is not entirely Magyar, so the modern Hungarian state arms exemplifies a congeries of nationalities dependent upon the Hungarian crown, that have obtained inclusion in its shield, unlike Bohemia and other annexes of Austria. But the shield upon the Hungarian issue of 1871 being relatively small the various quarterings are so minute that a lengthy description of them would serve no useful purpose and we will content ourselves with observing that the shield is quarterly : 1, Dalmatia ; 2, Croatia ; 3, Sclavonia ; 4, Transylvania.(1) 'In pretence,' or placed in the centre of these arms is a smaller shield bearing the ancient and modern arms of Hungary itself. Above the whole is the crown of St. Stephen, which is also used by Hungary as a watermark, and upon later issues. The declension from the perpendicular of the cross surmounting the crown, is, it may be observed, the result of an accident, which, as it has not been corrected, has become a permanent feature in the original, and consequently in all representations of St. Stephen's crown.

BADEN'S is one of the finest armorial designs. The shield of the margraves, afterwards grand-dukes, Or a bend gules (*i.e.*, a diagonal red bar upon a golden field) is supported by two crowned griffins and surmounted by the grand-ducal crown. The arms on this stamp are a good example of the engraver's system of indicating armorial colour by different varieties of shading or hatching—in this instance we have a dotted field (gold) and the bend shaded with perpendicular lines (for red).

BAVARIA'S would be an interesting shield, could it be seen at all easily. Being merely embossed, it will be sufficient to note that the four quarterings exemplify : 1, the Palatinate ; 2, Franconia ; 3, Burgau ; 4, Veldentz ; with the shield of Bavaria (fusilly in bend) in pretence. It has rampant lions as supporters, and a royal crown.

BELGIUM. The 1866 emission has the national arms, a gold lion upon a sable (black) field, in an oval, with the royal crown. The same occur within a circle in 1869. In 1893 appear the complete armorial paraphernalia of the kingdom : the shield is supported by two lions bearing banners of the national colours, sable, or and gules, and is surrounded by the collar of the Order of Leopold, with a royal crown. The whole is placed upon a royal mantle and beneath a second crown.

BERGEDORF. As befits a town then situated in the territory of Hamburg and Lubeck, its stamps bear the insignia of both those cities, combined by dimidiation or halving. For Lubeck, a double-headed eagle bearing an escutcheon per fesse argent and gules, dimidiating a triple-towered castle, for Hamburg.

BREMEN'S stamps bear the city's arms : Gules an ancient silver key in bend, the handle in base.

A. V. DE P.

(1) A newspaper stamp issued in 1900 adds to these quarterings a pointed compartment in base ('tierced in mantle') with the arms of Fiume.

(*To be continued*)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN.

(*Continued from page 70*)

Stamps of the Transition Period Issued by the Separate Cantons after the Confederation had taken over the Postal Service.

The sole rights of the carriage of letters and small sealed objects, as well as the conveying of passengers by regular means of transport service of the Confederation were reserved by the Swiss Federal Constitution of 12 September 1848. The Confederation was therefore authorized to buy up on payment of a corresponding indemnity from the cantons and from existing private undertakings material belonging to the postal services. By this means the whole postal service was in principle raised to a department of the Confederate rule. There was, however, considerable difference between the theoretical establishment of this principle and the complete practical realisation of it. A decree of the Federal Assembly of 28 November 1848 determined the date for taking over the whole postal service by the Federation as from 1 January 1849, while simultaneously the necessary period was allowed to the cantons for the transformation of their postal services. During the transition period the cantonal stamps which had already appeared were still available for use.

It was not until June 1849 that the decree of the Provisional Committee came into force by which Switzerland was divided into eleven postal districts, still existing at the present day, and the rates as to weight and the routes to be followed were fixed. A "lot" or half an ounce (about $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes) was taken as the unit of weight. The distances were divided into four zones or radii, from 0 to 10, 10 to 25, 25 to 40, and over 40 leagues. The taxes imposed were in accordance with the following table :—

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV
	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp
Up to $\frac{1}{2}$ lot ..	5	10	15	20
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ,, ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	15	$22\frac{1}{2}$	30
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$,, ..	10	20	30	40
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ,, ..	$12\frac{1}{2}$	25	$37\frac{1}{2}$	50
2 to 4 ,, ..	15	30	45	60
4 to 8 ,, ..	20	40	60	80
8 to 16 ,, ..	25	50	75	100
16 to 1 pound ..	30	60	90	120

The interval of time from the taking over of the postal service by the Confederation to the issue of the Federal stamps was a definite transtition period. In it the Cantons of Geneva and Zurich, which already had their own systems of prepayment, issued new stamps. To indicate the approaching centralisation of the postal service the device on the stamp of the Confederate arms, a white cross on a red field, was chosen. These stamps are generally known under the incorrect names of "Vaud," "Neuchatel" or "Winterthur." These designations were used in the first catalogues of Moens and others, and in spite of their incorrectness have remained up to the present day. The "Vaud" was at one time employed in the district of Nyon in the place of a Federal stamp of $2\frac{1}{2}$ rp. "Poste locale," and the "Winterthur" was similarly employed in the district it served. The origin of the name "Neuchatel" has not been discovered.

GENEVA.

1st Postal District (With the Vaudois District of Nyon).

The Federal Council was empowered by Article 4 of the law of June 1849 to establish a local post in populous centres with an important volume of correspondence with the undermentioned reduced rates instead of the tariffs given on the previous page.

Up to 2 lot	2½ rappen.
2 to 4 ,,	5 ,,
4 to 8 ,,	10 ,,

This reduction was already in force in the Canton of Geneva before the promulgation of this Article, as the existence of the 4 c. stamp, the true date of the issue of which is unknown, proves.

The 4 c. and 5 c. Geneva stamp, known as the "Vaud," contain in an oblong rectangle in black on white paper, a posthorn, the circle of which is filled by a white cross on a red field, surrounded by arabesques. Above the horn are the words Post Locale on a white band and below in a small white shield the value 4 c. or 5 c. The colour of the red field shades off from dull red to vermilion or carmine. They were produced by lithography by Schmid, of Geneva, in sheets of 100. The number issued is unknown.

As the archives of the Canton of Geneva of this date were destroyed by fire, it is not likely that the exact number issued and the true date of issue will be definitely ascertained. The original drawing was transferred 100 times on the stone, whereby the following more important varieties can be distinguished. Type 26 of the sheet has on the right, a small white flaw and the "A" in "Locale" is almost invisible. In type 16 there is a similar flaw on the left side. Type 81 shows a large black spot on the mouthpiece of the posthorn.



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

October 1848. Imperf.

4 c. black and red

By a decree of 22 January 1850 a new value 5 centimes was issued in place of the 4 c. stamp, available for both the town and Canton of Geneva. The stock of 4 c. stamps still remaining had from the date of the new issue an equivalent franking value to that of the 5 c. stamp.

The original stone of the 4 c. stamp was used for the preparation of the new value, so that both stamps are the same with the exception of the figure of value. The figure was erased and replaced by "5" drawn by hand. The drawing of the figure is naturally not exactly the same on each stamp, so that 100 types exist.

22 *January* 1850. Imperf.

5 c. black and red

The last stamp issued for the postal district of Geneva, of the value of 5 c., was that incorrectly known as the "Neuchatel," which appeared probably in August, 1850.

It is probable, from the postmarks on entire letters, that the Canton of Geneva, after the employment of the 5 c. "Vaud," did not use for local correspondence the new Federal stamp "Post Locale," but issued for its own particular use the so-called "Neuchatel."

In the centre of the stamp in an upright rectangle are the Swiss arms, surrounded with arabesque ornaments. The cross is unframed. Inscription above the arms in an arched band " POST LOCALE " ; under the arms the value " 5 centimes " ; black impression on white paper, the shield in red. Lithographed by Schmid of Geneva, and from essays which have been seen it is to be gathered that they were printed in sheets of 100. The number issued is unknown.



FIG. 10
August 1850. Imperf.
5 c. black and red

ZURICH.

8th POSTAL DISTRICT.

A decree of 18 January 1850, issued by reason of the law of June 1849, authorized the district postal authorities to introduce, in places with active correspondence, so-called " prepayment cards " at a reduced rate. The 2½ rappen stamp of Zurich, which is generally known under the incorrect designation of " Winterthur," owes its origin to this permission. From postmarks it is concluded that the stamp was issued in March 1850, and it appears to have been used in the larger towns of the Cantons—Zurich, Zug, Schaffhausen and Thurgau. In an oblong rectangle the stamp shows a shield in brownish red, crossed with horizontal lines. In the centre is a black post-horn, the circle of which is filled by a white framed cross, fastened above by a string. Below the posthorn in a semicircle stands the inscription " ORTSPOST POSTE LOCALE." The white corner labels bear in black the designation of the value, above " R " on the left and " 2½ " on the right, and below *vice versa*. The stamp was printed by lithography on white paper. The single stamps are on all sides separated from one another by a red arrow wound round by serpentine lines.

Since no documents relating to these stamps exist either in the Federal archives or elsewhere, no information is available as to the number of stamps on the sheet or their arrangement. Herr Fierz, of Zurich, has in his collection a block of 33, the arrangement of which points to a sheet of 50 stamps.

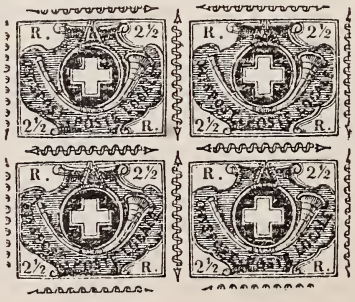

FIG. 11
March, 1850. Imperf.
2½ rappen, black and brownish-red

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

By BERTRAM T. K. SMITH.

(*Continued from page 75*)

With regard to the method by which the earlier issues were produced there is nothing to add to the statement in " West Indies " that a single die of each of the four values was engraved on steel, from which lithographic transfers were made in sheet form, the figure of theVirgin on the 1 shilling stamp being printed in from a typographic plate.

Dr. Viner in his contemporary record (*Philatelist*, Vol. I., p. 89) says that the 1d. and 6d. of 1866 were in sheets of 5 × 5 stamps, and I have seen no confirmation of Mr. R. R. Thiele's statement (*Adhesive*, Vol. II., p. 100) that the earliest 1d. stamps were in sheets of " 24 (4 × 6)." Mr. Bacon, in " West Indies," endorses the *Philatelist's* chronicle, and mentions the " coloured margin " 1s. as having been seen by him in sheets of 5 × 4 stamps, the date of printing being unknown, and also a sheet of 3 × 4 1d. stamps, which is known to belong to the 1870 consignment.

Whether the assertion that the stones were cleaned when the number of stamps required had been printed, and that a fresh transfer was taken for each supply ordered, is literally correct, I do not know. It is evident that, for instance, the 1d. stamps of 1870 were printed from a different stone from those of 1866, but when the consignments of 1d. stamps followed each other in rapid succession, as they did in 1870-2, I think it is somewhat doubtful whether the makers would have gone to the trouble of making up the sheets afresh. Probably, however, the question must remain unsolved.

It will be observed that the first two consignments were split up, a small parcel consisting of 2,000 each of the 1d. and 4d., and 1,000 each of the 6d. and 1s. being sent direct to Sir Arthur Rumbold, Bart., the President of the Virgin Islands, who, by the way, was a brother of the well-known diplomatist, Sir Horace Rumbold, who succeeded him in the baronetcy. The remainder of the stamps was dispatched in bulk to St. Thomas. There is little doubt that the 1,000 1s. stamps of 1866 must have been all of the " plain border " type, and Messrs. Bacon and Maycock suggest that the remaining 10,000 of that date were exclusively of the " coloured margins " type. It is their belief that the two entries each of 1,000 1s. stamps of 1867 indicate that 1,000 of each variety were printed " in the uncertainty as to which variety of the 1s. was preferred." We therefore have, according to them, a total of 2,000 " plain border " against 11,000 " coloured margin " 1s. stamps ; this leaves, after deducting the 2,500 " coloured margin " stamps surcharged " 4 D " in 1888, a nett total of 2,000 " plain border " against 8,500 " coloured margin " 1s. stamps.

Before I venture to express some dissent from this theory, it will be necessary to refer to the sub-varieties of the " plain border " 1s., that is to say the " single-lined " and " double-lined " types. The writers of " West Indies " attribute the " single-lined " type to " a defective transfer or to wearing of the die, the colour thus running and joining the two lines into one," and they add that the " double-lined " variety " is difficult to find showing the two lines distinctly apart at all four sides of the stamp, as the lines frequently run into each other, and form only one, at some portion of the frame." This latter remark, though literally true, is perhaps misleading, as it might be thought to imply that the varieties are sometimes difficult to separate : the " single-lined " frame never shows any trace of double lines, and the " double-lined " stamps is always obviously double-lined. We may at once dismiss the idea of the " wearing of the die," for there was nothing to wear it in the slightest degree ; a few proofs would be pulled from it and two or three impressions for transfers,

but otherwise it would never be used. The second suggestion—that of a "defective transfer" resulting in the joining of the two lines is negatived by the evidence of careful lithographed proofs of the "single-lined" stamps which, like the stamps themselves, show no sign of double lines, and also by the equally carefully produced 1s. brown stamps made by De La Rue from Nissen & Parker's original die.

But even when the "worn die" and the "defective transfer" hypotheses are alike rejected, it may still be urged that the "double-lined" die remained unaltered, and that Nissen & Parker, dissatisfied with the "double-lines" and De La Rue, to conform to Nissen & Parker's stamps, alike made the correction in the process of transferring. There is nothing absolutely to disprove this, it is true, but there is equally nothing to prove it, and seeing, moreover, that not the slightest difference is to be traced between the "single-lined" frames of the two firms' impressions, I think we are fairly entitled to assume that the simple and obvious course of retouching the die itself was adopted.

This being granted, it follows that the 11,000 1s. stamps of 1866 were all of the "double-lined" type; 1,000 of these, as has been said, were no doubt with "plain border"; the remaining 10,000 were in great part (probably wholly, as Messrs. Bacon and Maycock believe) with coloured margins in addition.

But, since the "coloured margin" stamps are all with "double-lines," we should have to suppose (if we accept the theory that the consignment of 1868 was divided into "plain border" and "coloured margins"—1,000 of each) that 50 sheets were printed off and that the die was then retouched and a fresh transfer made to print off the other 50 sheets. Is it not more reasonable to suppose that the whole 100 sheets were of the "single-line" type, and that the division of them was due simply to an invoicing-clerk's copy of the symmetrical arrangement of the consignment into packets of 1,000? If the catalogue value is any guide (though I do not wish to attach undue importance to it) the "double-lined" variety is twice as rare as the "single-lined" stamp, and this would agree with my estimate of the respective quantities.

I think there can be little doubt that when, owing to a want of 1d. stamps, it was necessary to break into the 1868 consignment, all the values in it were put on sale, leaving the remainders in stock of the old 6d. and 1s. (and perhaps the 4d.) to be sold later.

With regard to the paper on which Nissen & Parker's stamps were printed, it appears that the first consignment of 6d. stamps was printed on paper with a maker's watermark in the sheet, consisting of "the letters A C or N S in double-lined Egyptian characters," the "S" being smaller than the other letters; another writer described it as "A. CO., watermarked in letters about ¾in. high."

Die-proofs of the 1d. in black and in green, and of the 6d. in black and in pale blue are in the Tapling Collection. Of the "single-lined" 1s. stamp I have a lithographed proof in black from the stone; it is without the Virgin, which, as stated above, was typographically impressed at a second printing. Of the same stamp with "coloured margins" and with the Virgin complete, there is a lithographed proof in the Tapling Collection, which also contains lithographed proofs of the 4d. in red and in emerald-green. Other proofs as follows are recorded, but their nature is not stated:—

4 pence	according to contemporary chronicles the proofs were in the issued colour (red-brown) on pinkish and on pink paper.
6 pence	rose, on thin white card ("West Indies").
1 shilling	(plain border, single-lined—including the Virgin—) carmine, deep vermilion ("West Indies").

(To be continued)

IN THE FAR EAST

By Fleet-Surgeon G. T. BISHOP, R.N.

I suppose the Far East can be said to have been entered when one reaches the Malay Peninsula, so with Singapore I will commence a few impressions as a stamp collector of this part of the globe, which is so far removed from our own country. After much travelling one cannot help noticing what a hold stamp collecting has upon the European, especially the Britisher, the German, and the Frenchman. You have only to hang round the post office of any town on the beat of the globe-trotter and you will see. With the arrival of every liner from afar, some of the passengers presently appear at the post office, either to buy sets, or panes, or even sheets of stamps for themselves or for some philatelic friend or relation. At the large hotels, too, stamps of the locality can usually be bought, and at a higher price than they could be purchased in the Strand. Singapore is no exception, and I have often seen the postal clerks busy making up sets for visitors passing through on their way to China and beyond. Some people take advantage of the proximity of Johore, to visit this native state, and in the G.P.O. there the collector will meet with every attention. He can buy his picture postcards, stamp them, and then deface them by whichever postmark he fancies from among those in stock. If any of my readers are travelling to the Far East let them be sure and visit the territory of H.H. of Johore. A return journey can be made in a few hours from Singapore, and besides the post office there are other sights to be visited. The excellent Malay curry to be had at the local hotel is not to be despised.

From Singapore passengers are conveyed in many directions—to Batavia (Java), to Borneo, to Siam, and many to Hong Kong, perhaps calling at Saigon *en route*. I can tell a little of Labuan as I once spent about a week there. With vivid recollections of the highly picturesque stamps in various and profuse issues that have emanated from that island, it was a disappointment, not to say a shock, to find only what our American friends would call a one-horse town. Not many collectors find their way here, yet few difficulties are encountered in getting stamps of this country in any other part of the world. The G.P.O. is a primitive wooden building, but one which appears to be large enough for all requirements. There was only one bare main street, and a population, including Chinese and natives, of perhaps a couple of thousand. As for buildings, I remember nothing larger than a barn nor more imposing than a stack. The stamp collector must provide enough to supply old age pensions to any who have claims to the necessary longevity. The importance of a country is not directly proportional to its philatelic issues, and Labuan is no exception.

At Hong Kong we are again on the beaten track of the globe-trotter. The many shops of Victoria (the populous city of the island) cater for him, and unless you proclaim yourself not to be a " silly fool passenger " (" silly " is not the usual word) on going into a shop, it will be scarcely worth your while to try and transact any business, except you wish to do so at famine rates. Shops seem to be kept by representatives of every nation on earth, except the Esquimaux, and they all seem to sell stamps in addition to their regular trade. You are in the Far East, so the stamps usually found displayed are Chinese and Japanese, and also, as I found later, facsimiles, not to give them too harsh a name.

After Hong Kong, Shanghai would probably be the next port of call. If ever there was a stamp collector's paradise, Shanghai should claim the title. The number of different posts and post offices ! By simply buying at the postal establishments themselves one could make in a few hours quite a respectable collection. There were in 1905 : The English P.O., where all the varieties of current Hong Kong stamps could be bought ; the French P.O., here the ' Chine ' issues are sold ; the German P.O. ; the Japanese P.O. ; the Russian P.O. ; each with its own issue of stamps. Probably there are more by this time, for the sale of stamps, not intended to frank letters but for philatelic purposes must be very remunerative.

I am forgetting the extinct Local Post Office and the Imperial Chinese P.O. The

history of these two postal services are inseparable. When I first knew Shanghai the L.P.O. had passed the brightest of its days. It had been a very valuable institution in its time, undertaking the collection and delivery of local letters in Shanghai and in all the Chinese ports where there were territorial concessions to Europeans. About 1894, it dawned upon the foreign (*i.e.*, non-Chinese) communities of these other ports that the latter city was making a good thing out of its post office. Thereupon most of these communities decided to have postal services and postal issues for themselves. Speaking from memory, I fancy that the only port that did not issue stamps of its own was Tientsin. That town, however, had stamps issued for it by a kindly firm in another part of the world! This bogus issue was to be found catalogued for years afterwards.

Well, these smaller ports did great business with their postal systems, most of it being that of selling stamps and not that of carrying mails. At the same time it does not do to run away with the idea that the stamps were bogus. On the contrary, letters posted, say in Chefoo, at the Local Post Office, addressed to Amoy, were delivered at the latter port in good order. In fact, the various Chinese ports open to Europeans formed themselves into a small Postal Union. The letters were conveyed, probably for nothing, by coasting steamers, and so expenses were few and receipts were comparatively large. However, the Imperial Chinese Post Office, which had been in a semi-dormant condition since its start, awoke to the fact that these local post offices were poaching most successfully on its preserves. I need say no more as to what happened, but for some years in Shanghai there has been no Local Post Office, while the Imperial Postal Service of the country is increasing rapidly.

You ask me, why then are there still so many other postal establishments in Shanghai? The answer is that though the actual land is Chinese territory, still it is under foreign Consular jurisdiction, and these other post offices are managed by Consular officials of the country concerned. It is a somewhat similar condition to that which is found in some Turkish towns where various nationalities have their own particular post offices. Of course, Shanghai is enormously larger than all the other free ports (the open doors of the polititian) put together, but Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy and Chefoo are of fair size. Some of the settlements (I cannot call them towns), however, with a local stamp issue, had an extremely small foreign population, but I must not tell tales out of school. In speaking of these coast and river ports open to trade in China, it must be understood that I speak of the "foreign" settlements only, and do not include the populous Chinese cities of the same name in the vicinity. It is only of late years that the Chinese themselves have made any use of the various postal systems working within its territories, and such patronage is still, comparatively speaking, insignificant.

But to return to Shanghai. I suppose it must be over 20 years ago that I attended what was probably the first stamp auction ever held. As it was curiosity that took me I did not go to Tokenhouse Yard more than two or three times. Judge of my surprise when, about six or seven years later, on my first day in Shanghai, I happened upon a stamp auction in full swing. I soon gathered from the spirited bidding that philatelists abounded, and subsequently found my surmise to be correct, some being collectors, some accumulators, and some amateur dealers. Many fine collections had a home in this great city. Some were of Shanghai stamps only. Others were "celestial," while this collector specialised Japanese, and that collected all stamps issued in the Far East. At one bookseller's I saw displayed in the window, "The Celestial Stamp Album." This publication, which was printed locally, had pages for all stamps issued in China or in territory that had been Chinese, *i.e.*, Hong Kong, Macau, Saigon, etc.

One gentleman showed me his collection of Shanghai. Besides being an old collector, he was an old resident in the Far East. Complete sheets of most issues were to be seen, so that if you, Mr. Reader, know anything about Shanghai stamps, you could well comprehend the value of this fine lot. I believe the collection is still intact. It certainly was when I heard not long since from the owner.

Of the other homes of the Chinese locals there is nothing very interesting about

stamps to tell, although I visited many of them during their philatelic outbursts. Generally speaking, the smaller the concession, the more exalted was the opinion of the residents about their postal system and issues.

Foochow, famous for its tea, was, I recollect, very proud of the fact that it had a branch office at Pagoda Anchorage, where all postal business was transacted. This anchorage often had many ships lying there loading up with tea from Foochow, (no ships of any size could get further up the Min river to Foochow than here), and perhaps a man-of-war or two, but there were only four or five European houses. I could never to this day ascertain why Pagoda did not have its own post office and postal emissions. Certainly another port, that shall be nameless, with a not much larger " foreign " population, had a well-known postal system and postal issues, including, I believe, Postage Due, surcharges, errors, and all the other attributes that appeal to the collector. But I must not say too much. These issues are now defunct. Bunds have to be built and hospitals supported. " De mortuis nil nisi bonum." If you, my friend, ever find yourself out in China and boxed up at one of these small " open " ports, you will find what excellent fellows pass the best part of their lives at what to you would be but little short of banishment. Do not grudge them a little diversion, even though it be a shortlived but remunerative postal system.

Before leaving China coast ports I must spin a non-postal yarn from Pagoda, which is perhaps quite true. If it is not, it ought to be.

Once upon a time (and perhaps still) there used to be at Pagoda an English Vice-Consul, a Consular Assistant, and a Consular Constable to take charge of the Vice-Consulate, the Consular Post Office (not the local one), and the Consular Prison respectively. The commander of an English gunboat, just arrived, goes up in all the splendour of his uniform to the Vice-Consulate to pay his duty call. The shouting of Chinese coolies in the consular compound brings an Englishman to the door to welcome the gallant sailor. Says the latter, " Mr. Consul ? " " No, sir, the Consul is on leave." " Ah, perhaps you are the Assistant ? " " Well, no, Mr. Brown-Jones is up at Foochow to-day." " Are you the constable then ? " asks the officer, feeling afraid he is making his visit for nothing, and that there is no immediate chance of either an iced drink or an invitation to dinner on shore. " No, sir," said the man, " I am the prisoner in charge ! ! " It is probable that the Commander began to realise that he was really in the Far East.

But again to stamps. Someone asked me about Corea and its stamps. I have scarcely anything to say of this little-known country—the land of the morning calm—and its various postal issues. I have been to many ports of Corea at widely varying dates. This country always seemed to be in a state of chaos. It was usually the scene of some other nation's battles, or there were political troubles going on of not much outside interest. I can remember a lot of stamps being offered for sale about 1894, but they did not appear to be issued from a post office. I have also a hazy idea that on one (only one) occasion, requiring a little refreshment stronger than milk, I entered a likely looking house and found myself in a room actually papered with unused sheets of Corean, stamps. The inhabitants of Chemulpo, at any rate, had no enhanced idea of the value of their stamps. As a matter of fact, Japanese stamps, surcharged or not. have done duty in Corea ever since that country had a postal system on her shores, The Corean stamps proper were only used, more or less, for local postage in the open ports, much in the same way that Shanghai " locals " were used in China at one time. In all probability we have seen the last of the issues for this kingdom. For the present, at any rate, Corea is like the cheap tea tray—Japanned all over.

From Corea to Japan is but a short distance, at least to a globe-trotter, but the change on entering the latter country is most marked. It would be as much out of place to describe the scenery and the people in these lines as it would be to do the same with a description of a golf match.

I may as well say at once, that the only stamps, with very insignificant exceptions, on sale are those of the country itself. In the large towns, such as Tokio, Yoko-

hama, Kobe, etc., all issues were plentiful, at least when I was there last in '97. The issues of 1872-75 could be bought, done up in packets of one hundred, at a very reasonable figure. They were apparently not picked over, but they were never mixed. Thus you could buy 100 1 sen blue with syllabic for, I think, 5 yen, or 100 2 sen orange for 4 yen, and so on. Other dealers had large sheets (as large as an evening newspaper) with stamps mounted thereon close together. These were very useful for making up a set of syllabics. There seemed to be many collectors about, they being, as far as my experience went, either European residents in the Far East or else Americans. At that time Japanese old issues were priced very highly in London, and I was amazed to find such profusion of what were in England scarce stamps. The later issues (after 1876) have been described as the "Continentals" of the Japanese stamp market. I forget their price, but they were very cheap and plentiful. There were displayed in numerous shops the well-known facsimile stamps, selling generally for about a yen (2s.) a complete set. In nice little Japanese bound books, artistically got up, a mixture of fiscals, common current issues and forgeries could also be purchased. Many of these "collections" were bought for friends and relations at home by good natured people with no philatelic intelligence at all.

After many years of quiescence the old volcano broke out again, and I suddenly determined to take up "Japs." I had no catalogue, and had seen none for years, but in my mind were hazy remembrances of high prices for old Japs and here they were cheap and in profusion. My knowledge of the Japanese branch of philately was, as is the case with most philatelists, not excluding dealers, almost nil. Fascinated I made a start. I remember the shop in Hong Kong where I did so; it was kept by a Chinaman for the purpose of selling excellent wicker-work furniture, but, as usual, there were stamps as well. As a matter of precaution I inquired if they were good. "Velly good" was the satisfactory reply, so I plunged. This 'dip' was succeeded by others made on the business establishments of Portuguese, Japanese, Malays, and Eurasians of different types, and after several weeks, my Japanese were complete, as I thought in the year A.D. 1894. This is no place to tell how to collect Japanese stamps, so let it suffice to say that a few weeks later, after many aspersions had been cast at my little lot by friends, philatelic and otherwise, with some experience in the Far East, a capable collector pointed out to me, that with the exception of some current issues and fiscals all were facsimiles, at least all but one. Strange to say by some chance a 5 sen green of 1876 was a genuine label, and this to-day I still possess. A souvenir of my first attempt in this particular direction.

Real forged Japanese stamps were rarely met with in the country, but sometimes they cropped up, and in their time took in the Post Office people themselves. I was shown a bad 6 sen orange, on the original cover which had done duty through the post. On another occasion I was doubtful of a 4 sen with syllabic which was displayed in a small dealer's shop. I intimated my suspicion to the owner as best I could. He jabbered away to himself for a minute and then shouted for his wife, who appeared so quickly on the scene that she must have been very close at hand. Next they jabbered at each other for quite two minutes. Then the man rushed out of the front door and looked up and down the street while his wife quickly burnt the stamp in the live charcoal of their koro. This done, they both squatted down in their shop in a state of collapse and fright. Finding no one came to arrest them they soon recovered and commenced to offer me what stamps I wanted at my own prices, though whether as a bribe or a reward, to this day I don't know. It was subsequently explained to me by a Japanese gentleman to whom I related the incident, that if a *forged* Japanese stamp were found in one's possession without the "mozo" mark (or character for 'facsimile') heavy punishment was possible for the owner. There was, however, no law against taking in the unsuspecting paterfamilias by selling him sets of imitations to send 'home' to his boys, so long as the "mozo" mark was present, though possibly obscured by a heavy bogus postal obliteration.

(*To be continued*)

OBITER PHILATELICA

Philately versus Stamp-Collecting.

The battle of the schools had acquired such importance that in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for August 1868, the Editor, Overy Taylor, under the title of 'The Two Schools,' intervened with a would-be dispassionate survey of the question, and as he occupied for many years a prominent position among English philatelists, an examination of the case as stated by him gives what was intended to be a non-partisan presentment, based upon a position which allowed him the view of both camps; and he says that his purpose was conciliatory. He summarises the situation incisively in offering a motto for each side: for the English school, 'the stamp, and nothing but the stamp,' for its opponents, 'the stamp, and everything connected with the stamp.' He declaims against the 'undisguised contempt' with which the English school had been treated, (due largely to the lack of judgment which it had shown), and holds that 'it is entitled to more respect.' 'We are disposed,' he continues, 'to view its establishment as a protest against the extreme views which are sought to be propagated by the more exact collectors. There has been in the writings of the most noted amateurs a tendency, by frequent and prominent reference to minute details, to strongly recommend, we might almost say enforce, the collection of the more finely-marked varieties; and now comes the reaction. We believe that the writers on this topic represent, more or less effectively, the opinions of a large body of collectors, and consider that, however loosely their protest may be worded, it deserves to be thoughtfully admitted and examined.'

He goes on to say that while not advocating the exclusion of 'secondary' study, he believed that this investigation would always be confined to the few, and though he allowed himself some latitude in admitting perforations, strongly marked differences of shade, etc, he drew the line at differences of paper, except the broad distinction of thick and thin. He pleaded for the recognition of the large number of collectors who 'did not believe in varieties of perforation, watermark, or paper, or anything of the sort.' 'Give the new students a cordial welcome,' he adds; 'they will form the militia from which the standing army of more advanced collectors will be recruited.'

That such advice as this should seem necessary to him appears strange, particularly as it had already been forcibly suggested by writers of the 'French school' in the same journal, and the constant repetition for place would denote a consciousness of slipping behind, which seems to have been the feeling of many of the 'English school' in their somewhat plaintive cry for recognition. The writer refers to the point that 'it is open to the French school to urge that . . . everyone is free to collect after his own style,' but he states 'that the force of the continued assertion and advocacy of one class of opinions must lead those who hold another to suppose that theirs is treated with contempt,' with a disheartening effect on the weaker in argument, of course. If there has been a special weakness in philately it is, to my mind, that a certain class of collector, evidently well-represented in this early 'English school,' hangs upon the opinions of others, waiting only for a 'popular' lead, without power or desire to go his own way rejoicing and be a law unto himself. Such ever find themselves the play of fashion and the victims of its vagaries.

The net results of Overy Taylor's article could not have altered the situation, for his advice did not suit either side. There was in it too much attributed to the humility of the elementary collector and to the arrogance of the advanced.

Only one page of this magazine separated the article above referred to from what might be termed the *magnum opus* of 'PENDRAGON,' which he, fresh in the satisfaction which he evidently derived from his recent fiat, presented as his mature conceptions on the correct methods of stamp-collecting. I reprint this as it was published in the number of the magazine above quoted. It is an elegant example of the hierarchical type of opinion, in which the test of value is not expressed by the modesty of its setting.

ON THE COLLECTION OF VARIETIES.

By PENDRAGON.

Having in a recent paper disposed, to the best of our ability, of the innovations recommended by the foreign schools, it now only remains to be detailed in what manner the

collection of varieties, as allowed by us, affects the study of philately.

The term "varieties," as understood by English collectors, comprises all those departures from the normal type, either in design, colour, or shade of paper, which are indicative of a distinct phase of the stamp's existence, although a purely accidental deviation on the part of those by whom it was issued.

Of varieties of *design* there are several series of stamps, which from the fact of each die in a sheet for a certain value having been executed separately by hand, cannot be said to possess an individual normal state at all, any one of the dies (unless strangely differing by reason of error) having as much right to that position as another.

The most striking instances of this are afforded by the native Mauritius die-prints, Sydney views, and the earlier stamps for Luzon.

With respect to the first mentioned, the backgrounds of both the penny and twopenny were purposely diversified by the engraver, who appears to have been influenced by a respect for the old adage, "variety is charming," and, as Mr. Pearson Hill observes, doubtless thought that no question would be raised in connection with the subject, much less that it would eventually give rise to discussion, which it has done, on and off, ever since the collection of stamps was first mooted. To us, therefore, any one of the varieties of each suffices as a representative of the value; the others which differ from it falling in, as a matter of course, as *its* varieties.

On one die, however, in the plate of twopenny stamps, the engraver used the words POST OFFICE, instead of POST PAID, from which circumstance this stamp, when obtained, cannot reasonably be retained in the above situation, as in consequence of the error, it is entitled to be considered an altogether *distinct* variety.*

As to the Sydney views, there exists a normal type for each value, and the differences chiefly occur where, from the fact of their having been separately engraved, a greater or less amount of delicacy or roughness of the execution is observable, or where minor details in the design have been, through carelessness on the part of the engraver, included or omitted. These varieties of design occur more generally with respect to the penny and twopenny values. The engraving of the threepenny is considerably better.

The rough penny and two penny Sydneys should, I think, be referred to a period when the workman was tired, or in a bad temper, the finer designs being assigned to his brighter moods; for the short period during which the stamps in question were in circulation precludes the possibility of more than one plate having been engraved for each value, as has been, to my mind, somewhat unadvisedly hinted at.

The fact that all the threepenny alike display a greater degree of artistic skill, may be accounted for with great probability, by ascribing them to another hand than that which designed the above. Consequently we have only three spaces allotted for the views in our albums, the rest finding their proper sphere among the variations.

The first stamps for Luzon present a case for consideration similar to the die printed Mauritius; here, in like manner, each die having been separately engraved, any variety (since all are varieties) may stand sponsor for the specimen, the different types following it as *its* varieties; and in this case also a similar error to the Mauritius one is observable, viz., the substitution of CORROS for CORREOS on one of the dies in the plate for the one real, making, by reason of the error, a *distinct* variety.

A parallel case to that of the Mauritius, Sydneys, and Luzon, quoted above, may likewise be found in the various types for the provisional issue of British Guiana, which were emitted in 1862. It has been ascertained beyond doubt, I believe, that two different borders have been found on an uncut pair of the 2-cent stamp, and if so, this will prove my hypothesis with regard to them to be correct. I think myself, that the printer not having sufficient of a certain border-type to make up a sheet of that value, put in a few odd types by way of a makeshift, and hence we have those variations which prevent our allotting any particular normal design to it.

The same may also be said of the two other values, the varieties of all three having always been of the highest degree of rarity, as they must necessarily be, if my theory is correct, for probably only a few dies found their way in this manner into the printer's forme.

Minor differences of design, which affect the study of philately in the same way, are to be observed in the 1860 issue of British Guiana, 1862 issue Argentine Republic, the recent issue for Bolivia, etc.

Errors of design, colour, or colour of paper, including those of the former, which I have already commented on, are looked upon, like them, as *distinct* varieties only.

Of the first mentioned I may include, in addition to those previously noticed, the following as a few of the instances which we have, viz.:—

Peru, cornucopia on *white* ground.

Lubeck, 2 sch. brown, with the value TWO-AND-A-HALF in words at the sides, etc.

Oldenburg spelt OLDEIBURG on the stamp.

Modena, errors in setting up the value in type, *i.e.*:

15 CNET.
15 CETN.
40 CNET.
40 CETN.
49 CENT.

* [Has our correspondent ever seen a stamp showing this variety of inscription?—ED.]

Among errors of colour, the following are some of the most important :

Prussia, 3 s. gr. *blue*, block-printed.
,, eagle, 2 s. gr. *brown*.
India, 1854, ½ anna, *red*.
,, present issue, 2 annas *green*.
Liberia, 24 cents *lilac*.
France, Republic, 1 franc *orange*, &c.

And deviations as to the colour of the paper, which in many instances *may* have occurred of necessity (*i.e.*, when in want of the proper paper), although in the majority of cases undoubtedly of an erroneous character, present us with the following specimens :

Ceylon ½d. on blue.
,, 6d. ditto.
India, 1861, 1 anna on blue.
,, ,, 2 annas ditto.
,, ,, 4 ,, ditto.
,, ,, 8 ,, ditto.
Great Britain 4d. rose on blue.
United States envelope, 3 cents (1861), on blue, &c.

As has been previously observed, all these varieties, whether distinct or otherwise, are best preserved in the album on the back of the previous page to that on which the issue to which they belong occurs, and consequently opposite to it, the collector taking care to place the stamps in a line with the series of one individual of which it is a variation.

I believe that I have now considered fully all those classes of varieties the characteristics of which it was requisite to touch upon, in connection with the discussion which is the subject of this and my former paper.

In conclusion, however, I should wish to revert to one of the questions entered into in the latter, viz., the collection of watermarks, as a couple of cases, the settlement of which it involved, but which I did not then expatiate upon, have recently occurred to my mind.

French collectors pretend to collect the watermarks in all their entirety, and every distinct phase of them than can be found—errors of course included.

Now, the idea suggests itself to me, that if it is necessary to have the whole of the Russian envelopes entire, that their beautiful (?) watermarks may be observed at the collector's pleasure, it is likewise no less necessary to have the whole sheet of each of the Tuscanys on blue paper in the album, in order that the elaborate and artistic device of crowns and bordering which it displays, may be preserved for any future observation that may be deemed expedient or pleasing.*

Then again, we have in errors of watermark the present sixpenny New South Wales, constantly occurring, on which the watermark 6 is reversed, consequently the stamp is watermarked 9.

Do French collectors notice this distinction, or indeed intend doing so ? I think not, but they undoubtedly should, if they allow any distinction of this class at all. Let them but consider what a bright and exhaustless field of enterprise is here open to every ardent and aspiring philatelist, and many of them will doubtless live to thank me for the suggestion, with which remark I close this article, trusting it will go its way, carrying with it the good it was intended to diffuse.

* [Our correspondent's sarcasm loses much of its point from the fact, that the collection of a sheet of each of the Tuscany's, on blue paper, however "necessary" it might be supposed to be, is impossible, as not a single entire sheet of such stamps is in existence.—Ed.]

Φ

NOTES & NEWS

In the January number will be found a note on the private Susse perforation used in 1861 on the stamps of France, based on some observations made by Mr. Reichenheim in which it is stated that the Susse machine after its sale to M. Maury had been repaired, and that for this reason stamps subsequently perforated and sold as curiosities by M. Maury showed certain differences from the genuine originals. In the *Collectionneur* for April will be found a correction of this statement by the firm of Maury to which it is necessary to call attention. The correction is fully accepted by Mr. Reichenheim, who contributes some further observations in the current number of the *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society*. The gist of the matter is that the Susse machine has never been broken, but is in exactly the same state as it was in 1860. If used on blocks or parts of sheets of stamps and then the stamps are separated by hand exactly the same kind of perforation would be obtained as formerly, but as this method of procedure would not enable any one to distinguish the genuine originals the firm of Maury have never used it, but the specimens sold by them as curiosities are done by sticking single used copies already severed side by side on a sheet of paper. These can be detected by the peculiarities enumerated by Mr. Reichenheim.

Mr. W. Hadlow has discovered the existence of two dies of the Siamese stamps with the head of King Chulalongkorn to left, issued in 1900 to 1904. The main differences are to be found in the spandrels in the top corners, the native characters in the left hand value tablet and in the hair of the head. We do not know whether

two dies exist of all the values. Mr. Hadlow illustrates the 1a. value in his recent auction catalogues.

A new issue of the ten lower values, 1 to 75 cents. of Liberian postage stamps, has just been made. Strikingly original as was the last issue in 1906, this issue, which may be called the "landscape series," certainly surpasses it. All the stamps have been designed, engraved, and printed from steel plates by that well-known firm of stamp engravers, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd.

The 1 cent. gives a view in a coffee plantation in Liberia, with hills in the distance, the frame being simple arabesque in style with numerals in the upper corners, and a few coffee beans at each side.

The 2 cents., with a small portrait of President Barclay, from a very life-like photograph by Messrs. Fradelle & Young, has rather a more ornate style of frame, with numeral in left-hand bottom corner.

The 5 cents is perhaps one of the most remarkable "seascape" stamps ever seen. The Liberian gunboat "Lark" is seen lying with steam up ready to protect the shores of the Republic, the effect of the Postal Union blue sea and sky being very pretty. A rope frame with the usual knots, with numerals in lifebuoys in the bottom corners, completes a very unique stamp.

The 10 cents is triangular in form, with allegorical figure representing Commerce, with anchor, etc.

The 15 cents. shows a native woman making cotton thread, sitting under the branches of a huge tree, with her bowl of carded cotton; holding the spool high in her left hand, she twists it rapidly and the thread in drawn off by the right. Numerals are in both bottom corners and palms overshadow the vignette in a graceful manner. The 20 cents. is one of the "plant series," showing the Malagueta pepper plant, a native of Liberia, with its leaves and flowers. The frame, with numerals in left bottom corner, is a suggestion of Borassus palm leaves, blending very prettily with the pepper plant.

The 25 cents gives the idea of a calendar or show-card, but instead of the almanac, a pretty native view of palms, and hills in the background, is shown.

In the 30 cents, one colour stamp, we have a larger and very striking portrait of the President. Such an effect as is shown in this stamp is only possible in plate work; surface printed stamps can never show the like.

The 50 cents stamp has been pronounced the most beautiful of the series. The four natives in their "dug-out" canoe, three rowing, one steering, on the broad river, with the jungle foliage in the background, show a typical native scene. The frame with the "travellers' tree," a wonderful kind of palm tree of the country, on either side, gives an appropriate surrounding.

The 75 cents is, we suppose, one of the most singular and extraordinary, and at the same time appropriate stamps ever designed. The last of the series of views is, most suitably, an album of views! No similar stamp has to our knowledge ever been printed. It shows the book, as accurately as circumstances will allow, and on the cover is a label with a pretty view of a native village. The illusion is complete and we can only commend the designers of this elegantly devised novelty for their ingenuity.

We think all philatelists will congratulate Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. upon their latest production, and express the hope that they may have the opportunity of exercising their talent upon some of the other issues of the world, where artistic merit is conspicuous by its non-existence.

The "On Service" stamps are printed from the same plates, but in different shades and colours from the ordinary stamps, the letters "O.S." being in writing style as before, the position in the stamp being varied according to the design.

All stamps are perforated 14, by the comb machine, with the exception of the 10 cents stamp, which is rouletted.

The well-known Henry Grey specialized collection of the stamps of Victoria, which were recently exhibited at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, has been purchased by Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, the well-known American specialist in the stamps of Australia and British North America. The collection has just recently arrived in this country and has been seen by a few of Mr. Pack's friends. It contains a wealth of unused early stamps of Victoria, including some 40 copies of the various printings of the first type of the 1d. There are also such unused rarities as a block of four of the 2d. of 1854, the 4d. wmk. "5 shillings," and the dark blue 3d. on laid paper. There are perhaps a hundred copies of the first type of the 3d. of various printings, but the gem of the collection is perhaps a splendid unused copy of the 6d. orange of 1860. This collection is now being remounted

and amalgamated with Mr. Pack's splendid Victoria collection. When completed the result will be the finest specialized collection of Victoria outside of England, and some, who are competent to judge, believe that it will be at least the equal of any English collection of the kind, with the exception, perhaps, of that owned by Mr. Hausburg. The collection fills four or five Oriel albums.

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, at their sale on 14 May, sold some of the most important lots of philatelic literature ever offered at auction, and the result of the sale bears eloquent testimony to the increasing estimation which is being put upon early publications relating to stamp-collecting. The special lots, particulars of which we give, were of unique interest, as they came originally from the library of Miss Fenton, the 'Fentonia' of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, to whose contributions in the correspondence columns of that journal reference has recently been made in *The Philatelic Record*. The careful cataloguing of the Auctioneers doubtless attracted the attention of many of the leading collectors of philatelic literature, and all the lots were keenly competed for and attained prices which, even after making allowance for their special character, can only be considered remarkable. Many of the items inserted in the volumes are of the greatest rarity, including early dealers' hand lists and similar matter little likely to survive.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine, 12 volumes, 1863-74, cloth. Presentation copy to Miss Fenton by the Publishers, containing many of the stamps given with the monthly parts; autograph letters from Mount Brown, Pearson Hill, E. L. Pemberton, W. Atlee (with reference to forming a philatelic society), Mrs. Tebay and others; early lists, etc. £32.

The Philatelist, 10 vols. 1867-76, cloth. Presentation copy to Miss Fenton by the Publishers, with similar matter. £10.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine, 1863-6, in 2 vols., with all advertisements and covers, Miss Fenton's own set, containing copious notes and inserted matter. Included in these volumes are Mount Brown's Catalogue, 5th edition, on large paper, Alfred Smith & Son's Catalogues (several issues), *Bath Coin and Stamp Advertiser*, and single numbers of other rare publications. £15.

The Philatelist, Vol. I., *Stamp Collector's Review and Monthly Advertiser*, complete set, (very rare thus), in 1 vol., with other rare price lists, etc., all collected by Miss Fenton. £17 10s.

Volume of early stamp catalogues, including Stourton's 'Postage Stamp Forgeries,' 1865 (very rare), Catalogues by Bellars and Davie, Dr. Gray (3rd, 4th and 5th eds.), Lincoln, 1872. £7.

Other lots were Mount Brown's Catalogue, 3rd ed., £2 17s. 6d.; Bellars and Davie's 'Standard Guide to Postage Stamp Collecting,' 1864, £5 5s. (an extraordinary price, quite five times its current market value); Gray's Catalogue, 5th ed., 1870, £2 15s. (even more extraordinary); Palmer's Catalogue, 1876, 15s.

An exhibition of the stamps of the United States and Colonies, organised by the Junior Philatelic Society, London, in connection with the 'Golden West and American Industries Exhibition' at Earl's Court was opened on Saturday, 7th May, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London and Sheriffs in state. The display deals with United States postage stamps, colonials and fiscals, in all of which important exhibits are on view, including Major Evans' collection of the stamps of the Confederate States. A number of dealers have taken stalls at the Exhibition, and it is expected that the exhibition will become quite a philatelic rendez-vous during the summer months.

It is with very great regret that we have to record the sudden death of Mr. C. S. F. Crofton at Ahmednagar, India.

Mr. Crofton was a member of the Indian Civil Service, and at the time of his death was magistrate and collector of Admednagar. He was only 36 years old.

He was a very active philatelist in the best sense, and had accomplished much valuable work on behalf of the Philatelic Society of India. He was a joint author, with Messrs. Stewart-Wilson and Hausburg, of the great work recently published on the stamps of India, and also with Mr. Corfield of the work on the adhesive, fiscal and telegraph stamps of India. He was also engaged recently in editing the Society's journal and his work therein is distinguished for the incisive critical ability displayed. He was a great collector of fiscal stamps and was probably the first philatelist to show how a knowledge of fiscal stamps was of value in elucidating problems in connection with contemporaneous postal issues.

His loss is a great one to the cause of philately and especially to the Philatelic Society of India.

Mr. S. Chapman has kindly sent us a stamp, some information on which may be interesting to our readers, inasmuch as it might be mistaken for a postage or fiscal stamp. The stamp, as the translate given below of an official circular ordering its withdrawal shows, was actually a token of receipt for voluntary contributions of two centavos to a local patriotic effort, which apparently did not meet with the approval of the authorities. The circular runs as follows :—The Principal Administration under my direction, in compliance with the orders which it has received from the Secretary of Hacienda and Public Credit, has ordered that the stamps issued by the Central Board of the Centenary of Independence be withdrawn from circulation in the whole of the State of Oaxaca, the issue thereof constituting an infraction of Article 4 of the General Stamp Law, which restricts to the Federal Power the exclusive right of issuing stamps. The ordinance is hereby made known to all the inhabitants of this Federal Union, so that they may not make use of these stamps, and those who do not duly comply therewith will be severely dealt with.

We are requested by Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co., Philatelic Auctioneers, of 69 Fleet Street, London, E.C., to state that Mr. Henry Harmer is not a member of their firm nor in any way connected with it.

REVIEW

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, PRICED CATALOGUE OF STAMPS, Twentieth Edition, 1909. Part I. British Empire ; Part II. Foreign Countries. pp. 326, 665. Price 2s. 6d. net each.

No review of these volumes, the publication of which is more of an event than that of any other of its kind, can be more than a statement of what alterations and additions have been made in the new issue. We have again to record the same excellence of production which is none the less remarkable for being continuous, and the philatelist who asks more for his money than he gets for the charge made must be difficult indeed to satisfy.

The most important improvement in the British section is the re-arrangement of Fiji, and this has been based upon the fine work of Mr. Phillips recently issued. It is an excellent example of the condensed completeness which makes these catalogues in certain countries the resource of the specialist no less than of the general collector who has a variety which he would trace. In the foreign section alterations have been made in Nicaragua, Persia, Turkey, Panama, Paraguay and Siam, and we note a special reference to the 'elimination of reprints of Seebeck issues from Ecuador, Nicaragua and Salvador.' It is a curious turn of the philatelic wheel which brings these countries into such prominence that it matters whether there be 'reprints' or not, but we suppose every addition to philatelic knowledge is of value, and it would be interesting to know by what means it is possible to distinguish differences which must be almost infinitesimal. It is difficult to find fault with these excellent volumes, where perfection is the result of world-wide experience, and it would be asking too much for absolute completeness in their great scope, but there are some countries which seem somewhat out of balance by comparison with others of probably less interest. We may mention China, Japan, Columbia (the early issues particularly), and Switzerland and there are others, all of which give many opportunities for extended information, but we are sure that Messrs. Gibbons will in time bring up the general level to the acme established in such countries as have been specially worked up. With regard to the pricing we hold the view that we have no concern with it. In contradistinction to that of many other catalogues it is not problematical or theoretical but is that of a sale catalogue, the only possible method which can give satisfaction, and collectors who know they can often buy 'under Gibbons' know also that there are many, many things which they can only get from the source which prices only what it can supply. We observe with considerable satisfaction, however, that the publishers have not found it necessary to make any considerable advancing of prices.

The proposed adjustment of colour definitions will when carried out give much satisfaction to collectors who make a feature of shades ; it is a difficult problem to solve, and we are of opinion that the catalogues could be reduced very greatly with equal advantage to collecting of all kinds by omitting many of the shades given, particularly those which might be held to depend upon other conditions than those caused by different printings or issues—probably the great majority.

These two volumes with their infinity of information form, in our estimation, by far the most important catalogue in the world, and are a standing monument to British philately.

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXI JUNE 1909 No. 6

SOME NOTES ON PHILATELIC HERALDRY

(*Continued from page 87*)

BULGARIA'S lion is blazoned: Gules (or purpure; *i.e.*, red or purple) a lion rampant, crowned or. The fact that the designer, more especially of the 1879 issue, has depicted the animal's right hind leg almost, if not quite, upon the same level as its fellow, appears to have been responsible for a recent controversy whether Bulgaria's lion is not salient, in other words, leaping or springing. There is, of course, not the slightest foundation for this theory. Except for a few rare occurences in the arms of English families, heraldry knows no lions salient—a posture reserved for such quadrupeds as goats, stags, greyhounds, and in which the fore-legs are depicted at the same height. Were it not so, the Bulgarian lion's fore-paws are not in the salient position, but are quite orthodoxly rampant. The lion's salience stands or falls, therefore, with the position of the right hind leg. It would not be difficult to find plenty of heraldic lions, as to whose ramping there has never been the least question, in the exact pose of our Bulgarian friend: a lion rampant, used as a supporter, generally has the right hind-leg upon the ground. Familiarity with the heraldic lion of the middle ages, when heraldry flourished untrammelled by the centimetric differentiations which we owe to the XVI and XVII centuries, will show that when armory was at its best the greatest possible latitude prevailed with regard to such a detail as the pose of the hind legs at the designer's hand. It may be added that French heraldry, which has exerted more influence over continental armorial systems than that of any other country, declines even to specify rampant lions as rampant, a position it considers as the only natural one to the king of beasts, and reserves similar qualifications for passant (prowling), statant (standing), and sejant (or sitting) lions, etc. The idea of a salient lion could, therefore, not be expressed in French blazon; and we are sure it would never occur to a herald to so denominate that of Bulgaria.

The arms of DENMARK are found upon the official issues of 1871 and 1875, and that of 1882. The blazon should run: Or, semée of hearts gules, three lions passant in pale azure, crowned or—in more ordinary language, three blue, prowling lions, crowned, upon a gold ground strewn with hearts. The lions are specified as 'in pale,' because ranged one above the other in the direction of an heraldic pale or perpendicular bar. A peculiarity about these stamps is that in the 1871-75 issues, the lions' crowns were omitted.

The GERMAN EMPIRE'S 1872, 1873, and 1875-1877 issues bear embossed arms within a circle: a single-headed, displayed eagle, supporting on its breast an escutcheon of the Prussian arms, the revived German imperial dignity being hereditary

in that house. The eagle alluded to is the earlier German imperial eagle, discarded for the double-headed bird by the Emperor Sigismund (1410-37), when it became the insignia of their heirs-apparent to the empire, the Kings of the Romans.

It will be observed that the crown above the German eagle is of a different design to the mitre-like crown of the modern Hapsburgs and their old German predecessors. It is, in fact, modelled upon that of the great Emperor of the West, Charlemagne, which is kept in the Imperial Treasury at Vienna.

In spite of the increased size of the Prussian insignia on the 1873 emission, the details are still quite illegible. They are more distinct, if very minute, in the 1889 design, in which the central Prussian shield is seen to consist of a second eagle, charged with the Hohenzollern : Quarterly, argent and sable, the paternal arms of the kings of Prussia and German Emperors.

HAMBURG'S stamps bear the armorial insignia of the city : a triple-towered castle ; the central tower is surmounted by a cross, the side ones by mullets (stars) of six points, but these adjuncts are apparently not generally included in the civic blazon.

HANOVER. The 1850-55 issues have the royal arms on somewhat minute scale. With a slight difference, these are the same as those borne by George III., and the succeeding British Sovereigns of the Hanoverian house, from 1801, until William IV.'s death in 1837. In this year Hanover accrued to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (d. 1851), another of George III.'s sons, under whom and whose successor, George V. the stamps in question were issued. The arms are Quarterly : 1-4, England ; 2, Scotland ; 3, Ireland ; with, in pretence, Brunswick, Luneburg and Westphalia, and over all (in the centre) the golden crown of Charlemagne : the mark of the dignity of arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, which belonged to the house of Brunswick. The supporters are the lion and unicorn ; beneath is the motto : Suscipere et finire.

HELIGOLAND. The three horizontal green, red and silver stripes on this shield should be blazoned : Tierced in fesse, vert, gules and argent.

The stamps of the kingdom of ITALY, issued in 1891, bear the arms of the house of Savoy, Gules, a cross argent ; and round the shield, which is crowned, is the collar of the family order of Savoy, the ' Annunziata ' or Annunciation, In the laureated design of 1901, the cross is borne on a pointed oval, or almond-shaped shield, termed in Italian *mandorla*, which is charged upon an eagle, an armorial adjunct that makes its appearance as a supporter to the arms of the house of Savoy in the XV century, but was practically discarded, we believe until the present reign, in favour of supporting lions rampant.

LUBECK'S shield is, divided horizontally, of silver and red ; or, Per fesse argent and gules ; and borne upon the breast of an imperial double-headed eagle.

LUXEMBURG'S stamps bear a shield with ten horizontal stripes (silver and blue) and a crowned golden rampant lion, with forked tail : Barry of ten argent and azure a lion rampant crowned and queue fourchée, or. These are not the paternal arms of the grand-ducal house, which is a branch of the house of Orange-Nassau (see NETHERLANDS), but are arms of the grand-duchy. The old counts of Luxemburg were a branch of those of Limburg that sprang from the main-stock in the XIII century, and produced German Emperors and Kings of Bohemia. These branches ' differenced ' their ancestral Limburg lion (red on silver) in various ways, the line of Luxemburg proper adding blue stripes or bars to the silver field.

Both MECKLENBURG duchies bear Or, a buffalo's head affronté sable, crowned gules, with horns, and a ring in its nose, argent. The full arms of the dukes are many quartered and comprise also the dragon of WENDEN, found upon a stamp issued by that portion of the Russian Empire in 1864.

MODENA'S stamps, with the inscription " Poste Estensi," bear the eagle of the house of Este, Dukes of Ferrara and Modena, blazoned Azure an eagle displayed and crowned, argent. The Modenese house was the illegitimate descendant of that

of Ferrara, and the latter was itself the younger branch of the line that produced the Dukes of Brunswick and Electors of Hanover. The Este of Modena became extinct in 1829, the duchy accruing by marriage to the house of Austria which still uses the name and title.

The principality of MONACO bears fusilly argent and gules, *i.e.*, the shield is entirely painted with fusils or elongated lozenge shapes of these two colours. The arms appear on the 1891 issue, and are yet another instance of the survival of the original ruler's insignia, as public arms without additions. The fusils belonged to the Ligurian house of Grimaldi, princes of Monaco ; in France also, dukes of Valentinois and peers from 1642. The last Grimaldi to own the principality married his eldest daughter to the son of the Count of Matignon, of the Goyon family, in 1715. In those days Monaco was not what it is now ; but its ruler had the rank of *prince étranger* at the court of France and the Valentinois lands, which had formerly been the possession of Cæsar Borgia and Diane de Poitiers, were broad, if encumbered. So the Matignons ' payed-up ' and by a stipulation usual in such alliances, the consort of the heiress assumed the name and arms of Grimaldi, and became ancestor of Monaco's present princes.

The stamps of NAPLES bear insignia divided by one perpendicular and two diagonal lines meeting in a point, otherwise Tierced in mantle : 1, a horse salient ; 2, the sun, with three legs conjoined thereto at the upper part of the thighs and flexed in triangle ; 3, three fleurs-de-lys. The strange device in the second quarter, which nearly resembles the armoured legs (or ' trie cassyn ') of the Manx shield, is the triskele or triquetra, an emblem found upon ancient Sicilian coins, and sometimes spoken of as the *arms* of that kingdom, but erroneously. The arms of the ancient kingdom of Sicily, which, in its entirety, included also the realm of Naples, have always coincided with the insignia of the reigning house, whether Norman, Imperial, Angevin, or Aragonese. The triskele, in fact, began its strict armorial existence in the days of the Bonapartist King, Murat, and it is strange to find it combined in one achievement with the legitimist fleurs-de-lys in quarter 2. These are the paternal arms of the royal house of the two Sicilies, descended from Ferdinand I (d. 1825), a grandson of Philip V of Spain, who was second in descent from Louis XIV of France. The non-occurrence of the royalist emblems upon the stamps of France has already been remarked ; they must, owing to a strange historical dispensation, be sought upon those of the neighbouring states : Naples, Parma, Spain, which drew their rulers from the French royal line.

The arms of the NETHERLANDS, upon the periodical stamp of 1869, etc., are a combination of the Nassau insignia with those of the United Provinces. The house of Nassau, Princes of Orange, hereditary stadtholders and afterwards Kings of the Netherlands, bear Azure, billety, and a lion rampant, or ; *i.e.*, upon a blue field, strewn with rectangular shapes is a lion, also golden in colour. But in this case the lion brandishes in its right paw a drawn sword ; in its left is a conventional representation of a thunderbolt ; attributes which invariably accompany the lion of the United Provinces.

NORWAY'S arms are Gules, a lion rampant crowned or, brandishing with both paws a silver-headed axe.

OLDENBURG'S stamps were consistently armorial. The 1851 issue has the arms of Oldenburg (or two bars gules) and Delmenhorst (azure a cross couped or), impaled or combined on a shield halved perpendicularly. In 1858-60 the shield used is Quarterly and tierced in mantle (*i.e.*, with a pointed compartment in base) : 1, Oldenburg ; 2, Delmenhorst ; 3, azure a cross couped ensigned by a mitre (Lubeck) ; 4, checky or and gules (Birkenfeld) ; 5, azure a lion rampant crowned or (Jever).

A. V. DE P.

(To be continued)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Continued from page* 90)

The Federal Stamps Issued by the Confederate Postal Administration

On 2 and 4 June 1849 there appeared, as mentioned in the previous chapter, two decrees regulating the postal system and establishing the rates of postage. The first divided the province of Switzerland into eleven postal districts, namely, Geneva, Lausanne, Berne, Neuchatel, Basle, Aarau, Lucerne, Zurich, St. Gall, Chur and Bellenzona. As the outcome of the regulations affecting the rates of postage, the local post was, for the first time in many of the larger villages, properly organised and simultaneously the prepayment of letters by means of postage stamps introduced (8 April 1850). The rates for local postage were fixed as follow :—

For 2 lot 2½ rappen.
2–4 ,, 5 ,,
4–8 ,, 10 ,,

At first one value only, the 2½ rappen, was issued, bearing the inscription "Ortspost" or "Poste Locale," and the result was that heavy letters required many stamps to frank them. Unfranked local letters were subject to the usual rates; exceptions to this, however, were Zurich, Basle and Geneva, which had already imposed a higher charge for unprepaid letters. In accordance with the decree of 9 September 1850, two further values (Rayons I and II) were issued on 1 October of the same year, for correspondence within the country. Henceforth letters could only be prepaid by means of postage stamps, although hitherto prepayment in money had been permitted. Outside Switzerland the stamps issued still had no currency, their use being restricted to the authorised district limits, (cf. the postmark R L, "Rayon Limitrope"), together with the neighbouring villages in Savoy, Constance, and some others, according to special arrangements made with them.

As the legend specifies, the 2½ rappen "Ortspost" or "Poste Locale" served only for local correspondence; the 5 rappen "Rayon I" for the first and the 10 rappen "Rayon II" for the second zones, in accordance with the table given on page 88. Letters for zones III and IV, as well as those beyond the weight limits, received stamps of the requisite amount. Until the year 1852 the stamps were sold according to the Swiss currency, which was actually standard in the divisions of Berne, Basle, Solothurn, Freiburg, Aargau, Vaud and Wallis. The Swiss franc (¼ neuthaler) was worth at that time 10 batsen or 100 rappen, equivalent to-day to 1f. 43 c. Geneva, as has already been stated, adopted the French monetary system, and the "Rayons" were there bought at the following prices: 5 rappen, Swiss value, (7.15 centimes French value), in Geneva 8 centimes; 10 rappen (14.3 centimes French value), in Geneva 15 centimes. To this anomalous position the new decree of 25 August 1851, which came into force 1 January 1852, put an end, in altering the decree of 4 June 1849 and introducing the French standard throughout Switzerland. On 25 December 1851 the post offices had to return their stocks of stamps to Berne, and until 1 January 1852 no stamps were obtainable, so that it was necessary to resort again to prepayment in money. All the stamps of the old currency were declared obsolete after 1 January 1852. The result of this alteration was the issue of a new provisional value of 15 centimes for Zone III (Rayon III). Further, the districts were divided into three zones only, and an ordinary letter not exceeding ½ lot in weight now cost—

Zone I, within a radius of 2 miles, 5 centimes.
II, ,, ,, 2–10 ,, 10 ,,
III, ,, ,, over 10 ,, 15 ,,

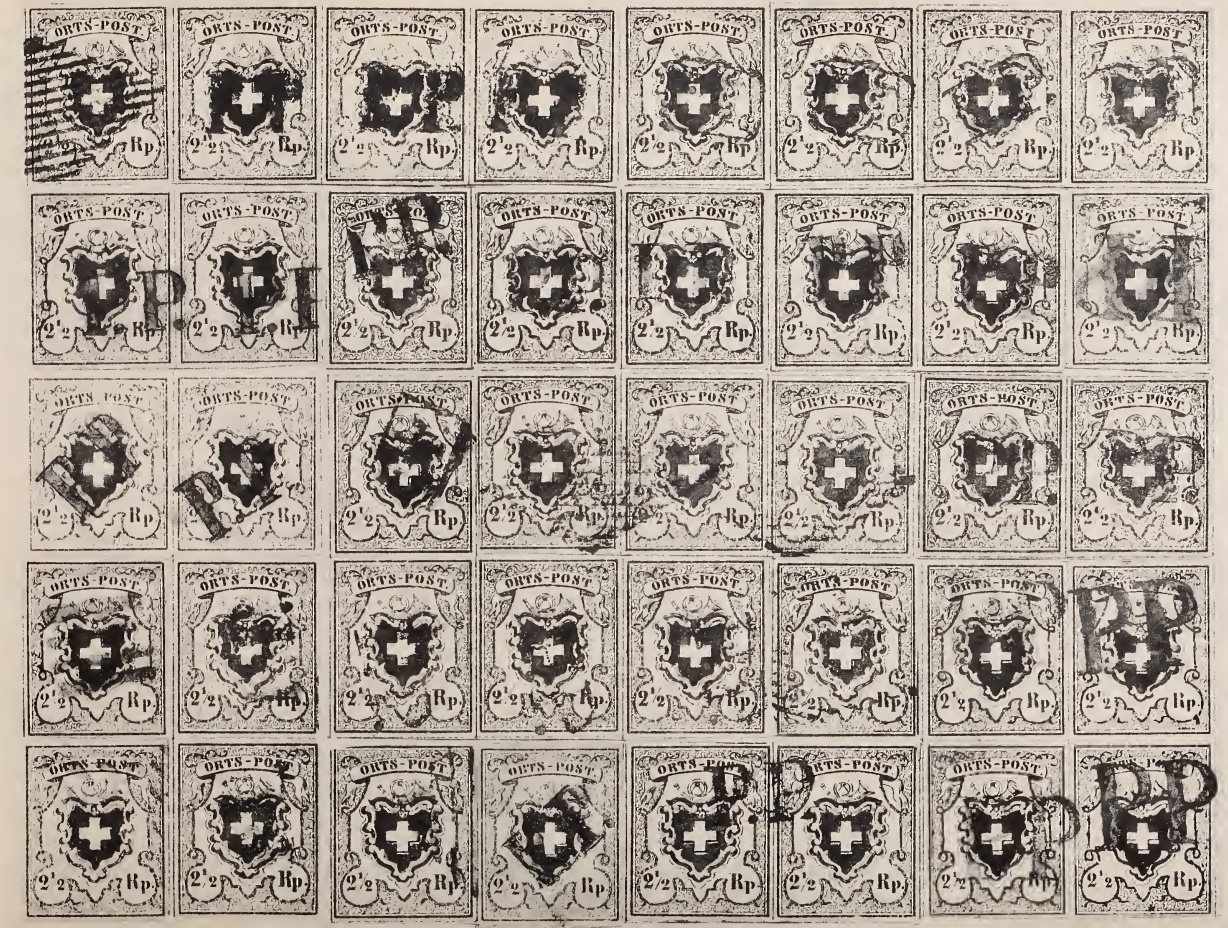

Plate I 1850 2½ Rappen ORTSPOST 40 Types

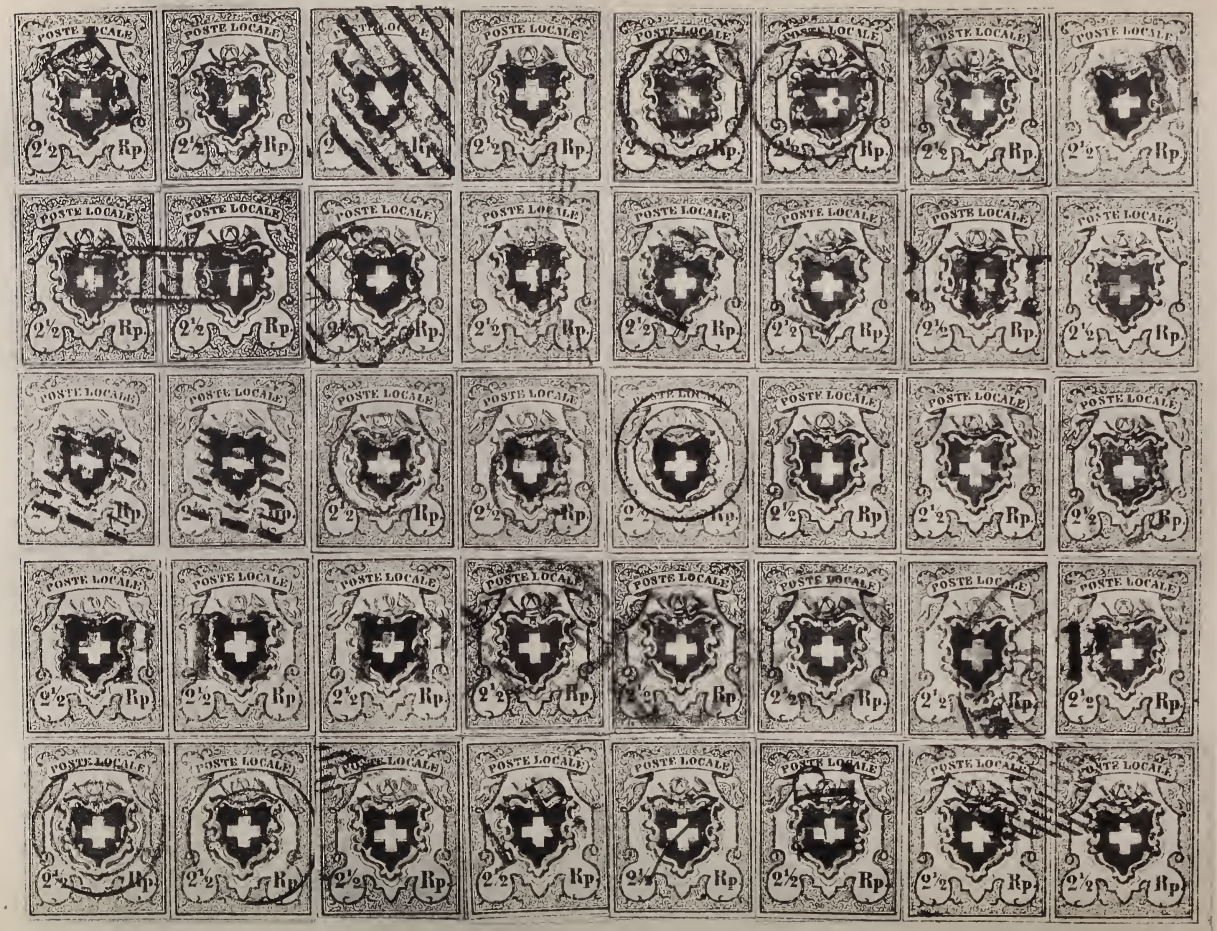

Plate II 1850 2½ Rappen POSTE LOCALE 40 Types

Registered letters bore a double charge. For printed matter the rates were :—

	Zones I and II	Zone III
Not exceeding 4 lot	5 centimes	10 centimes.
4–8 lot	10 ,,	20 ,,
8 lot to 1 pound..	15 ,,	30 ,,

ORTSPOST AND POSTE LOCALE

The stamps with the inscription ORTSPOST were originally intended for German Switzerland, and those with POSTE LOCALE for French Switzerland. This distinction was not, however, strictly adhered to, and both stamps were sometimes distributed in the other part of the country than that they were supposed to serve. In the centre of a shield is seen on a red ground the white Helvetian cross ; the shield is crowned by a post-horn, over which stands within a white label the inscription ORTSPOST or POSTE LOCALE ; the value is at the bottom, 2½ at the left and Rp. at the right, on a white ground ; outside the inner white ground the rest of the space is filled in with scroll ornament ; impression in black on white paper, the shield in red. The whole of the stamps of this issue were lithographed by Durheim at Berne. Forty designs were first drawn upon the stone in five rows of eight, and transfers were taken from this original stone to make up a sheet of 160 stamps. In the arrangement of the 40 types of the " Ortspost," some variation occurred, presumably owing to the fact that the lithographer erased from the printing stone single designs which had failed to transfer properly and replaced them with other types from the original stone. The following varieties are met with :—

Types 3–2–3	instead of	1–2–3	Types 7–7	instead of	7–8
11–10	,,	9–10	15–15	,,	15–16
27–26	,,	25–26	39–39	,,	39–40
35–34	,,	33–34			

All types so found together are rare.

The " Ortspost " and " Poste Locale," as well as the ' Rayons ' I and II, are found both with and without the border of fine black lines to the cross.

The printing of the " Poste Locale " was done both from the original stone and from the transfer-stone. Specimens of the former printing are recognisable from the superiority of the impression, especially in the border defining the white ground, which appears as two distinct lines, with cross-hatching between them, as well as by the lines of the ornamental border round the shield, and by the grey colour of the printing. In the case of stamps printed from the stone prepared from transfers, the border round the white ground appears as a single thick line, and the printing is not so distinct. Of this printing there exist, moreover, impressions from a very worn state of the plate.



FIG. 12



FIG. 13



FIG. 14



FIG. 15

5 *April* 1850. Imperforate. 40 types.

ORTSPOST

2½ Rp. black and red, with frame to cross (Fig. 12)

2½ Rp. black and red, without frame to cross (Fig. 13)

POSTE LOCALE

2½ Rp. black and red, with frame to cross (Fig. 14)

2½ Rp. black and red, without frame to cross (Fig. 15)

The red in the shield is found in all shades.

RAYONS I AND II

The difference between the " Rayons " and the local-post stamps consists solely in the alteration of the figure of value and in the inscription RAYON I or II. The method of manufacture was the same, but the stamps were printed in three colours instead of two. The colour of the ground of the 5 rp. is dark blue of various shades, the impression black on white paper, the shield in red. The 10 rp. value has the ground in yellow, all else the same as the 5 rp. In both stamps the cross is found with and without border to the cross and also with an ' oily ' frame.

Whether the framing of the cross on the stamps was present from the beginning or was added subsequently has formed the subject of much discussion. One view is that it existed on the original stone but was afterwards erased, while another conjectures that it was drawn upon the stone at a later date. According to MM. Mirabaud and de Reuterskiöld neither opinion is correct, and they held that the stamps were first issued without the framing, that this was afterwards added and that finally it was removed. To this removal the traces of the lines definitely found on certain stamps, both 5 and 10 rp., bear witness, and the non-existence of the frame from the beginning would seem to follow from the numerous colour proofs in the State archives which show no frame. The frame certainly helped to bring into greater prominence the cross, which, owing to the heavy smudgy red colour, was without it often indistinct. From a heraldic point of view it was, however, an error, for which reason it was removed. The ' oily ' framing probably resulted from the process of eliminating the lines of the frame to the cross. On the places from which the lines were erased some material settled, which caused this portion of the design to print so as to give the appearance of an oily border to the cross. The number of stamps printed is shown by the statistics as to sales and remainders given below.



FIG. 16



FIG. 17

1 *October* 1850. Imperforate. 40 types

RAYON I

With frame to cross

5 Rp. dark blue and red.
5 Rp. greenish blue and red.
5 Rp. violet-blue and red.

Without frame to cross

5 Rp. blue and red
5 Rp. bright blue and red
5 Rp. dark blue and red
5 Rp. violet-blue and red
5 Rp. grey-blue and red
5 Rp. greenish blue and red

RAYON II

With frame to cross

10 Rp. yellow and red

Without frame to cross

10 Rp. lemon-yellow and red
10 Rp. orange-yellow and red
10 Rp. brownish-yellow and red
10 Rp. brown and red

Both stamps are found showing portions of the lines of the frame round the cross, varying more or less in distinctness.

As the printing in three colours was expensive, a simplification was resorted to, the 5 rp. being printed in blue on white paper, with red shield, the colour surfacing

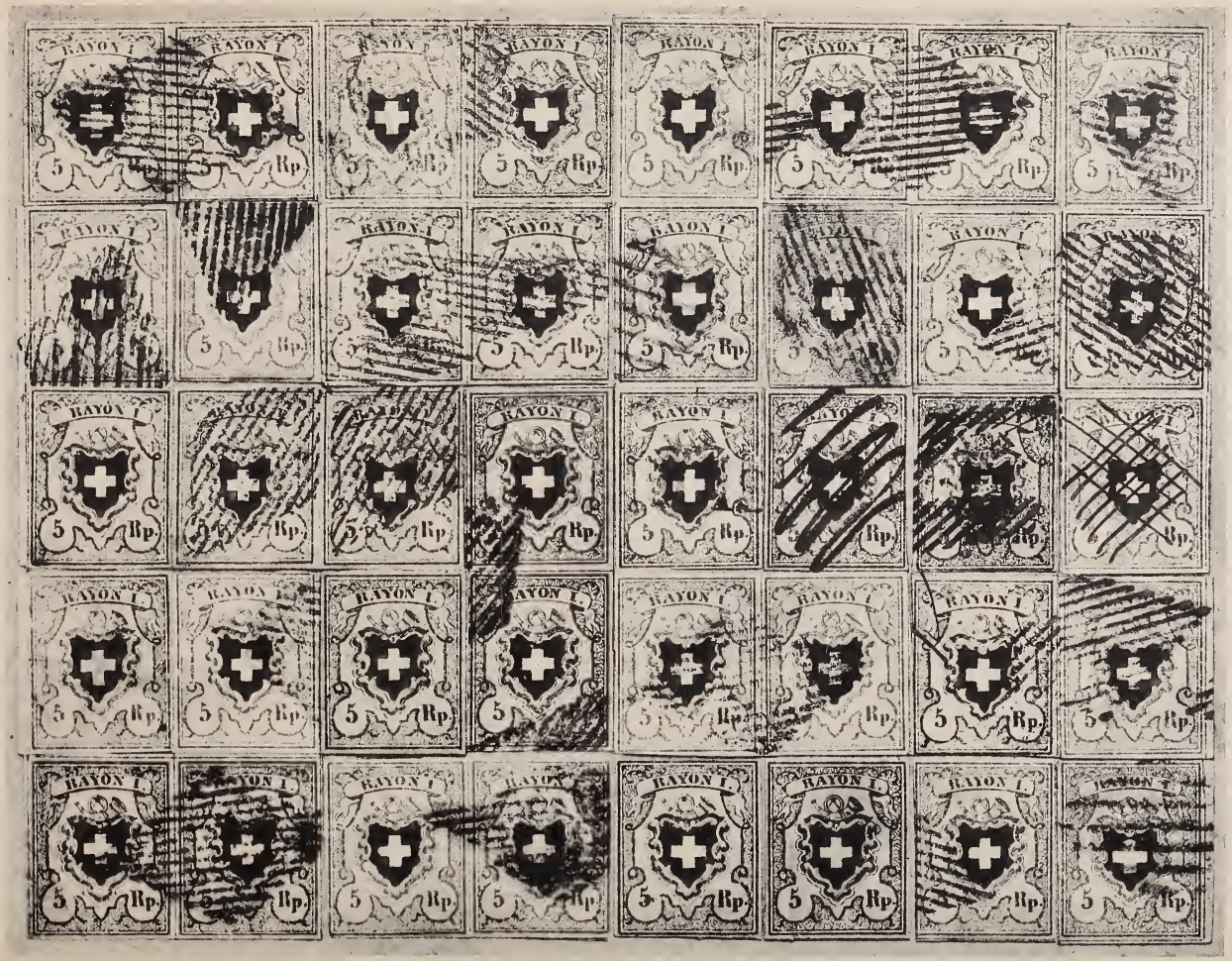

Plate III 1850 5 Rappen RAYON I 40 Types

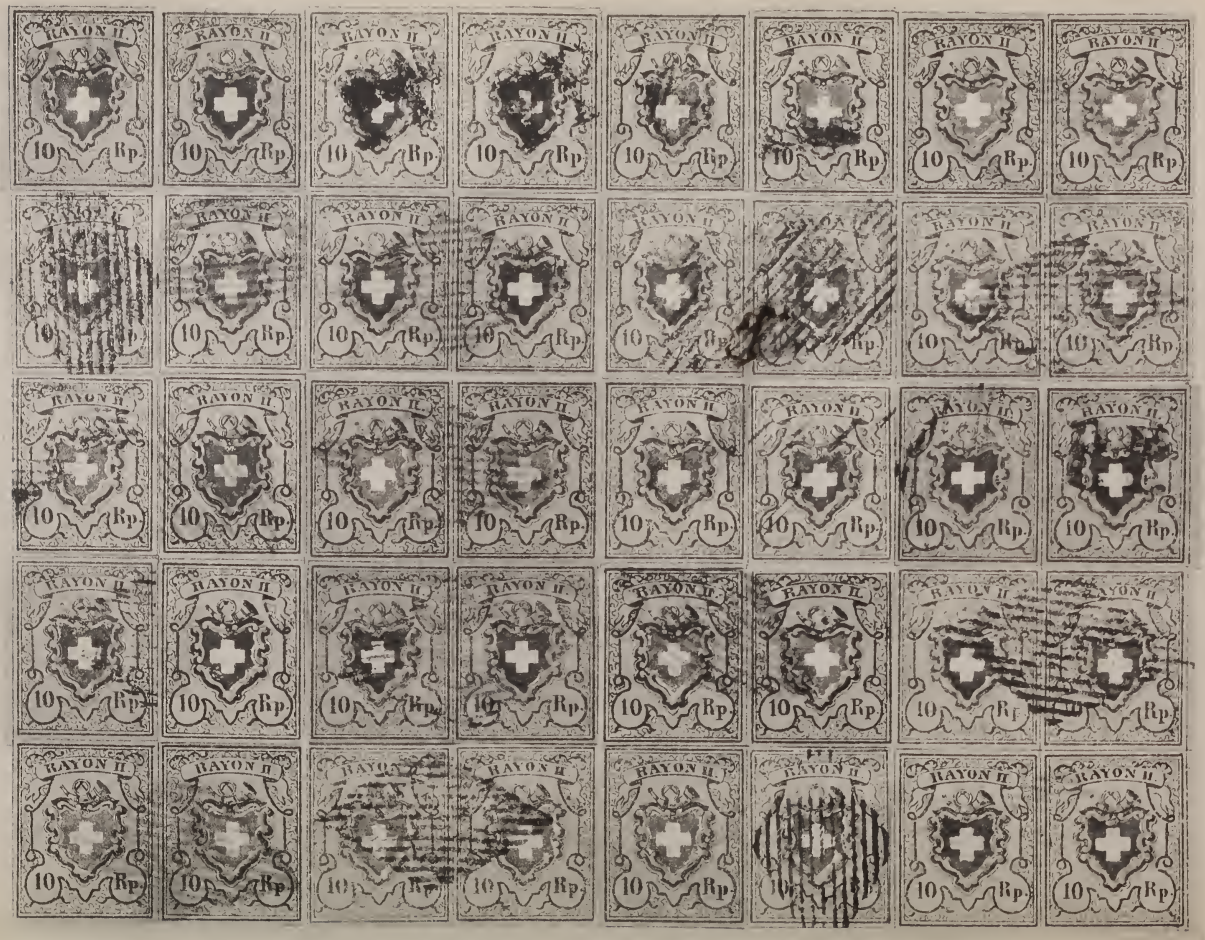

Plate IV 1850 10 Rappen RAYON II 40 Types

being omitted. The preparations for printing the 10 rp. in yellow and red on white paper were also made, but the printing was not carried out. Reference to the statistics given below will show the number printed of this stamp, which was probably issued in April 1851.

April 1851. Imperforate. 40 types (as before)

RAYON I

With frame to cross

5 Rp. dark blue and red
5 Rp. bright blue and red

Without frame to cross

5 Rp. bright blue and red
5 Rp. milky blue and red
5 Rp. dark blue and red

This stamp is also found showing portions of the lines of the frame round the cross, varying more or less in distinctness.

RAYON III

The stamps of this issue, which the lithographer Durheim proposed to print in black, white and red, were, owing to lesser cost of production, produced in a single colour only. The shield is now hatched in perpendicular lines (the heraldic 'tincture' for red), and the cross framed. For the production of the stamp the original stone of the "Ortspost" served, and transfers of the second and third vertical rows were used (the first row being probably avoided as it had become somewhat worn). The inscription and the figures of value were removed and "RAYON III" and "15 Rp." inserted. After the first printing, with small figures of value, the letters "Rp" were erased from the 160 stamps on the stone and "Cts" was put in by hand. The stamps with the value in rappen were intended, as before, for the German-speaking part of Switzerland, and those in centimes for the French, but this distinction, as previously stated, was not rigidly adhered to. The total number printed of the Rayon III amounted to about 2,000,000, of which about 100,000 had the value "15 Cts."



FIG. 18



FIG. 19



FIG. 20

1 *January* 1852. Imperforate. 10 types

Value in Rappen. Small figures (Fig. 18)

15 Rp. brick-red
15 Rp. rose

Value in Centimes (Fig. 19)

15 Cts. brick-red
15 Cts. rose
15 Cts. dark-red

Although the issue of the above stamps was intended to be a provisional one only, it was found necessary, in consequence of the delay in the preparation of the new stamps (1854), for a further issue to be made. This time the stone was made from transfers of the fourth and fifth vertical rows of the "Ortspost" original stone. No difference in the words of value was now made, and the figures of value were drawn of larger size. The actual date of issue is not known, but it may be safely taken as about the middle of 1852.

June to *July* 1852. Imperforate. 10 types
Value in Rappen. Large figures (Fig. 20)
15 Rp. brick-red
15 Rp. rose

The statistics relating to the sale of stamps during 1851-4 are very interesting, as are those relating to the destruction of the remainders in the years 1854 and 1857.

There were sold :—

	2½ Rp.	Rayon I 5 Rp.	Rayon II 10 Rp.	Rayon III 15 Rp.
1851	502,810	1,592,901	997,851	—
1852	—	1,334,930	1,680,678	1,083,758
1853	—	368,300	457,160	229,020
1854	—	369,330	441,902	294,862

In accordance with a resolution of 24 October 1854 the following remainders, which were held as reserve stock by the printer, were burnt :—

84,000 10 Rp. yellow, Rayon II, in sheets, gummed
744 sheets [partly] printed in yellow
527 sheets [partly] printed in red

On 11 May 1857 there were further destroyed :—

529,410 5 Rp. 328,422 10 Rp. 276,454 15 Rp.

which were partly in sheets and partly in separated stamps, and there were also a few sheets of the Cantonals. At the same time the destruction took place of a quantity of ungummed sheets, as follows :—

1,400 sheets 5 Rp. on blue paper
2,800 sheets 5 Rp. on white paper, a few of which had the shield and cross in colour
2,200 5Rp. black on white paper

From the above it is evident that the shield on all except the few sheets referred to was without colour or cross.

1,734 sheets 10 Rp. black on yellow paper, with red shield and white cross
3,600 sheets 10 Rp. black on yellow paper, shield without colour

The whole of the foregoing stamps were declared obsolete on 1 October 1854.

(*To be continued*)



15 Rp. Small figures



15 Cts.



15 Rp. Large figures

Plate V 1852 15 Rappen RAYON III 10 Types

THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION

The International Philatelic Exhibition held to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars was held at Bellevue, Leidschekade, Amsterdam, from 3 to 10 June 1909, under the auspices of the Society, and with the support of the leading collectors and dealers of Europe. The scope of the Exhibition was of the widest character, including not only special and general collections of stamps but also entries, proofs, forgeries, curiosities, etc., and literature and accessories. The exhibits numbered 123, and no less than 64 medals were awarded, a number so far in excess of reasonable proportion that all idea of the awards being competitive was rendered nugatory by the fact that every exhibitor (other than the judges) received a medal, *quod est absurdum*. The following is a list of the exhibits and awards.

INTERNATIONALE POSTZEGELTENTOONSTELLING AMSTERDAM, 1909

Executive Committee.

C. WAFELBAKKER, Chairman
Chevalier J. A. A. VON SCHMID, Hon. Treasurer
C. C. VAN ALTENA
L. A. BEAUSAR
A. W. POLMAN
G. J. STORK
M. Z. BOOLEMAN, Hon. Secretary

Judges.

F. BRIETFUSS, St. Petersburg
H. J. DUVEEN, London
Jhr. Mr. H. A. ELIAS, Arnhem
Czn. J. GOOSSEN, Amsterdam
Dr. jur. P. KLOSS, Dresden
H. P. MANUS, Amsterdam
H. R. de la RENOTIÈRE, Vienna
Baron A. de REUTERSKIÖLD, Lausanne
A. SCHOELLER, Montmorency

DIVISION I.

HOLLAND AND COLONIES.

Championship Class.

1. Baron R. A. L. LEHMANN, London. Holland and Colonies, used and unused. *Silver Cup*, given by the late Mr. William Moser.

Class I.

Section A.—Unused stamps of Holland and Colonies.

2. J. J. WERUMÉUS BUNING, Velp. *Gold Medal.*

Section B.—Used stamps of Holland and Colonies.

3. P. W. WALLER, Overveen. *Gold Medal.*

Section C.—Holland and Colonies, used and unused.

4. D. C. PARAIRA, Amsterdam. *Silver-gilt Medal.*
5. A. J. WARREN, Epsom. *Gold Medal.*

Section D.—Holland or Colonies : collections not included in previous sections.

6. A. F. W. STROO, Utrecht. Holland, Dutch Indies, Surinam and Curaçao. *Silver Medal.*
7. A. C. Voss, Amsterdam. Holland. *Silver Medal* (with No. 12).
8. LOUIS WEIMAR, Rotterdam. Holland and Colonies. *Silver-gilt Medal.*

Class II.

Section A.—Postal cancellations, Holland and Colonies. No exhibit.

Section B.—Postal cancellations on stamps only, Holland and Colonies.

9. Jhr. J. A. A. VON SCHMID. Cancellations on stamps of Holland. *Silver-gilt Medal.*

Class III. Proofs and Essays of Holland and Colonies. No exhibit.

Class IV. Entries of Holland and Colonies.

10. G. BUIJS, Scheveningen. *Silver-gilt Medal.*
12. A. C. Voss, Amsterdam.

DIVISION II.

Specialized Collections.

Class I. For exhibitors who have obtained a Gold Medal at any previous international exhibition.

Section A.—One European country, except Holland.

13. Franz Reichenheim, London. France (Gold Medal, Berlin, 1906). *Special Gold Medal.*

Section B.—One Asiatic Country, except Dutch Indies. No exhibit.

Section C.—One African country.

14. H. J. Duveen, London. Mauritius. Not for competition.
15. H. J. Duveen, London. Transvaal. Not for competition.

Section D.—One American country, except Surinam and Curaçao. No exhibit.

Section E.—One Australian country.

16. H. J. Duveen, London. Tasmania. Not for competition.
17. Leslie L. R. Hausburg, London. Victoria. *Special Gold Medal.*
17a. H. P. Manus, Amsterdam. New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria. Not for competition.

Class II. For Exhibitors who have obtained award other than a gold medal at any previous international exhibition.

Section A.—One European country, except Holland. No exhibit.

Section B.—One Asiatic country, except Dutch Indies.

18. F. F. Hancock, Uffculme. Cashmere. *Silver-gilt Medal.*

Section C.—One African country.

19. M. Z. Boolemann, Amsterdam. Transvaal. *Gold Medal.*

Section D.—One American country, except Surinam and Curaçao.

20. J. R. M. Albrecht, Manchester. Guatemala. *Silver Medal.*

Section E.—One Australian country. No exhibit.

Class III. Open to Exhibitors who have not previously won an award at an international exhibition.

Section A.—One European country, except Holland.

21. H. F. W. Becking, The Hague. Luxemburg. *Bronze Medal.*
22. Hugo Hartmann, Grunewald-Berlin. Montenegro. *Gold Medal.*
23. Adolf Passer, Vienna. Bosnia. *Gold Medal.*
24. W. von Polansky, Warsaw. Russia. *Silver Medal.*
25. Jacques Veershym, Amsterdam. Roumania. *Bronze Medal.*
26. Frank E. Wilson, Birmingham. Belgium. *Silver-gilt Medal.*
27. Ernst Zumstein, Berne. Switzerland. *Special Gold Medal.*

Section B.—One Asiatic country, except Dutch Indies.

28. Humphrey Bennett, Northampton. Sarawak. *Silver Medal.*

Section C.—One African country.

29. Isaac Blanco, Paris. Rio de Oro. *Bronze Medal.*
30. Harvey Clarke, London. Transvaal. *Gold Medal.*
31. J. Duiven, Wageningen. Orange River Colony. *Bronze Medal.*

Section D.—One American country, except Surinam and Curaçao.

32. J. Murray Bartels, Boston. Danish West Indies. *Silver Medal.*
33. Leo Daamen, Tilburg. Uruguay. *Bronze Medal.*
34. G. J. Stork, Amsterdam. Peru. *Silver Medal.*

Section E.—One Australian country. No exhibit.

DIVISION III.

General Collections.

Class I.

Section A.—Three European countries, excepting Holland.

35. Dr. A. H. v. d. Berg, Midwoud. Luxemburg, Monaco, Montenegro. *Silver Medal* (with Nos. 36, 39, 41 and 43).
37. Mr. E. Bonn, Middleburg. Bremen, Oldenburg, Wurtemburg. *Silver-gilt Medal.* (with No. 55).
38. Jacques Veerschijm, Amsterdam. Wurtemburg, England, Spain. *Silver-gilt Medal.*

Section B.—Three Asiatic countries, excepting Dutch Indies.

40. A. J. Warren, Epsom. Straits Settlements, Labuan, North Borneo. *Bronze Medal.*

Section C.—Three African countries.

42. J. Jorissen P. Czn., Rotterdam. Egypt, Soudan, Seychelles. *Bronze Medal.*

Class II.

Section A.—Collection of at least 15,000 stamps.

44. E. Bayer, Prague. Collection of 22,000 in 43 volumes. *Special Gold Medal.*
45. Jhr. L. F. Teixeira de Mattos, Beckbergen. Collection of 18,000 in 19 volumes. [*Gold Medal.*

Section B.—Collection of at least 10,000 stamps.

46. Ludwig M. König, Vienna. Collection of Europeans in 5 volumes. *Silver Medal.*
47. M. van der Lugt, Rotterdam. Collection (selected) in three volumes. *Silver Medal.*

Section C.—Collection of less than 10,000 stamps.

48. D. C. Paraira, Amsterdam. Collection of 6,700 in 3 volumes. *Bronze Medal.*
49. H. W. Sonnega, Leeuwarden. Collection of 7,000 in 4 volumes. *Bronze Medal.*
50. P. A. M. v.d. Ven, Rotterdam. Collection of 5,000 in 2 volumes. *Bronze Medal.*

Section D.—Collections of Europe.

51. Friedrich Consemüller, Bielefeld. Collection of 8,000 in 4 volumes. *Silver-gilt Medal.*
52. G. von Hessling, Regensburg. Collection in 4 volumes. *Siver-gilt Medal.*

Class III.

Section A.—Old German States.

53. Arthur Bohle, Berlin. German States. *Bronze Medal* (with No. 56).
54. A. E. Sitsen, Amsterdam. German States and Colonies. *Silver Medal*

Section C.—Other groups than German and Italian States.

57. Augst Hoevels, Rotterdam. Portugal and Colonies. *Silver-gilt Medal.*
58. Ernst Metzkes, Barmen. German Colonies. *Bronze Medal.*
59. M. Erich Unger, Forst. German Colonies. *Silver Medal.*
59a. P. Anton Stippler, Ulm. German Colonies. *Bronze Medal.*

DIVISION IV.

Collections of Entires.

Section A.—One to three European countries and their Colonies.

60. W. P. Costerus, Edam. Iceland, Luxemburg. *Silver-gilt Medal* (with No. 66).
61. Philipp Kosack, Berlin. Europe and English Colonies. Not for competition.
62. L. de Raay, Amsterdam. Orange Free State. *Silver-gilt Medal.*
63. G. V. van der Schooren, Arnhem. Italy, Denmark, Turkey, Newfoundland. [*Silver Medal.*
64. C. Wafelbakker, Amsterdam. Great Britain and some of her Colonies. [*Gold Medal* with No. 67.

Section B.—One or more countries not included under section A.

65. M. Z. Booleman, Amsterdam. United States of America. *Silver Medal.*

DIVISION V.

Collections not included in preceding Classes.

Section A.—Stamps on original covers.

68. Mej. R. Kerlen, Zutphen. Holland and Colonies. *Silver Medal.*

Section B. Stamps of special issues.

69. Mendel Albrecht, Manchester. Mulready envelopes, caricatures, etc. *Gold Medal.*

Section C.—Collections of proofs, essays, forgeries, etc.

70. Mr. E. Bonn, Middleburg. Collection of rare stamps. *Silver Medal.*
71. A. Coyette, Paris. Collection of proofs, etc., of France. *Silver-gilt Medal.*
72. Rudolf Friedl, Vienna. Collection of forgeries with genuine stamps for comparison. [*Silver Medal.*
73. C. George, Lisbon. Proofs and essays of Portugal and Colonies. *Silver-gilt Medal.*
74. L. de Raay, Amsterdam. Proofs, forgeries, etc., of the Transvaal. *Silver Medal.*
75. M. Erich Unger, Forst. Proofs and essays of Germany. *Silver Medal.*

DIVISION VI.

For Young Collectors (under 18 Years of Age).

Section A.—Holland and Colonies.

76. D. J. W. van Rosendael, Helder (15 years of age). *Bronze Medal.*

Section B.—Collections of at least 5,000 stamps.

77. Miss Kitty Nelke, London (15 years of age). General collection in 3 volumes. [*Silver-gilt Medal.*
78. W. J. Wijsmuller, Haarlem (12 years of age). General collection in 2 volumes. [*Bronze Medal.*

DIVISION VII.

Literature, Albums and Accessories.

Class I. Literature.

Section A.—Philatelic journals, not solely advertisements.

Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelversamelaars. Silver-gilt Medal.
Philatelic Record. Silver-gilt Medal.
Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung. Silver Medal.
Deutsche Philatelist. Silver Medal
Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society. Bronze Medal.
Stamp Lover. Bronze Medal.
Confidentia. Bronze Medal.
Timbre-Poste. Bronze Medal.
West-End Philatelist. Bronze Medal (with Publisher's Catalogue, etc.).
Nederlandsche Philatelist. Bronze Medal.

Section B.—Catalogues.

Kohl (P.) Grosser Katalog und Handbuch. *Silver-gilt Medal.*
Bartels (J. M.) Catalogue and Reference List of United States stamped envelopes. *Silver Medal.*
Whitfield King & Co. Universal Standard Catalogue. *Bronze Medal.*
Galvez. Catalogue. *Bronze Medal.*

Section C.—Philatelic Handbooks.

Sveriges Filatelist Förening. Sveriges Frankstecken, 1855-1905. [*Silver-gilt Medal.*
Diena (Dr. Emilio). History of the Stamps of Sicily. *Silver Medal.*
Zumstein (Ernst). Special Katalog und Handbuch über die Briefmarken der Schweiz. *Silver Medal.*

Section D.—Albums.

Kohl's Permanent Albums. *Silver Medal.*
Lücke's Schaubsck's Albums, Permanent Albums, etc. *Silver Medal.*
Whitfield King & Co. Paragon Permanent Albums, etc. *Silver Medal.*
Krötzsch. Horn Permanent Album. *Silver Medal.*
Lincoln's Album. *Bronze Medal.*
Muller. Schultze's Universal Briefmarken Album. *Bronze Medal.*
Narat Koning's Permanent Album. *Bronze Medal.*

STRAY NOTES ON THE DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF THE WORLD'S POSTAGE STAMPS

By R. R. THIELE

(*Continued from page* 53)

In 1857 the Post Office Department abandoned *taille-douce* engraving, because the stamps were too easily cleaned, and adopted surface printing in more sensitive inks. A new die was engraved on wood by SCHILLING; the plates were made up from electrotypes and the stamps were typographed. The head of the 1857 and 1858 issues (the latter being made from a transfer from the 1857 die) is thus not the same as on the 1850 set, though Schilling evidently tried to make a close copy. The general effect of these typographed stamps compared with the former line-engraved stamps is decidedly poor. The new set which was issued in 1861 because of the accession of King Wilhelm I. was engraved by Schilling as was the 3 pf. of 1865. The engraving is very neat, although the niceties of relief engraving are necessarily largely lost on stamps printed in millions of editions. The plates were made up of electrotypes with slight relief for the arms. It is said, by the way, that the King himself ordered the coat-of-arms for the stamps instead of his portrait. I should be at a loss to assign a reason for this; is it possible that the King did it because he was aware of his unpopularity at that time, which fortunately gave way later to as great a popularity? The 10 and 30 silbergroschen stamps of 1866 are also Schilling's work; they are exceedingly fine examples of the engraver's art. Examine, for instance, the small armorial eagle repeated in the border of the 30 sgr. and in the oval of the 10 sgr., or view the repetition of the value in the background of each value; this was not mechanically reproduced, but separately engraved by hand! I doubt whether anything more minute appears on any stamp anywhere. The printing of these two stamps was done by the State Printing Office, but on a peculiar oiled paper, under the patent of a German-American named Henry Loewenberg. Prussia is the only government which adopted the patent for a stamp issue, though some essays of France and of the United States (possibly of other countries ?) were printed on similar paper; the idea seems to have proved impracticable, although it was no doubt very effective in preventing stamp cleaning. The stamps of 1867 in kreuzer currency were also engraved by Schilling, but only the frame was newly engraved, the eagle being transferred from the 1861 die.

The celebrated 3 pf. red of Saxony was an adaptation of the first Bavarian issue; it was designed—if one can speak of *designing* a copy—by a lithographer of Leipzig, named J. B. HIRSCHFELD. The die was engraved on wood by him; the plate was made up of stereotypes, and the stamps were printed at his establishment. For so much sought-after a rarity the stamp is sufficiently homely. It was planned to issue other values in the same type and some have progressed to the essay stage, but, fortunately, nothing came of it. The 1851 issue was decidedly more artistic. The original design was made by J. B. Hirschfeld, similar to the 3 pf. of this issue. The head design was adapted from this type by C. C. MEINHOLD AND SONS, a printing firm in Dresden. As the Post Office Department desired to have the stamp for newspaper postage different in design from those for letter postage, they adopted Hirschfeld's design for the newspaper stamp and gave him the contract for this stamp. He engraved the die on wood; the stamps were surface-printed. The stamps in neugroschen values were engraved in *taille-douce* and printed by the Meinhold firm; the name of the engraver has not been preserved. Both these designs have always struck me as decidedly neat and appropriate; the engraving of the head type especially is very fine indeed, and the head on its sombre background has a cameo-

like relief. Both designs have been copied and adapted for use in various other countries; I have already alluded to an adaptation in Oldenburg. Compare also the Italian 2 c. stamp of 1896 with the frame of the head type. These are but two examples that just came to my mind; there are others. The frame of the 1856 issue is almost an exact copy of that on the 1851 issue, except that it now is in outline on an open background. The portrait of King Johann was drawn by an engraver of the Royal Mint, named Ulbricht; the stamps were again engraved by the Meinhold firm. The head is a very good piece of work; the engraver followed the old rule that the background should be dark in front of the head, but light at its back—a rule which is not always observed by engravers. The Meinhold firm in securing the contract made much of a new secret process which they claimed to have for engraving and printing and which they called *glyphography*; they obtained the contract largely on the strength of this, but their process after all seems to resemble good old-fashioned *taille-douce* engraving a great deal. The generally lighter appearance of this design is the result of official orders; the cancellation did not show very well on the former stamps owing to the excessively dark background. When the Post Office Department decided, in 1862, to adopt surface-printing and coloured impression on white paper, a fierce competition for the contract ensued. Both the former contractors were defeated by a new comer, the firm of Giesecke and Devrient, at Leipzig. I think that this firm secured the contract largely because they offered embossing, which was then considered very desirable by postal authorities everywhere as a safeguard against stamp-cleaning and counterfeiting; witness the large number of embossed stamps in use in so many European countries in the '50's and '60's. At all events they got the contract and the new set was designed, engraved and printed by this firm. As is usually the case when larger firms do the work, the names of the designer and engraver are unknown—no doubt employés of the firm. The design is quite neat, although upon the whole oval designs never seem as effective as rectangular ones. I have already noted that this design was copied for an intended new issue for Hanover, though the course of events prevented its issue. The firm of Giesecke & Devrient has done two other jobs of stamp printing; one was the Prince Henry the Navigator issue of Portugal, the other was the 1892 presidential set of Paraguay.

Few collectors, no doubt, there are who have not a soft spot in their affections for the issues of the Free and Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen. These sturdy relics of civic pride and republican liberty in feudal Germany have an attraction all their own, and their stamp issues no less so. The first issue of Hamburg was printed in typography by the firm of Th. G. Meissner, Printer to the Senate of Hamburg; the dies were engraved by an employé of that firm rejoicing in the euphonious name of Johann Friedrich Rex Ziesenist. I suppose he was also the designer, though, to be sure, the design did not call for much artistic invention. Ziesenist's lettering is rather peculiar; whether purposely or not his stamps are full of so-called "secret marks." When Hamburg occupied the Danish post office in that city because of the war between Prussia and Austria and Denmark, there was no time to engrave a new die for the stamps which became necessary, and lithography was resorted to; the contract was given to the lithographic firm of C. Adler, Hamburg. This applies to the 1¼ and 2½ schilling values. The design, I presume, was drawn by one of Adler's employés; the original stone is still in existence, on which the drawing of the 1¼ sch. may be seen in close proximity to the letterhead of a wholesale liquor dealer. The printing done by Adler, however, was so poor that when a new value was required in a hurry—the 1½ sch. for a reduced letter rate to Lubeck—the work was given to the Prussian State Printing Office. I have not learned the name of the engraver; the work does not look like Schilling's. A little later the printing of the 1¼ sch. was also taken from Adler and given to the Prussian State Printing Office. This establishment had already engraved a 1¼ sch. die for stamping envelopes and the die was now utilised for the adhesives by adding some small "ornaments" at the corners to make it rec-

tangular. About a year later Adler lost his last stamp ; a new die was engraved for the 2½ sch. by Ziesenist and this value was now printed in typography by Meissner.

The first issue of Lubeck was designed as well as lithographed by the local printing and lithographing establishment of H. G. RAHTGENS. A number of other designs for this issue submitted by this firm are still in existence ; they are all even homelier than the adopted type, which is by no means a masterpiece of art. Nevertheless the work of the designer on these stamps is distinguished by the ingenious secret mark he invented for indicating the value of the stamp in the ornamentation ; it has served to expose many a forgery. When counterfeits of this issue were discovered in London, the authorities decided to abandon lithography and applied to the Prussian State Printing Office ; the 1863 issue was printed by that institution. The die bears the characteristics of Schilling's work, already alluded to. In 1864 Lubeck had to take charge of the Danish post office operated in that city for the same reason as Hamburg ; this also necessitated a new 1¼ sch. stamp. Time being short, this stamp was again procured from H. G. Rahtgens and lithographed by him. He evidently tried to imitate the stamps of the Prussian State Printing Office as closely as possible with the lithographic process. When the letter rate to Hamburg was fixed at 1½ sch. in 1865, a stamp of that value was procured from the Prussian State Printing Office. This was no doubt also engraved by Schilling. The arms were transferred from the 1863 die, but the oval with its inscriptions was newly engraved. The octagonal frame and the network in the corners were added to dis tinguish the new stamp more easily from the 1 and 2 sch. values.

(To be continued)

NOTES & NEWS

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson has communicated to *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* the discovery of the 20 c. deep green, Holland, 1867-71 issue, on bluish paper, Die II. perf. 10½ × 10, and also of the 1 kr. Bosnia, eagle-type, *perf.* 9–9½, as well as a number of perforation varieties of the current Postage Due stamps of the latter country.

Mr. F. H. Oliver contributes a valuable paper on the stamps of Heligoland to the recent numbers of the *Philatelic Adviser*, and tabulates a series of tests which may be employed in order to distinguish the reprints of these stamps from the originals, thus :—

(*a*) The Rouletted issue.

1. The ½ schilling of 1867-8, both types, must have the frame and medallion in blue-green.
2. There are no reprints of Type 1 of the ½ schilling.
3. The 1 schilling has a narrow chignon and curl and narrow "o" in the word "Heligoland."
4. The centre of the 2 schilling and the frame of the 6 schilling must be in a shade of yellow-green.
5. There are no perforated originals of the 2 and 6 schilling.

(*b*) The Perforated Issue.

6. The perforated issue, consisting of the ¼, ½, ¾, 1 and 1½ schilling, must be on very coarse thick paper, showing the "web" as if it was a close quadrillé watermark. The ½, 1, and 1½ schilling must have medallion as Type 1 of the ½ schilling.
7. The colours of the 1 and 2 pfennig of 1875, are carmine lake and deep green.
8. The colours of the 3 pfennig of 1876 are either *deep green, yellow and red*, or *green* to *yellow-green, yellow-brown* and *red*. The paper is a dull white to a very slight toned. Reprints are in different shades or combinations of shades to those given, and may also be found on deep toned paper and on very white paper.

We learn from the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* that the Postal Museum of the Administration of Posts, foreshadowed some eight years ago, is now likely to be completed by the end of the year. The new museum is to be installed on the ground floor of No. 107 Rue de Grenelle, and the exhibits are now being moved in. These include models of telegraphic appara-

tus, including the remains of the famous apparatus invented by Chappe, and all kinds of appliances used in the postal service. It is stated that the official collection of postage stamps will also be exhibited.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell describes in the *Philatelic Journal of India* some varieties of the 25 centavos of Mexico, which was in use from 1874 to 1883. These varieties appear to point to the existence of several plates of this stamp, as might be naturally expected. The stamps in use from 1874 to 1877 show a blue dot in the second "1" of "Veintecinco." Stamps from 1878 to 1881 show "a small semi-lunar blue curve added to each stamp separately. It is just under the bottom of the '2' (in N.W. corner) in the white frame below the tablet." In 1881 a third variety shows a series of guide lines at the top and sides of the stamps, outside the design, cutting each other at the extreme N.W. corner of the stamps, the blue dot and semi-lunar curve both being absent.

Mr. W. Hadlow has discovered a used copy of the 1 c. of British Guiana, issue of 1876, wmk. Crown CC, perf. 14 × 12½.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. W. B. Thornhill, a philatelist best known for his handbook on the stamps of Shanghai, of which country he formed a very fine collection, now in the possession of Mr. Henry Duveen. Mr. Thornhill was a member of the Philatelic Society, London, for some years, and read a number of papers at the evening meetings. Besides his collection of Shanghai stamps he also formed other specialized collections, notably of Australians and Ceylon. About 1896 in consequence of ill-health he was compelled to give up stamp collecting, and went to reside in Ireland, where his death took place on May 6th.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF NEW ISSUES

We wish to express our acknowledgments to various of our contemporaries for certain items in the following list. Reference has been made to the chief new issue chronicles for its compilation.

Abyssinia. New types, large upright rects., in three designs. No wmk. Perf. 11½.
- ¼g. blue-green.
- ½g. rose
- 1g. orange and grey-green
- 2g. blue
- 4g. claret and green
- 8g. slate and pale red
- 16g. rose

Afghanistan. New type, with Arms in a rayed circle.
- 1a. ultramarine

Antigua. S.G. Type 4. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
- ½d. green

Argentine Republic. S.G. Type 72. Wmk. large sun. Perf. 13-13½.
- 12c. dull blue

Australian Commonwealth. Postage Dues. The following have appeared on chalk surfaced paper, wmk. Crown and single-lined A.
- 3d. emerald-green. Perf. 11½×11
- 4d. ,, ,, 11
- 1s. ,, ,, 11½×11
- 2s. emerald-green. Perf. 11
- 10s. ,, ,, 11
- 20s. ,, ,, 11

The 2s., 10s., and 20s. have appeared with a stroke and a dash instead of "s" after figures of value in centre. S.G. Type 6. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Crown and single-lined A. Perf. 11.
- 2s. emerald-green
- 10s. ,,
- 20s. ,,

Belgium. Postage Due Stamp. S.G. Type 62. Perf. 14.
- 30c. pale blue

British Somaliland. S.G. Type 2. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
- 2a. dull and bright purple

Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
- 1a. carmine.

Cayman Islands. S.G. Type 9. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
- 1s. black on green

Charkari. New type. Lithographed. Wove paper.
- 1 pice, chestnut
- ½ a. scarlet
- 1 a. scarlet
- 2 as. blue
- 4 as. deep green
- 8 as. brick-red
- 1 r. brown

Colombia. S.G. Type 101. Perf. 13.
- ½c. orange

Congo State. The undermentioned stamps have been overprinted with the word TAXES in a rectangle in blue for use as Postage Due stamps.
- 5c. black and green
- 10c. ,, carmine
- 15c. ,, ochre

Crete. The following varieties are to be added to the list in our March number :—

(i.) "Σ" of overprint inverted, reading "ΕΛΛΑϚ."
20 l. blue-green

(ii.) "Δ" instead of "Α" in overprint, reading "ΕΛΛΔΣ."
25 l. black and blue

(iii.) "Λ" and "Α" transposed, reading "ΕΛΑΛΣ."
25 l. black and blue

(vii.) "Σ" of overprint omitted, reading "ΕΛΛΑ."
1 dr. sepia and carmine
2 dr. brown

(viii.) Overprint inverted.
20 l. blue-green
2 dr. brown
3 dr. black and orange

(ix.) Overprint double.
25 l. black and blue
3 dr. black and orange

Postage due stamps :—

(iv.) "Σ" of overprint omitted, reading "ΕΛΛΑ."
5 l. red

In pairs, one stamp with and one without overprint.
Postage stamps, 10 l. and 50 l.

The following provisionals have also appeared :—

(1) Stamp surcharged "ΕΛΛΑΣ" as above with additional overprint "2" and "ΠΡΟΣΟΡΙΝΟΝ."
2 l. on 20 l. red

(2) Stamp surcharged "ΕΛΛΑΣ—2—ΠΡΟΣΟΡΙΝΟΝ" in new type.
2 l. on 20 l. red

(3) Stamps surcharged "ΕΛΛΑΣ—ΠΡΟΣΟΡΙΝΟΝ" in new type and also on the 20 l. with a new value "5."
1 l. olive-yellow
5 on 20 l. rose
5 on 20 l. orange
1 l. red

New surcharge of "ΕΛΛΑΣ" in thick type, the "Σ" resembling and English "M" sideways, in red.
1 l. chocolate
2 l. slate-lilac
5 l. green

Surcharged "ΕΛΛΑΣ" in new type, in black.
1 dr. black and green
3 dr. black and orange

Surcharged "ΕΛΛΑΣ" in different type in back.
25 l. black and blue
5 dr. black and olive-green

Surcharged "ΕΛΛΑΣ" in yet another type, in black.
10 l. dull carmine
20 l. blue-green
50 l. brown
1 dr. brown

Dominican Republic. S.G. Type 71. Perf. 14.
6c. sepia

Fiji. S.G. Type 23. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
1s. green and carmine

Gold Coast. S.G. Type 7. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk.multiple Crown CA. Perf.14.
3d. purple on yellow

Guatemala. Three provisionals, surcharged in black.
2 c. on 75 c. black and lilac
6 c. on 50 c. blue and brown
12½ c. on 2 p. black and vermilion
There are some minor varieties.

Honduras. S.G. Type 21. Lithographed. Perf. 14.
1 c. dull green
5 c. blue
10 c. sepia
20 c. bright blue

Hyderabad. Similar design to last but lettered "Postage" instead of "Post stamp."
¼ a. grey
½ a. bright green
1 a. rose
2 as. pale violet
3 as. brown orange

India. The current high values have been surcharged O.H.M.S.
2r. carmine and yellow-brown
5r. ultramarine and violet
10r. green and pink
15r. blue and brown

India (C.E.F.) The current 12as. has been overprinted C.E.F.
12as. purple on red

Italian P.O. in Crete. The current 25 c. and 50 c. of Italy has been overprinted "LA CANEA" for use in Crete.
25 c. blue
50 c. violet

Italian P.O.'s in the Turkish Empire. The current stamps of Italy have been surcharged with name and value in paras and piastres for the following eight districts : Costantinopli, Durazzo, Gerusalemme, Janina, Salonicco, Scutari di Albania, Smirne, Valona.

10 para	on	5 c. green
20	,,	10 c. rose
30	,,	15 c. slate
1 piastre	,,	25 c. blue
2	,,	50 c. mauve
4	,,	1 l. brown and green
20	,,	5 l. rose and blue

Italian Somaliland. The Postage Due set is now overprinted "SOMALIA ITALIANA" without the word "MERIDIONALE."
5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 30 c., 40 c., 50 c. orange and carmine
1 l., 2 l., 3 l., 10 l., blue and carmine

Jamaica. S.G. Type 9. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
2s. red-brown

Jhind. The current 2½ as. of India has been surcharged for this State.
2½ as. ultramarine

Liberia. New set described in Notes and News last month. Perf. 14 (except 10 c. which is rouletted).
1 c. black and yellow-green

Liberia. 2 c. black and brown-red
5 c. ,, blue
10 c. ,, purple
15 c. ,, indigo
20 c. deep green and rose
25 c. black and brown
30 c. ,, deep brown
50 c. ,, deep green
75 c. ,, chocolate

Official stamps surcharged "O.S." in various colours. Colours of surcharge in brackets.
1 c. black and emerald (red.)
2 c. chocolate and rose (blue.)
5 c. black and sky-blue (black.)
10 c. blue and black (red.)
15 c. black and purple (blue.)
20 c. deep green and bistre (black.)
25 c. grey-green and blue (black.)
30 c. steel-blue (red.)
50 c. grey-green and brown (black.)
75 c. black and violet (red.)

Malay States. S.G. Type 3. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
3 c. carmine

Martinique. Higher values in two new designs. Perf. 14×13½ or 13½×14.
25 c. purple-brown and blue
30 c. ,, venetian red
35 c. ,, lilac
40 c. ,, sage-green
45 c. ,, brown
50 c. ,, rosine
75 c. ,, greenish-black
1 fr. ,, greenish-blue
2 fr. ,, grey
5 fr. ,, venetian red

Natal. Current types lettered "POSTAGE-POSTAGE." Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
6d. dull and bright purple
1s. black on green
2s. 6d. black and red on blue
10s. green and red on green

New Zealand. The current 4d. and 5d. have appeared with the 14 × 15 perforation.

Nicaragua. The 1 c. Fiscal has been overprinted with value, date and words "CORREOS-OFICIAL" for use as official stamps.
10 c. on 1 c. indigo. Surcharge in violet
35 c. ,, ,, ,, brown
50 c. ,, ,, ,, red
1 p. ,, ,, ,, olive-brown
2 p. ,, ,, ,, green

A large number of other provisionals are reported.

Northern Nigeria. S.G. Type 4. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
5d. purple and brown

Norway. S.G. Type 15, but from a new die. Wmk. Posthorn. Perf. 14½ × 13½.
2 k. rose-carmine.

Panama. 1906. S.G. Type 50. Centre inverted (*Mekeel's Weekly*).
1 c. black and green.

1909. New type. Perf. 12.
2½ c. red

CANAL ZONE. New type surcharged in black, reading downwards.
10 c. black and violet

Papua. S.G. Type 6. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.
1s. black and orange

Peru. New sets. Perf. 12.

1 c. grey	12 c. grey-blue
2 c. green	20 c. brown
4 c. red	50 c. yellow-bistre
5 c. lilac	1 sol, blue-black and lake
10 c. blue	

Postage Due.
1 c., 5 c., 10 c. and 50 c., chocolate

Official.
1 c. vermilion
10 c. brown
25 c. olive-green

Rhodesia. British South African stamps surcharged "Rhodesia" in fancy capitals. No wmk. Perf. 14-15.

½d. green	1s. bistre-buff
1d. red	2s. 6d. blue-grey
2d. brown	3s. deep violet
2½d. cobalt	5s. orange
3d. claret	7s. 6d. black
4d. olive	10s. dull green
6d. purple	£1 grey-purple

The following are also surcharged with new value in black :—

5d. on 6d. purple	10d. on 3s. deep violet
7½d. on 2s. 6d. blue-grey	2s. on 5s. orange

Rio de Oro. New set, with portrait of King Alfonso to right in medallion. Perf. 14.

1 c. salmon	30 c. lake
2 c. orange	40 c. chocolate
5 c. sage-green	50 c. reddish mauve
10 c. orange-red	1 p. black-brown
15 c. blue-green	4 p. rosine
20 c. purple-black	10 p. claret
25 c. indigo	

Roumania. New values of 1908 set. Perf. 11½ or 13½ or compound.
1 b. black
5 b. green

Russia. New types with lozenge-shaped pattern of varnish lines. Perf. 14×14½.
4 k. rose
10 k. blue

Old types, with varnish lines. Wove paper. No wmk. Perf. 14×14½.
14 k. rose and blue
15 k. ultramarine and claret
25 k. light green and mauve
50 k. yellow-green and purple
70 k. orange and chocolate

St. Kitts-Nevis. S.G. Type 1. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
2d. dull purple and brown

St. Vincent. Re-drawn type. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
1d. carmine

S.G. Types 15 and 16. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14
2s. purple and blue on blue
5s. green and red on yellow

Salvador. Official stamps, S.G. Type 207, surcharged with shield and rays. Perf. 11½.

1 c. green | 5 c. indigo
2 c. red | 13 c. bright mauve

Sierra Leone. S.G. Type 10. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

6d. dull and bright purple
1s. black on green
2s. purple and blue on blue
5s. green and red on yellow

Spanish Guinea. New series similar in type to that for Rio de Oro.

1 c. vermilion | 30 c. carmine
2 c. orange | 40 c. red-brown
5 c. dark green | 50 c. lilac
10 c. vermilion | 1 p. dark brown
15 c. green | 4 p. rose
20 c. violet | 10 p. deep carmine
25 c. blue

Straits Settlements. S.G. Type 40. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

5 c. orange

Surinam. A second printing of the new 5 c. stamp. Perf. 11½ × 10½.

5 c. pale red

Also exists *tête-bêche*.

Switzerland. Postage Due stamps with large cross wmk. Perf. 11½.

1 c. olive-green and scarlet
20 c. ,, ,, ,,

Tasmania. S.G. Type 11. Wmk. Crown A.

9d. pale blue. Perf. 11
9d. ,, Perf. 11 × 12
9d. ,, Perf. 11 × 12½

United States. New type. Wmk. U.S.P.S. Imperf.

2 c. rose (Lincoln)
3 c. deep violet
4 c. yellow-brown
5 c. deep blue

Some values of the current issue may be found on bluish-white as well as toned paper. There are also many varieties of private perforation or rouletting.

Victoria. S.G. Types 62 and 67. Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 11.

2½d. deep blue
3d. orange-buff

S.G. Type 63. Perf. 12½.

5d. pale chocolate

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The summary of the chief contents of periodicals does not preclude a future notice of any article.

Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung.

V. 10. 21 Mai 1909. OMMERBORN (C.), Uber Klassisches Sammeln: Hannover (contd.)—STENGER (Dr. E.) Photographische Methoden im Dienste der Briefmarkenkunde.

British Philatelist.

II. 13. March 1909. The surface-printed stamps of Great Britain.

II. 14. April 1909. The surface-printed stamps of Great Britain (contd.).—Official forgeries and fakes.

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No. 344. 1er juin 1909. La nouvelle grève des postes.—Les chiffres de tirage des premiers timbres français.

Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung.

XX. 6. 3 June 1909. Studien am russischen Wasserzeichen und andere Beobachtungen.—Vereinsleben.

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III. 5. 20 Mai 1909. Ein deutscher Normalkatalog.—OHRT (P.) Sind die ungez. Dienstmarken von Württemberg nur Neudrucke.—KAISER (W.) Die Postscheine des Königreichs Hannover (contd.).

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No. 393. 17 Mai 1909. DEVOUZY (2). Notes sur quelques timbres commémoratifs.—Vente Mirabaud.—La Russie: son organisation postale et ses timbres-poste (contd.).

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly.

IX. 20. 15 May 1909. BARNSDALL (W. P.) Countries of the World: Guatemala (contd.)—BONT (C. de) Postage stamps of Belgium (contd.)—WARD (W.) The Stamps of the Ionian Islands: their true status.—SYMES (C. M. C.) Chili (contd.).—PALETHORPE (A. J.) The proposed Encyclopædia of Philatelic Literature.—Our South African Letter.

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IX. 22. 29 May 1909. HANCIAU (L.) The postal issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies (contd.).—GATT (W. R.) History of the Post Office and the stamps of Malta (contd.).—EVANS (E. B.) Philatelic notes and queries.

IX. 23. 5 June 1909. BARNSDALL (W. P.) Countries of the World: Guatemala (contd.).—BONT (C. de) The postage stamps of Belgium (contd.).—POOLE (B. W. H.) A type collection: its advantages and how to form one.—DIENA (Dr. E.) Greek stamps used in Turkey.—POWER (E. B.) American notes and news.—Supplement: Postmarks of the British Isles from 1840, pp. 97-112.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

JUNE 1909

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXI JULY 1909 No. 7

THE NATIONAL TELEPHONE COMPANY'S STAMPS

By ALFRED ROSLING BENNETT, M.I.E.E.

The series of telephone stamps issued by the National Telephone Company in 1884 and used by them during the succeeding six or seven years has lately attracted some notice in the daily press, and as considerable misunderstanding exists as to the reason of their being and the method of employing them it has been deemed that an article on the subject by their originator will not be unacceptable to the readers of *The Philatelic Record*, especially as the example of the National Telephone Company in this particular was followed by the Belgian and several other foreign telephone administrations, and a new class of adhesive stamps for communication purposes thereby created.

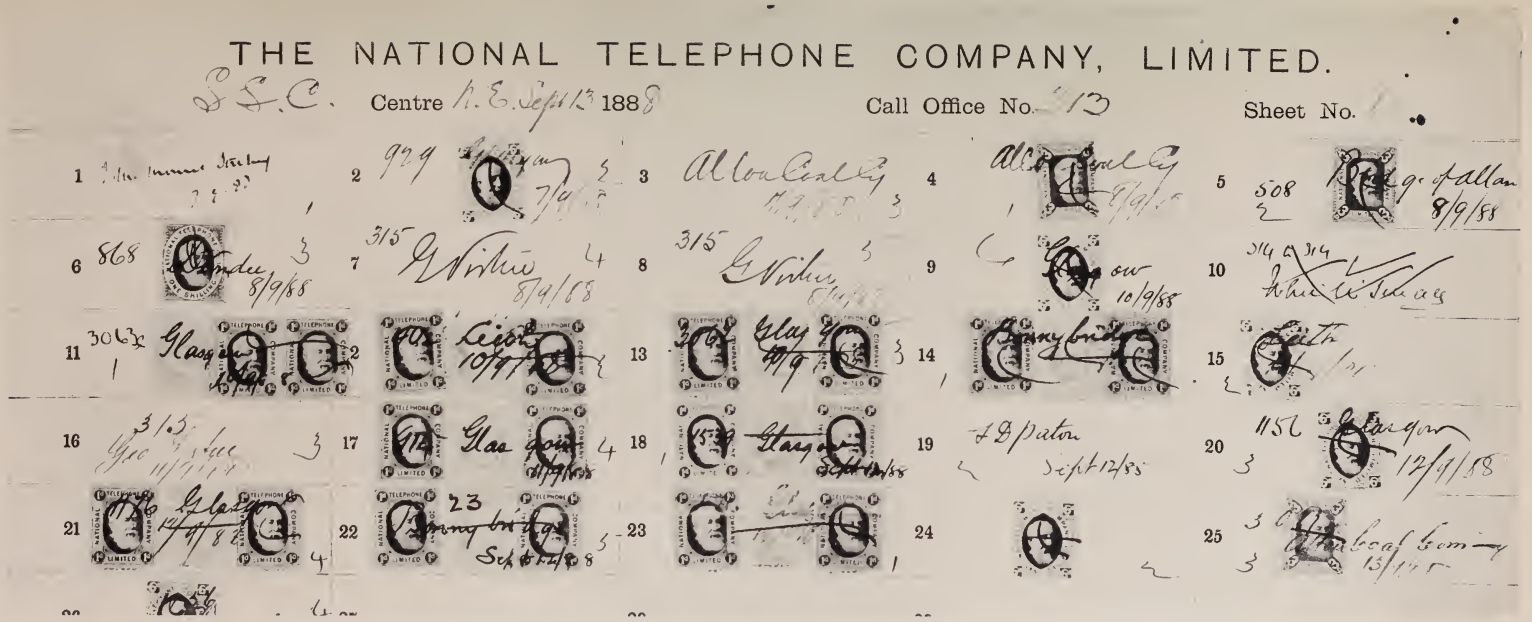
In the early eighties the Post Office, in a mistaken and unenlightened attempt to protect their telegraph revenue, persistently placed stumbling blocks in the way of the various telephone companies. As Parliament in its wisdom had ordained that the Companies should work under licence from the Post Office, friction resulted in more than one direction. One of the chief grievances was the refusal of the Post Office to allow the general public to use telephone offices for the purpose of calling up telephone subscribers. Call offices were permitted for the personal use of subscribers to the telephone exchanges, who were allowed to speak free on production of a ticket or other proof of identity, but the general public were rigorously excluded from participating in the conveniences of the telephone system. At that time the present writer occupied the position of General Manager and Chief Engineer to the National Telephone Company in Scotland and the North-West of England, with headquarters at Glasgow, and recognised that it would be a great benefit to the Company if the non-subscribing public could get into communication with the members of its exchanges from the principal points of a town on payment of a small fee. This view was kept prominently before the directors through Colonel Robert Raynsford Jackson, their Chairman, and he in turn was not slow in worrying the Post Office to depart from their obstructive attitude. For a long time no result followed, the Departmental experts being certain that disastrous consequences to the telegraph revenue would follow any concession. Constant hammering, however, at length produced its not unusual effect, and in 1884 the Companies were authorised to permit the general public to use their call offices conditionally on 10 per cent. of the fees collected being handed over to the Post Office. That point having been reached the question arose as to how the fees could be collected with the minimum risk of fraud. It must be remembered that the matter was complicated by the right which the subscribers then enjoyed of using the call offices free of charge, so that two classes of customers had to be provided for

and a check maintained on the honesty of the call office keeper at the same time. In anticipation of the right to open public telephone offices being granted sooner or later, several automatic coin slot boxes had been invented, but at that time none of them provided for the non-paying user, at all events in a manner which was considered satisfactory. The difficulty now arose in an acute form and it occurred to me that it might be met by providing forms at the call offices divided into spaces in which a non-paying user (that is to say, a subscriber to the telephone exchange) could write his name or number and a stranger stick stamps to the value of his call. The total number of spaces filled at the end of a day or a week would represent the total number of calls made from that office and tally with the record kept at the exchange, the call office keeper being held responsible for any unfilled spaces short of the exchange record. The accompanying plate, which is a photograph on reduced scale of a portion of an actual sheet after use, will make the idea quite plain. The full sheet contained fifty spaces. The signatures represent subscribers who had satisfied the call office keeper of their identity and consequent right to speak without payment; the stamps are those affixed by non-subscribers in payment of their calls, according to the tariff and the time occupied. The sheet was one used at a Stirling office of the Scottish South Central District. All the four values are represented.

The plan having been approved by the directors the next step was to procure a special stamp, as of course the Post Office ones would not do. I recommended that values of 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. should be provided, and suggested, humorously, that the most appropriate device would be the Chairman's head. One of the directors, however, entertained the idea quite seriously and undertook to obtain Colonel Jackson's consent. Some time and a good deal of persuasion was necessary to overcome the Colonel's sense of modesty, but at last that point was attained, and he sent a photograph—an excellent likeness—to Glasgow which, together with drawings of the margins, I handed to Messrs Maclure and Macdonald, of Bothwell Circus, instructing them to submit proofs in black, red, green and brown, printed so as to make meddling with obliterating marks difficult. This having been satisfactorily accomplished, deliveries in bulk soon took place, the quantities manufactured being, in round numbers, 122,000 of the 1d. black; 125,000 of the 3d. red; 94,000 of the 6d. green; and 61,000 of the 1s. brown. Subsequently, 23,000 4d. stamps in blue were printed to meet a demand which arose in consequence of the introduction of a good many fourpenny trunk calls, making a grand total of 425,000 stamps. The stamps were printed in sheets of twelve. The types of the five denominations are shown on the plate.

By the aid of the new method the call offices were opened to the public in the principal Scottish towns and in Carlisle, Whitehaven, Workington and Maryport in Cumberland, in December, 1884. After a brief interval its use was extended to the Company's other English and Irish districts. In this connection it must be remembered that in 1884 the National Telephone Company was only one of several which divided the country between them, and that its territory outside Scotland consisted only of the English Midlands, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Ulster. The opening of the telephone system to outsiders attracted a good deal of attention, and the comic press did not fail to extract some amusement from the event.

Almost as soon as the stamps were on sale some wag posted a number of letters at Whitehaven franked only in telephone stamps. Had an infernal machine gone off in St. Martin's-le-Grand the consternation of the Post Office could scarcely have been greater. It was the first that the Department had heard of the new issue, and they instantly protested " in holy anger and pious grief " against a subject presuming to put himself on an equality with the sovereign by graving his head on an adhesive stamp. Never before had such presumption been known! Of course no such idea of competing with the revered Queen Victoria had been entertained, and as the Company's money had been spent on nearly half a million of the offending labels



Upper half of a Call Office Sheet, one half actual size, showing stamps of all five denominations



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

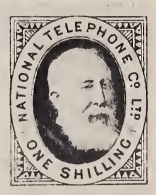


Fig. 5

Actual Size

the directors declined to recall the issue unless the Post Office could satisfy them that an illegality had been committed. As it seemed likely at one time that the Post Office opposition would be pushed to extreme lengths, I was requested to prepare an alternative design, omitting the head and differentiating as far as possible from an ordinary postage stamp. I accordingly got out a drawing showing a flying Ariel holding a telephone to his ear and flinging a looped wire round the globe. This was approved, but the Post Office pressure happened to slacken just then and the old stamps were kept in use, although the Department were informed that a new stamp of less traitorous complexion was on the stocks. Afterwards, with the exception of periodical grumblings and enquiries as to when the new stamp was to appear, nothing was done until after I had left the Company, at the end of 1890, and a new Chairman had replaced Colonel Jackson on the board of the now amalgamated companies. Then Post Office pressure was exercised with more effect and the stamps were discontinued about the end of 1891. As improved slot boxes had been by this time invented, the change was not accompanied by the inconveniences which would have been experienced earlier.

About 1888 a second sphere of utility was found for the stamps. Subscribers in most of the towns made good use of the trunk lines (which then belonged to the Companies) by making calls from their own instruments. Accounts for such calls were rendered every month, payment being made in cash at the telephone office, or by cheque. Subscribers had the trouble of sending a messenger in the one case and of writing cheques for sometimes small amounts in the other. A trial was made in Edinburgh of settling by attaching telephone stamps to the accounts and posting them to the telephone office, a printed receipt being returned. The method was found convenient and the Company benefited by selling considerable quantities of stamps in advance, as most trunk line users laid in a stock as soon as the new plan was introduced. Trunk line accounts often amounted to several pounds so new stamps of larger values would have been required later on and had already been talked about.

Philatelists showed an interest in the stamps at an early date, and at the International Exhibitions at Edinburgh of 1886 and 1890 many sets of used stamps, made up in threepenny packets, were sold at the Company's stalls ; on the second occasion the boys at the adjacent Merchiston school were especially keen customers.

As Colonel Jackson was almost the only British subject whose likeness ever appeared on a stamp some notes of his career may prove interesting. He was born at Maryport in 1823, and for many years was a prominent and successful cotton manufacturer at Blackburn. In the 'sixties his residence near that town was sacked and burnt by strike rioters, for which exploit several of them were sent to penal servitude. Colonel Jackson was one of the earliest supporters of the Volunteer movement, and raised and commanded the first regiment of Volunteer Artillery in Lancashire. In 1881 he became Chairman of the newly organised National Telephone Company, which he directed with conspicuous ability. When the several companies amalgamated in May, 1889, he was appointed Vice-President. He died 28th June, 1898.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

By BERTRAM T. K. SMITH

(*Continued from page* 92)

In the 6d. stamp of 1866 the last stamp of the third row shows a large ' v ' in ' VIRGIN,' possibly due to a faulty retouch on the part of the lithographer, and in this particular stamp there is also to be noticed a blotch or thickening on the border line just above the ' v ' of ' VIRGIN.' The large ' v ' variety was first noted by Mr. H. Hilckes in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* (see Vol. II., pp. 203, 217, where an enlarged illustration is given). It is, of course, not to be found on later printings.

The " coloured border " 1s. stamp is known with the Virgin omitted, but it is not an issued variety, being merely a printer's trial or *déchet d'impression.* In the *Philatelic Record* of 1891 (Vol. XIII., p. 11) it is both described and illustrated as being of the " plain border " type, but this was perhaps a mistake of the chronicler's.

Although it is expressly asserted in " West Indies " that after the first consignment the stamps were uniformly perforated 15, the statement appears to me to be open to some doubt. In the first place we have two apparently quite independent records of the 1d. perf. 15 as a novelty in 1872, as the *Philatelist* (February) said that " by the last mail we received some penny stamps with the holes of perforation much smaller and closer together than before," while E. L. Pemberton in the *Philatelical Journal* of January 15th, 1872, wrote that " the latest importation of penny stamps has been perforated 15." Again, we have some evidence in later times of the existence of compound perforation in the case of this value as shown by the following extract from the *Monthly Journal* of 1892.—" A correspondent sends us a very curious variety of the 1d. of the first issue. The specimen is perf. 15 on the right side and at the bottom and 12 on the left side ; the perforations at the top have been cut off, but from slight traces remaining we should judge that the stamp was perf. 12 there also." There is also a curious paragraph by Dr. Viner in the *Philatelist* of 1869, where we read, " The subject of perforations reminds us of a curious circumstance noticeable in the penny labels of the Virgin Islands. We have part of a sheet before us wherein the perpendicular holes vary from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16 and 17 in number ; the horizontal lines always containing 14." It is rather difficult to interpret this document of " pre-gauge " days, but it seems as though the sheet in question must have been perf. 15 horizontally and both 12 and 15 vertically. Lastly, the 1d. perf. 12 is found in two such distinct shades of green, as to render it somewhat unlikely, though of course not impossible, that they belong to the same printing.

If we look at Gibbons's Catalogue we find that the list of Virgin Island stamps is swollen with varieties on " white " and on " toned " paper. In condemning such distinctions as factitious I do not mean to say that we shall not find some specimens, for example, of the 6d. perf. 12 on white paper and also on paper of a distinctly yellowish cast, but after examining many actual specimens and as much documentary evidence as I can find, I am forced to the conclusion that time, climate, and the after-treatment of both used and unused stamps, must be held to account for the differences in question. Let us take one case—that of the 6d., perf. 15, which is catalogued at two prices, one for the " toned " and the other for the " white " paper variety, and ask ourselves if it is reasonably possible to believe that this stamp, of which a solitary consignment of 40 sheets was printed, was impressed on two kinds of paper. Specimens of the 4d. on *pale rose* as distinguished from *flesh-coloured* paper, are, in my opinion, probably due to immersion in water ; such a variety is to be found neither in Moens, Evans, " West Indies," nor in the Tapling Collection.

All that can be said with fair certainty of the shades of colour of Nissen & Parker's stamps is that the 4d. and 6d. of the 1868 printing were somewhat lighter in colour than their predecessors.

According to "West Indies," the dies of all the four values were handed over to the Crown Agents of the Colony, London, on November 14th, 1876, and afterwards by them to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who have since supplied all further stamps required by the Islands. It was not, however, until 1879 that any stamps of this firm's manufacture appeared, the first to be issued being the 1d. in green on "Crown C C" paper. This stamp is found with the watermark in the normal position and also sideways, a variation which is of no importance unless, as may be the case, it indicates a separate printing. This was followed in 1880 by "Queen's head" stamps of 1d. green and 2½d. red-brown, also on "Crown C C" paper; possibly, however, the latter stamp appeared at the end of 1879. In 1883 a ½d. yellow on "Crown C A" paper was issued, followed in 1883-4 by the same stamp in green, and stamps of 1d. rose and 2½d. ultramarine, all of the "Queen's head" type. At the end of 1887 a 4d. orange-red, lithographed, from the old die appeared, but, although "West Indies" gives the companion 6d. violet as issued at the same time, it probably did not appear until the following year, when it was chronicled with the second 1½d. postcard. In July, 1888, 2,500 of the "coloured border" 1s. which remained in stock, were surcharged in Antigua with "4 D" in aniline violet ink. None of them were included in the 1892 remainders, so that another printing of the lithographed 4d. must have been made by De La Rue after 1888. This second impression, I believe, is denoted by the specimens in a warm shade of brown, the earlier printing being of a paler tint of reddish brown. On May 8th, 1889, according to the *Illustrierte Briefmarken-Journal*, the old lithographed 1d. stamp, printed in rose, was revived, and also in the same year the old lithographed 1s. printed in brown. The latter stamp no longer had the Virgin printed at a second operation, the impression being a single one lithographed throughout; a slight retouching was made as regards the background, the rays being extended further towards the sides than before.

The sheets of De La Rue's lithographed stamps were as follows:—1d., carmine, 6 × 4; 4d., 8 × 3; 6d., 6 × 4; 1s., 8 × 3; to which Hollick's "Leeward Isles" adds the lithographed 1d. green as in sheets of 60. In the same work the following plate-numbers of the "Queen's head" stamps are recorded:—½d. green, "1" and "2"; 1d. rose, "1"; 2½d. blue, "1" and "2."

A bogus variety was made in 1894 and was described as "the 1d., rose-red, perforated down the centre and each half surcharged '½*d.*' in fairly large type in black."

At the end of October, 1890, the postal issues of the Virgin Islands were replaced by the uniform "Leeward Islands" series, and the remainders, with those of the other islands, were sold in 1892 by the Crown Agents to T. H. Thompson. The quantities were as follows:—

½ penny,	green	17,364	stamps.
1 ,,	rose (litho).	38,969	,,
2½ pence,	ultramarine	10,007	,,
4 ,,	brown	8,746	,,
6 ,,	violet	6,408	,,
1 shilling,	brown	3,801	,,

In 1894 the following material was destroyed, as described in the certificate printed in Hollick's pamphlet: the lithographic stones of the 1d., 4d., 6d., 1s. and the copper "key plates" and "duty plates" of the "Queen's head" ½d., 1d. and 2½d. stamps. To these were added "one blank form for the 1s. postage," by which is meant the figure of the Virgin.

Although many, if not all, Virgin Islands stamps are much scarcer genuinely used than unused, collectors should beware of paying the fancy prices asked, and perhaps obtained, for postmarked specimens of the 1880-90 period. For a long while after the "Thompson" remainders were sold it was supposed that they were demonetized, and in the *Philatelic Record* of 1896 (Vol. XVIII., p. 99) there is quoted a letter from the Postmaster of St. Kitts saying "the obsolete Leeward Islands stamps were in the several presidencies available for postage till June, 1894, when an order was issued

to the several Postmasters to refuse to accept them in future. This order I received on June 5th, 1894, and since then I have always refused to accept them either in payment of postage or to cancel them for collectors." But in 1896-7 the Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands (see the correspondence published in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* (Vol. III., p. 225) expressed his opinion that former stamps of any Presidency are still available for postage in that Presidency, according to the wording of the Act of 1890, which provided that stamps issued at the Treasuries and Post Offices of the several Presidencies before its coming into operation "shall be of the same value, and may be issued for the same purpose as they are now but no further." There is no means of distinguishing such after-postmarking (which is not confined to the remainders, as the provisional 4d. on 1s. appears to have been so treated) for the old "A 91" stamp is still in use, or at least was in use till quite lately. Some such impressions it is true are so clear and neat, and the lines so fine that they have a suspicious look, but their unwholesome appearance seems to be due merely to the cleaning of the cancellation combined with a very light impression or perhaps even to the use of a duplicate die. At all events I do not think that forged Virgin Islands postmarks are to be found on the market.

I believe that the old "A 13" postmark of the Imperial Post Office was used for some time after the introduction of Virgin Islands postage stamps, being superseded at an early date by the "A 91" postmark, which I believe is no longer in use, though it appears to have been employed until about 1900. The "A 13" cancellation seems, however, to have been preserved and used for very neat and clean "oblitérations de complaisance" at a much later date. The date postmark of "TORTOLA" in a circle is occasionally found on stamps, but its use for obliterating purposes was probably abnormal until about 1901, when it may, perhaps, have superseded the "A 13" mark. Other postmarks are "VIRGIN ISLANDS" in a circle (apparently introduced about 1901); "ROAD TOWN, TORTOLA" in double-lined circle (this is of recent introduction); and "VIRGIN-GORDA, V.I." in circle.

The bastard series of 1899 and 1904 are both unworthy of admission to a collection of legitimate postage stamps, and little need be said of them. The so-called "errors" in the 1899 set—"HALſPENNY," "HALFPFNNY" and "FOUR PENCF" are of course due simply to mechanical flaws and are not workman's errors. According to information received from Tortola (*Monthly Journal*, Vol. X., p. 100) these varieties, when discovered by the authorities, were removed from the sheets and destroyed by order of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

When the 1904 set was put on sale a large quantity of the 1899 labels remained on hand, and in February, 1904, the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands gave notice that tenders for the purchase of the remainders would be received up to August 1st, 1904. This notice was reproduced in a circular of the Crown Agents dated March 1904; but it failed to meet with a suitable response, and a similar fate befel a later circular of the Crown Agents dated March, 1905, and inviting tenders up to June, 1905. Finally the miserable business was settled by another circular at the end of 1905, stating "it has been decided to return all the Virgin Islands postage stamps of the obsolete issue of 1899, of which the plates have been destroyed, to the Colony, where they will remain on sale at face value."

I.—*Reference List.*

Lithographed by Waterlow & Son, for Nissen & Parker—

1866 (*Dec.*)	*Perf.* 12.	1 penny, green
		6 pence, rose
		(*a*) variety, with large "v" in "VIRGIN"
1867 (Aug.)	*Perf.* 15	4 pence, brown-red on flesh
		1 shilling carmine and black (*plain border, double-lined*).
(Sept. ?)		1 shilling carmine and black (*coloured margins*).

(1869 ?) *Perf* 15.* 1 penny green
Perf 15. 6 pence, rose
1 shilling carmine and black (*plain border, single lined*).

Lithographed by De La Rue & Co.—
1879 (end of) *Wmk.* Crown C C.
Perf. 14.
1 penny green

Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.—
1880 (Mar. ?) 2½ pence red-brown
(Sept.) 1 penny green
1883. *Wmk.* Crown C A.
(June ?) ½ penny yellow
(Sept.) 1 penny rose
(Nov.) ½ penny green
1884 (Sept.) 2½ pence ultramarine

Lithographed by De La Rue & Co.—
1887 (Sept. ?) 4 pence pale brown-red
(*a*) a later printing in warm brown
1888 (Mar. ?) 6 pence violet
(*a*) a later printing in a darker shade of violet ?

Provisional issue
1888 (July) 4 pence (on 1s., 1867) carmine and black (*coloured margins*) surcharged in violet
1889 (Feb.) 1 shilling pale brown
(*a*) a later printing in deep brown ?
(May) 1 penny rose-red
(*a*) two or more printings in various shades ?

SPECIAL SETS FOR COLLECTORS, AVAILABLE FOR POSTAGE.

Line-engraved by De La Rue & Co.
1899. ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 7d., 1s., 5 shillings
Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.
1904. ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5 shillings

Envelopes and Post Cards.

At the same time as the 2½d. red-brown there appeared a postcard of 1½d. with profile of the Queen in octagon. This was superseded at the end of 1887 by a similar card with profile in circle, and at the same time (or perhaps not until the following year) there was issued a card of 1½d. of the latter type. All these were of course of De La Rue's manufacture.

In 1901 envelopes and cards with stamps of the corresponding adhesive type were chronicled.

II.—*Reference List.*

POSTCARDS.

Type I. Profile of Queen in octagon.
1880 (Mar. ?) 1½ penny brown on buff (121 × 87 mm.)

Type II. Profile of Queen in circle.
1887 1 penny carmine on buff (P.U.)
1888 (Mar. ?) 1½ penny brown on buff (P.U.)

SPECIAL SETS FOR COLLECTORS, AVAILABLE FOR POSTAGE.

ENVELOPES
1901. 1d., 2½d.
POST CARDS
1901. ½d., 1d.

The remainder of the postcards were as follows :—
1 penny (1887) 2,988 cards
1½ penny (1888) 1,688 ,,

* See however the reference to this value on p. 128 where the existence of this value with compound perforation is indicated.

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Continued from page* 112)

Helvetia Seated, Imperforate

The production of the first Confederate stamps from 1850 to 1854 by lithography was very costly, and moreover unsatisfactory from a revenue point of view, since stamps so manufactured were more easily imitated than by a typographic process. As the Federation had already in contemplation the issue of new stamps on 1 January 1852, the Director of the Mint, Dr. Custer, went on a special mission in 1851 to Paris, London and Munich, to study foreign methods and machinery for printing, with the idea of the production of stamps by the Mint at Berne. The Bavarian process, that of ordinary relief printing, seemed to be most suitable, and was accordingly selected. Opinions were much divided on the choice of a becoming design for the new issue ; in a letter of 15 April 1851, from Naf, Postmaster-General, to the engraver Merz, of Munich, we read :—

> All states have adopted the same design as depicted on their silver coins, either a bust of the King or Queen, or the German eagle, etc. For republics the symbol of the nation is most suitable, perhaps a beautiful female figure together with the arms of the country. I have had the two enclosed designs prepared by an artist at Berne ; on one of the drawings the value of the stamp is especially conspicuous, and on the other its tri-lingual application is well brought out.

At first the issue of three values only was contemplated, viz., 5 rappen brown, 10 rappen blue, and 15 rappen orange-yellow. The original die was prepared by the engraver Vogt, of Munich. Since the Mint at Berne was not yet provided with the necessary plant, for the purpose of hastening on the delivery the printing was in October 1851 handed over to Weiss, the University printer in Munich, under the control of the Bavarian Postal Administration, the paper to be employed being the same as that used in Bavaria, with silk threads traversing its substance. The colour of the threads was to be blue-green. Various difficulties, however, arose in regard to the printing, so that the issue to the public was considerably delayed, and the Postal Administration ordered the provisional issue of the 15 r. Rayon III already referred to.

In 1852 it was decided to add to the stamps of the new issue another value, 40 rappen green, for the purpose of prepayment of letters to Germany and Austria. In July 1852 the preparation was at length so far advanced that the true colours of the stamps, 5 r. brown, 10 r. blue, 15 r. rose, instead of orange-yellow, and 40 r. green could be fixed. On 6 October 1852 Weiss wrote, at the same time sending samples of the stamps, that he had the following quantities ready :—

100,000	5 r.	stamps,	red-brown
200,000	10 r.	,,	pale blue
250,000	15 r.	,,	pale rose
150,000	40 r.	,,	pale yellow-green

Although the stamps were too pale in colour, and some could easily be mistaken for each other in artificial light, the Postal Administration accepted those already printed, but ordered further supplies of the 5 r. to be a deeper brown in colour, and the 40 r. in a darker green, and in spite of the fact that the paper of the first impression proved too thin, the printer continued its use in order to exhaust the existing stock. Thus originated the first issue, Munich impression on thin paper in darker colours, of which up to the middle of September 1853, besides those already supplied, the consignment was—

1,000,000 5 r.
1,900,000 10 r.
900,000 15 r.
500,000 40 r.

Owing to the prolonged delay in the preparation of the printing plant at the Mint, the Postal Administration continued the issue of the Munich impression up to 15 September 1854. By that date sufficient time had been obtained for the preparation of the Berne impressions, so that there was no fear that after the use of the Munich stamps it would be necessary to fall back upon the "Rayons" again. The Rayon issue was in use up to the end of September 1854, so that the Rayon stamps and those of the later design may be found used together on the same letter.

On 14 October 1854 the Berne mint supplied to the Postal Administration 50,000 of a new value, 20 rp. orange-yellow, as the first delivery from this establishment.

Consequent upon agreements made with neighbouring States the Federation arranged that from 1 October 1854 the stamps were available for foreign correspondence. On the same date the franking of letters with stamps was made obligatory; printed matter was, however, excepted, as there existed no low value stamps for the rates charged on this. In order to obviate the necessity for many low values being applied to packets for abroad, Herr KOHLER, the Postal Director of Lausanne, proposed, on 12 October 1854 the issue of a new value, 1 fr. with black silk thread, and this was actually issued on 12 February 1855.

As already mentioned, the stamps were provided with a silk thread, added to the undersurface of the paper in order to render the production of forgeries more difficult. The threads were placed at regular intervals in the space filled with the paper pulp in such a way that one thread ran through each row of stamps. Not only are threads found of different thicknesses, but also stamps may be met with having a double thread or with none at all. The cause of these irregularities is to be found in defects of manufacture, for if the distance between two threads was greater than the height of a stamp, one row of stamps would be found without any thread, while the next row would have two. The colour of the thread of the first Munich issue, officially designated as *blue-green*, is actually a *dark emerald green*. From 1855-57 the paper bore a thread of different colour for each value, but owing to the inconvenience and cost of this variation, the threads were, after a period of two years, made uniformly green (with the exception of the 1 fr.), the only difference from the first issue being that the colour is a lighter and brighter green. The change of the colours in the years 1855-57 was due to a proposal of Dr. Custer, Director of the Mint, and took place as follows:—

July 1855 5 r. with yellow thread
June 1856 10 r. with red thread
July 1855 15 r. with blue thread
May 1857 40 r. with red-brown thread

Dr. Custer found the yellow thread too pale and scarcely visible in artificial light, so that he proposed a second change. In view, however, of the large stock of paper with this thread, the Postal Administration would not sanction this; but after a time a practical solution was arrived at, whereby the stock with yellow thread was employed for the least used value, the 1fr., while the 5 r., probably at the beginning of 1857, received a clearly visible black thread. The 20 rp. was the only value which was exempt from all these changes and experiments, and continued with the green thread unaltered.

The many abnormalities of silk thread are probably for the most part to be referred to discoloration; for example, white and yellow threads were originally green. The fact that all types with dark green threads are also found with yellow threads and that those with pale green threads (1859-60) in like manner exist with white threads seems to prove this. The change in the colour of the threads is usually

associated with one in that of the stamps, since it was not easily possible to reproduce the original colour exactly in a new printing. This is especially the case with the 5 r., in which most changes of the silk thread took place, while there are also several colour changes from pale brown to dark brown.

Besides the silk threads the paper of this issue also calls for special observation. The stamps delivered by Weiss, of Munich, are printed on thin paper, on which the printing in relief is quite apparent. In the later printings at Berne, thin, medium and finally thick paper were employed successively. The thin paper for the first Berne issue was obtained from Bavaria, but the other varieties were made in Switzerland. The differentiation of the various papers is in individual cases tolerably difficult, and by the mere feel requires considerable practice. The determination of the thickness may be made by a Schraub micrometer. The general variation is: Thin paper ·4 to ·6 mm; medium ·7 to ·8 mm.; thick ·9 to 1·2 mm.

We now arrive at the general description of the design. In an upright rectangle is an allegorical representation of Helvetia, seated, crowned with laurel and holding spear and shield, on a background of small diamonds shaded alternately with perpendicular and horizontal lines. The background is enclosed by four white lines forming a frame. The frame contains above the inscription "FRANCO," and in the other parts the value in the three languages of the country; German, 5 RAPPEN; French, 5 CENTIMES; Italian, 5 CENTESIMI. The squares formed in the four corners by the crossing of the white lines each contain a star-shaped white rosette. Figure, shield and inscriptions appear in relief, more or less prominent according to the thickness of the paper used.

The impression was made in sheets of 50, which were halved and consignments made into parcels of 10 half-sheets, *i.e.*, 250 stamps. The total deliveries from the Berne Mint from 14 October 1854 up to 31 December 1857 were in accordance with the following figures taken from the official statistics in the Federal archives:—

	5 rappen	10 rappen	15 rappen	20 rappen	40 rappen	1 franc
1854 ..	175,000	—	—	950,275	—	—
1855 ..	1,500,075	775,050	1,175,050	200,050	775,075	250,325
1856 ..	1,775,000	2,325,000	1,475,000	725,000	400,000	250,000
1857 ..	2,671,275	1,854,950	2,280,175	921,075	144,500	45,500
	6,121,350	4,955,000	4,930,225	2,796,400	1,319,575	545,825



FIG. 21.

1854. MUNICH IMPRESSION. Thin paper; *emerald-green thread*. The figures following the colour show the number printed of that shade.

15 *September* 1854.

5 Rp. red-brown (100,000)
5 Rp. fawn (1,000,000)
5 Rp. rusty brown
10 Rp. pale blue (200,000)
10 Rp. bright blue (1,900,000)
15 Rp. lilac-rose (250,000)
15 Rp. bright rose (900,000)
40 Rp. pale yellow-green (150,000)
40 Rp. bright yellowish green (500,000)

The issue of 1854 shows some defects on the plate, especially in the case of the 5 rp. value.

1854-5. Berne impression.

A. Thin paper, *emerald-green thread.* (Remainder of the Munich paper.)

4 *November* 1855.

5 Rp. grey-brown (750,000) 5 Rp. blue (error)

Authorities are of a different opinion as to the origin of this error or whether it is really an error or an essay. Our own researches show the possibility of the existence of the stamp in a colour different from the proper one, since at the time the printing of the stamps was not so carefully controlled or inspected as at the present day. We have seen a single example of the error and lately we have heard of the existence of a letter, despatched from St. Immer (Switzerland) to Mulhouse, on 13 May 1855, on which, together with a brown 5 Rp. stamp, two blue ones of 5 Rp. were used in place of two 10 Rp. stamps.

29 *May* 1855.

10 Rp. blue (1,725,000)

14 *February* 1855.

15 Rp. rose (375,000)

14 *October* 1854.

20 Rp. orange-yellow (1,150,000)

30 *March* 1855.

40 Rp. bright green (bluish) (775,000)

Varieties : With other threads.

(a) *Yellow thread.*

5 Rp. red-brown
5 Rp. brown
10 Rp. blue
15 Rp. bright rose
40 Rp. pale yellow-green
40 Rp. bright green

(b) *Yellow-brown thread.*

40 Rp. pale yellow-green

(c) *Blue thread.*

5 Rp. yellow-brown
10 Rp. blue
15 Rp. bright rose
40 Rp. pale yellow-green

1855-57. B. Medium paper (manufactured by Sihl, Zurich). Various coloured threads.

July 1855. *Yellow thread.*

5 Rp. brown (2,500,000)
5 Rp. brown. With double thread
5 Rp. brown. Without thread

February 1857. *Black thread.*

5 Rp. brown

June 1856. *Carmine red thread.*

10 Rp. blue (shades)
10 Rp. blue. With double thread
10 Rp. blue. Without thread

July 1855. *Blue thread.*

15 Rp. rose (shades)
15 Rp. rose. With double thread.
15 Rp. rose. Without thread

April 1856. *Green thread.*

20 Rp. orange (shades)
20 Rp. orange. With double thread
20 Rp. orange. Without thread

May 1857. *Garnet thread.*

40 Rp. green (shades)
40 Rp. green. With double thread
40 Rp. green. Without thread

February 1855. *Black thread.*

1 Fr. grey-lilac

August 1856. *Yellow thread.*

1 Fr. grey-lilac (300,000)

Varieties : With other silk threads.

(a) *Blue thread.*

5 Rp. brown
10 Rp. blue
20 Rp. orange

(b) *Blue-black thread.*

15 Rp. rose

1857-60. C. Thick paper. Various coloured threads.
5 Rp. violet-brown. *Black thread*
5 Rp. yellow-brown. *Black thread*
10 Rp. grey-blue. *Carmine thread*
10 Rp, dark blue. *Bright red thread*
15 Rp. bright rose (pale or dark). *Pale blue thread*
40 Rp. bluish-green. *Garnet thread*
40 Rp. yellowish-green. *Garnet thread*
1 Fr. pale grey-lilac *Yellow thread*
1 Fr. grey-blue. *Yellow thread*

All the above are to be found with double thread. The 5 and 10 Rp. are found bisected and used for half their values and two-thirds of the 15 Rp. cut obliquely employed as 10 Rp.

1860-62. D. Thick paper. *Dark green threads.*
5 Rp. violet-brown
5 Rp. black brown
10 Rp. blue
10 Rp. dark blue
10 Rp. greenish blue
15 Rp. dark rose
15 Rp. pale rose
20 Rp. orange
20 Rp. dark orange
20 Rp. yellow orange
20 Rp. brown (1861) Error
40 Rp. bright green
40 Rp. dark green
40 Rp. blue green

The 20 Rp. and 40 Rp. may be found bisected and used for half their values and one quarter of the 20 Rp. used for 5 Rp.

The genuineness of the error 20 Rp. brown is very doubtful, and the brown colour is probably to be referred to some unknown cause of oxidation. In the federal Archives some correspondence exists which seems to prove that some examples of the stamp were printed in brown, but careful investigation in all the offices of the district to which the stamp was distributed have failed to show that it was ever received so that the explanation of the change of colour by chemical action is more probable. (*See* Mirabaud and De Reuterskiöld, *Die Schweizerischen Postmarken*, page 129.)

VARIETIES: With other coloured threads.

(a) *White thread.*
5 Rp. violet brown (1860)
10 Rp. dark grey-blue (1859)
15 Rp. bright rose (1860)
20 Rp. reddish orange
40 Rp. green (1862)

(b) *Yellow thread.*
5 Rp. violet brown
10 Rp. dark blue
15 Rp. bright rose (1859)
20 Rp. orange (1859)
40 Rp. green

(c) *Blue thread.*
10 Rp. dark blue (1859)
15 Rp. bright rose
40 Rp. green

(d) *Bronze green thread.*
5 Rp. violet-brown

(e) *Yellow brown thread.*
20 Rp. orange (1859)

(*To be continued.*)

THE FORUM

GATT (Lieut. W. R.) A History of the Post Office and the Stamps of Malta. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*. Vol. VIII, p. 412, Vol. IX, p. 73 *et seq.*

The papers by Lieut. W. R. Gatt which have been running through the pages of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* during the present year bear evidence of diligent and painstaking research, and form a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the stamps of Malta, on which but little has hitherto been written. The main interest in Maltese stamps lies in the various printings of the buff or orange-coloured halfpenny which lasted for some twenty years as the normal stamp for the transmission of letters by the local post. Lieut. Gatt from the evidence of such official documents as are available and from dates ascertained from copies on original covers has constructed the following table of the printings of this stamp :—

No.	Date.	Colour.	Perf.	Wmk.	Remarks.
1	1. 12. 60.	Buff on bluish	14	None	Shades.
2	Nov. 61	Buff-orange	14	,,	
3	1862	Bistre	14	,,	
4	1863	Buff	14	Crown CC	
5	1864	Brown-orange	14	,,	
6	1865	Yellow-buff	12½	,,	Rough perfs.
7	1866	Buff	12½	,,	Clean-cut perfs.
8	1868	Bright orange	14	,,	
9	1870	Dull orange	14	,,	
10	1872	Yellow-buff	14	,,	
11	1874	Golden yellow	14	,,	Yellow at back.
12	1876	Brown-orange	14	,,	
13	1878	Yellow-buff	14 × 12½	,,	or 12½ × 14
14	1880	Yellow-buff	14	Crown CA	

On the 24th November, 1905, a very interesting paper on this subject was read by Mr. B. D. Knox to the members of the Royal Philatelic Society in which, in a similar manner, the dates and colours of the various printings were elucidated by the help of stamps on original covers. It would have been very interesting to compare the results of the researches of two independent observers on this subject, but unfortunately Mr. Knox's paper does not appear to have been published, and there only remain some scanty notes of his conclusions in the published minutes of the Society, from which, however, we conclude that in certain points he is not exactly in agreement with Lieut. Gatt. As regards the date of issue Lieut. Gatt apparently accepts the official date, 1st December 1860, given in the Malta Government Gazette for the 10 November 1860 as the actual date. Mr. Knox, however, inclines to the belief that some delay occurred and that a start was not actually made until a month later. Previous writers, also, have maintained that the first stamp issued was on *white* paper. This statement seems to have originated from a writer in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for 1866, who speaks very positively and appears to have regarded the stamps on blue paper as an accidental inclusion in the batch of stamps received from England in 1862. The evidence produced by Lieut. Gatt, however, appears conclusive as to the stamp on blue paper being actually the first issued.

Official evidence is given by Lieut. Gatt that the supplies of stamps were ordered annually from England for the years 1861 to 1866 and thereafter he assumes that the orders were biennial, in accord with his tabular list of fourteen printings. This, of course, need not have been actually the case, and we find Mr. B. D. Knox as having evidence that there was an issue of a "yellow-buff" perf. 14 between Nos. 6 and 7 in the table, viz., the "yellow-buff" and the "buff" perf. 12½. Mr. Knox also refers to copies of an "1873 printing" in a *rare shade*, to which, however, no name is given in the minutes above

referred to. As the epithet "rare" is hardly applicable to either No. 10 or 11 in Lieut. Gatt's table there seems to be room for an additional printing here.

The remaining issues do not call for special comment. Of the Queen's head set of 1885 the 4d. and 1s. are known imperf. The latter is supposed to be a proof, but Lieut. Gatt gives the history of the 4d. which was actually issued at the Valetta Post Office, one sheet only being found in imperforate condition. Lieut. Gatt also gives a list of the Revenue stamps. There is a misprint in the list of the 1901 issue, for "6d." on 1s. orange, read "9d." The list of the King's head Revenue stamps does not appear to be correct. The Fiscal Philatelic Society has recorded the 3d. purple and grey and 6d. on 1s. grey and violet with single watermark as well as with multiple watermark, but not the 1d. red and black with single watermark.

NOTES & NEWS

Mr. Poole in the *West-End Philatelist* announces the discovery of what he terms two dies of the current 1 c. green of the Malay Federated States. It appears that the first supply of this 1 c., all in green, was printed by the old two-plate process, while later supplies were printed from a new plate. The "head-plate" in use when the green and black stamp was produced was numbered "2," while the new plate bore the plate number "1," so that Mr. Poole's "Die I." is always plate "2" and "Die II." is plate "1." The chief differences between the two dies are as follows :—

Die I.	Die II.
The centre varies in its position in relation to the surrounding frame.	The centre always occupies the same position and is equi-distant from the frame on all sides. The top line is thinner and never varies.
The top line of the central frame is thick and often a little faint, as though the pressure of the plate was not quite even.	
The serifs of the letters in the inscription "Federated Malay States" (especially in the first word) are prominent.	The serifs are hardly apparent.
The inscriptions on all four sides vary in relation to the frame lines of the centre piece, especially "Postage and Revenue," which always projects to the right or left.	The inscriptions and lines are always exactly the same length.
The letters "c" in the corners are thin.	The letters "c" are much wider and the figure "1" in each corner has larger serifs at the foot.

We have received a copy of the *Stockholms Dagblad* figuring three designs by the artist, Olle Hjortsberg, which have been approved by H.M. the King for a new series of stamps for Sweden which will probably be issued next year. These designs compare to great advantage with those of most modern stamps and in excellence and clearness revive something of the classical style associated with those of the early types. The new series of official stamps will in future be the same size as the ordinary stamp intended for the use of the public.

From M. Lemaire we have received a little piece of apparatus, in the way of a philatelic accessory, which will appeal to the fastidious collector. It is called the *auto-mouilleur philatélique* and is intended for use in moistening the gum on stamp mounts when affixing stamps to album leaves instead of licking them with the tongue. It consists of a nickel-plated reservoir, 5 centimetres in length, containing cotton wool which passes through an aperature in the lid so as to form a moistened pad when a few drops of water have been placed in the reservoir. This is covered in by a metal cap. It requires charging every 8 or 10 days. The *auto-mouilleur* will be presented to any one who sends M. Lemaire an order for stamps from his Catalogue or from the "Occasions" announced in the current numbers of *Le Journal des Philatélistes*.

From *Le Journal des Philatélistes* we learn that in virtue of a particular convention recently concluded from the 1st July, 1909, the postage on letters between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and *vicê versâ* will be at the rate of 10 c. for 20 grammes and the tariff on post cards will be reduced to 5 c. The same reductions are proposed for the exchange of letters between Belgium and Holland. In Belgium itself the weight of letters franked by a 10 c. stamp is raised from 15 to 20 grammes and the tariff on printed matter, not periodicals, not exceeding 25 grammes in weight, is reduced to 1 centime.

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The summary of the chief contents of periodicals does not preclude a future notice of any article.

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No. 397. 15 juillet 1909. MEZZADRI (R.) Le Segnatasse d'Italie de 1863.—Les Consequences du Congrès postal de Rome au point de vue philatélique.—La Russie : son organisation postale et ses timbres-poste (suite).

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXI AUGUST 1909 No. 8

IN THE FAR EAST

By Fleet-Surgeon G. T. BISHOP, R.N.

(*Continued from page* 96)

Being one of the few collectors who have specialized in Japanese stamps the reader would expect me rather to dilate on the philatelic aspect of that country. I suppose these stamps are the most difficult, most fascinating, most forged, and were—until Mr. Bacon took them in hand—the most uninvestigated of any nation. Yet, owing to the natural kindheartedness and politeness of the Japanese I came in contact with, collecting was made easy. When first the writer was in Japan (1894) the stamp catalogues that had found their way there did not give any information about the "syllabics" found on certain stamps issued before 1876, except to remark that some stamps were "with syllabic" and some "without syllabic." In those days I did not even know what a syllabic was, but a charming little lady in a silk shop at Yokohama, who seemed to speak with ease any language required by customers, explained to me how "syllabic" was the name for the Japanese equivalent to our alphabet when non-Chinese words are written. My instructress also wrote me out a list of all the syllabics and their variations, then gave me tea and hoped I would come to her shop the next time I was seeking information on Japanese matters. I still think of you gratefully, Tanabé-san, and would give you a cheap advertisement for your lovely silken wares if the name of your street in Yokohama would only recur to me.

Being now armed with a list of syllabics, the next thing to be done was to obtain the stamps. Here again was I helped by a Japanese—but of the opposite sex. It happened that by a stroke of good "joss" (joss=luck, etc., in the Far East) that the first stamp dealer I came across in Yokohama was a little man on Yotosaka, or Camp Hill, Takahashi by name. He sold many curios and other native productions, besides stamps. I had been able to do him a good turn or two with respect to his curio trade, and he returned any help I gave him with interest. Our mutual knowledge of each other's language was about equal, and very meagre. Philately, however, seems, like love, to overcome all obstacles, and my friend soon "saveyed" what I required. He produced thousands and thousands of the hand-engraved ½, 1 and 2 sen stamps, mainly done up in hundreds. It was not long before my wants were approaching completion, but there were still a good many (as I thought then) to complete. I hunted through every lot Takahashi had, but still some were not to be found. I am still looking for the 20 sen, syl. 1 and 2, 6 sen orange, syl. 18, and am not likely to pick them up.

It was not going to be Takahashi's fault if my Japanese collection was not to have a complete set of syllabics. He took me round to the few other dealers in Yokohama, but their stocks were a negligible quantity compared with my guide's. One day, on visiting his shop, he had something evidently important to tell me. I was to go to Tokio on the morrow by a certain train, and there were stamps to be seen and sold. Somehow if flashed across my mind that it might be an auction.

I was at the station in plenty of time next day, having called *en route* on Tanabé-san for a little advice *re* Japanese railways, i.e., the purchase of tickets, the hour of returning, etc. Takahashi was in the crowd on the platform, and seeing me, came over, bowed, drew in his breath after the polite method of his country, making a soft hissing noise thereby, said " Ha," and popped into a 3rd or 4th class carriage, while I, with the pride of the European in the Far East, disappeared into a 1st. Reaching Tokio, my " friend "—Takahashi referred to and introduced me to everyone as " My Friend " that day—was waiting. Under his direction, I was taken in a " rickshaw," many sizes too small, for an hour's ride, and we stopped at length at a very ordinary looking tea house—the public house of the Japs. There were no geisha about this establishment, not even a decent-looking bar-maid, but there were *stamps*, and in quantity. Our entrance interrupted what was going on. " My friend " introduced me to everyone in the room—about a dozen or 15 men, and then having previously taken off my shoes, I took my place in the ring formed on the floor. There was no auctioneer, but one man was a kind of President, or M.C. He it was who decided whose lot should be sold next and also who was the buyer each time.

Business being resumed, a seller took from the capacious pocket formed in the sleeve of his kimono, a " lot " and placed it in the centre of the ring we formed on the floor, and then anyone could examine the stamps who wished. The President distributed a pile of lacquered ash trays (so we should call them in this country) and on the concave side all present wrote in Indian ink with a brush, how much he was prepared to give. Then on the convex side we wrote our names. No one looked to see how much anyone else was offering, and to judge from the assembled faces, this dealing was serious business. The trays were all passed up to the President, who soon found and announced the name of the highest bidder and the amount offered by him for the lot. When the result became known, the buyer was, perhaps, congratulated upon having secured what he required by a narrow margin. On the other hand, when the highest bid was far above the next, the unlucky buyer was well chaffed, in a most friendly way, by the rest of the assembly. Everyone present bid for each lot, and sometimes the minuteness of a bid by someone who, very apparently, did not want that particular lot, caused the seller to come in for his share of chaffing.

The lots consisted of Japanese stamps only. Sometimes single stamps, sometimes a little lot of about 10,000. The old hand-engraved issues were usually put up by the 100 unless they were the higher values, when they were sold singly or in dozens. I saw none being sold because they were rare syllabics or uncommon paper or unusual perforations. Stamps done up by the hundred were not undone or examined. Everyone present trusted to each other's honour without question. No one's bid was made public except the buyer's, and the " ash trays " were passed round and returned face downwards. All present were most interested, I could see, to know how much I bid, so sometimes I turned my tray up and there was once or twice quite five minutes' discussion over that little incident. An imitation—and a very good imitation too—of German beer was partaken by most of us in homœopathic doses out of small tea cups without handles, and before the finish, under its mild influence, things were going with a hum. My purchase consisted only of one lot, which was a few 45 sen "bird" issues. Not being chaffed I hope my price was not too high. As, however, they were very polite to me all the time, one never knows. I should have seen the whole sale out, but there were no catalogues, and the cramped position of kneeling on the floor became irksome. On leaving everyone politely bowed or

shook my hand, and each gave me his business card. Takahashi did not leave with his "friend," but it was a proud man he was that day, and I noticed with satisfaction that he was buying largely, if not wisely, various lots that I should be able to "consider" later on. Just before I left, another dealer came in, who spoke almost perfect English, though with an American accent. I asked him if they had tried the English way of auctioneering stamps. Yes, he said, they had, and though it was an excellent method for those who were sellers, it was not so for the buyers. The latter, he explained, became so excited at bidding against each other, that they often paid much too high a price to allow of any subsequent profit. I remarked that Japan was not the only country where such incidents occurred.

I visited Tokio another day, and went the round of nearly all the dealers that I met at the auction. One lived near the railway terminus, and after going through his stock he told my rickshaw-man where to take me next. In like manner they passed me on until all had been visited in their turn. Some had good stocks, but some had very skimpy selections. However, what are now considered nice things were picked up here and there, but I gathered that a lot of the better class stamps sold at the auctions had been bought for export, mainly to the United States.

There was one other European at least who was going in for Japs, and we occasionally met at stamp shops. He was very reserved and not at all inclined to discuss our mutual hobby. In fact, I now think it possible that he resented my poaching on what were perhaps usually his preserves. He generally "moved on" when I happened upon the same shop that he was in, and his usual remark was "Found anything good?" One day, on my entering a shop he was just leaving, he showed me, with a smile, a 20 sen violet used, on laid paper, no syllabic. However, I wiped his eye just in time, for shortly after, on the day before I left Yokohama, in looking through a lot of 6 sen orange, I came across the rare syllabic 15 of that stamp, and was able to pick it out from almost under his nose. Takahashi gave me to understand that my antagonist was in the merchantile marine, and that his ship visited Yokohama at frequent intervals. He had been "picking up" Japanese stamps for some years, so that if he were a collector he must have had a fine collection.

Japanese stamp dealers had no use for stamps of foreign countries. Sometimes they had no option but to take them, as correspondents abroad at times paid for their purchases by means of unused stamps. I recollect the gratitude of one dealer to whom I gave face value for some Hong Kong stamps. His face became radiant, and as though by magic the wife appeared with refreshments, consisting of tea, sweets, and some seaweedy sweetmeat, not at all bad. He must have previously written down that little investment.

In conclusion let me advise that anyone having dealings with Japan, whether it be political or philatelic, should not forget the probability of a *quid pro quo*. Kindness is not mistaken for weakness so much in the East of Asia as it unfortunately is in the southern part of that great Continent.

SOME NOTES ON PHILATELIC HERALDRY

(*Continued from page* 107)

Upon the stamps of the PAPAL STATES are seen the papal insignia: two keys crossed in saltire, handles in base, ensigned by the triple-crown. When depicted in colour, the keys are tinctured of gold and silver respectively; their symbolism is matter of dispute, but the most likely theory would refer them to the keys mentioned in St. Matthew, xvi., 19. The exact significance of the triple-crown, or papal tiara, as it is called, is not more certain. The third of the crowns encircling the Pope's head-dress makes its definite appearance in the time of Pope Benedict III (1334-42).

PARMA's stamps bear a shield of peculiarly tasteless design with a fleur-de-lys charged upon a central oval, shaded for azure. This fleur-de-lys is apparently taken from the paternal arms of the ducal house, descended from Philip of Bourbon, Duke of Parma (d. 1765) a great-grandson of Louis XIV of France. By a coincidence, the earlier Dukes of Parma, of the house of Farnese, extinct in 1727 in the male line, bore fleur-de-lys (or six fleur-de-lys azure, ranged 3, 2 and 1).

The eagle upon the stamps of PRUSSIA (1861, etc.) is the smaller (or Prussian) eagle that also charges the shield born by an Imperial eagle upon the stamps of the German Empire. In this case it is without the superincumbent shield of Hohenzollern.

PORTUGAL's issues, until comparatively recent years, have been innocent of heraldry. The 5 *reis* commemorative stamp of 1894 depicts Prince Henry of Portugal-Aviz, the navigator, sitting on deck with certain armorial adjuncts of a fragmentary kind. The prince is seen in front of a sail, flanked on either side by hangings shaded for red, in the upper parts of which are castles, borrowed presumably from the bordure (attributed to the Kingdom of Algarves) in the Portuguese shield. Below them project the floriated extremities of the cross of the order of Aviz that also appeared in the contemporary royal Portuguese Arms. The other insignia of Portugal are best seen in the Vasco da Gama series (1898) which bear the shield of Portugal: Argent five escutcheons in cross azure, each bearing as many plates in saltire, on a bordure gules seven castles or. It may be remarked that the five escutcheons (or *quinas*), each charged with as many silver roundels, are held to represent shields of the Five Wounds of Christ. Upon the 100 *reis* is found the shield of the great Portuguese order of Christ, and the 150 *reis* bears, in its centre, the Cross of the Order.

ROUMANIA has had no armorial stamp, but the primitive issues for MOLDAVIA and WALLACHIA (1858-63) bore the insignia of those principalities. For Moldavia: a buffalo's head cabossed and between its horns a mullet of five or six points. The same appears upon the Wallachian stamps accompanied by a crowned eagle displayed, looking to the sinister, of Roman type. The full modern arms of Roumania are found in the watermark of the 1900 issue. In this case we have—quarterly: 1, Wallachia; 2, Moldavia (as above); 3, a lion rampant; 4, two dolphins with their heads in base; the escutcheon over all, is for Hohenzollern (quarterly argent and sable) to which house the reigning family belongs.

RUSSIA's arms are best seen in the 1864 and subsequent unembossed issues. The principal feature is the double-headed, imperially crowned eagle, holding mace and orb, which the Tsars affect as successors of the Eastern or Greek Emperors of Byzantium. Upon the eagle is charged the arms of Moscow: a shield with a representation of St. George mounted, overcoming the dragon. The stamps of FINLAND have a shield: Gules semée of (or strewn with) roses argent, a lion rampant crowned, brandishing a sword, and holding the scabbard with its sinister paw. There appears to be a discrepancy between this blazon which is the correct arms, and the shield upon the stamps, the field of which is strewn with mullets or stars of five points. But the

latter are so minute that the writer is unable to say whether they are not intended for five-petalled roses.

The well-known arms of SAXONY: Barry sable and, or a crancelin vert, appear upon the coloured and embossed issues of 1851 and '63. The reputed origin of the crancelin is found in the laurel wreath flung upon the shield of Bernard of Ascania by the Emperor Frederic I. Barbarossa when he invested him with the Dukedom of Saxony in 1181. These are the paternal arms of the King of Saxony and of the various ducal branches of that house in Thuringia, including, of course, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to which, in the male line, King Edward VII belongs.

The republic of SAN MARINO bears: Azure three mounts vert in base, each crowned by a tower from which rises an ostrich-plume, argent. Below is the Republic's motto: Libertas, and, above, a crown of peculiar design. It has the points rising from the circlet which distinguish the so-called 'antique' crown, but it is also arched like a royal crown.

Although the armorial type has only been employed by SERVIA for its first issue (1866), and as surcharges, in 1903-4, the arms are of no little interest, and might have been infinitely more so had the nation's rulers been well advised, armorially speaking. As borne on the first issue, under the Obrenovics, they appear: a cross between four bricquets or fire-steels. Under the Karageorge dynasty, so far as one can judge from the surcharge, they are the same, but the shield is borne by a double-headed eagle, in turn charged upon a second shield. The eagle which appears in order to block out the features of the last Obrenovics, is the eagle of the ancient Byzantine Emperors, lords of the Eastern Roman Empire, and is claimed also by the Tsars of Russia. The emblems upon the shield represent an equally venerable antiquity, but here, as we have hinted, those who arranged Servia's Arms chose the shadow rather than the substance. The four bricquets are a figment of the four B's, that with a cross, formed the arms of the imperial house of Palæologus of Byzantium, the origin of which is found in the cross that, accompanied by other monograms and ciphers, figured upon the coins of the earlier Greek Emperors, in allusion to the relic of the true cross brought to Byzantium by Heraclius in A.D. 628. The evolution of the cross and letters may be said to date from the era of Justinian II in the VII century; under the Palæologi its traditional significance was drawn from the device Βασιλεὺς Βασιλέων Βασιλεύων Βασιλεύσι, which I translate (preserving the alliteration), *King of kings kinging it over kings.*

The B's of the Palæologi were turned into fire-steels or bricquets of a somewhat ornate type by the heraldic writers and designers of the XVI and XVII centuries, and have been adopted in this form as the arms of the Servian kingdom. On the whole, modern Servia's claim to bear the insignia of the last imperial Byzantine House is no weak one. Upon what it is officially based we are unable to say, but it would appear that the representation of the Palæologi became vested in the rulers of Servia contemporary to the fall of Constantinople, in 1453, through the marriage of Helen, niece of Constantine XI, the last Emperor, with Lazarus Brankovich, despot of Servia, in 1446. Both Servian independence and the remaining males of the house of Palæologus were subsequently overwhelmed in the Ottoman progress westward. Going back to the mid-XIV century, moreover, we find the Servian Tsar, Stephen Dushan, reigning from the Danube to the Corinthian Gulf and from the Adriatic to near Adrianople: the capture of Constantinople itself (he had already assumed the title of Emperor of the Greeks and Servians) was only averted by his untimely death in 1356.

A. V. DE P.

(*To be continued*)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Continued from page* 136)

On 6 February 1862, the Federal Council promulgated a new law of postage rates, including a regulation for the franking of printed matter. A single rate for the whole of Switzerland was established in accordance with the following table :—

Not exceeding 15 grammes 2 rappen
,, 50 ,, 5 ,,
,, 250 ,, 10 ,,

This law came into force on 1 July 1862, and caused the issue of a new value, the 2 rappen. Since the new arrangements for the printing of the succeeding issue at the Mint in Berne were not complete, the value had to be prepared in the current design and printed on silk thread paper. The impression was in grey, and 400,000 copies were issued.

1 *July* 1862. Imperforate. Thick paper. *Deep green* thread.
2 Rp. grey

Varieties : With other silk threads.

(*a*) *White* thread. 2 Rp. grey
(*b*) *Yellow* thread. 2 Rp. grey
(*c*) *Bright green* thread. 2 Rp. grey

Two and a half copies of this stamp, obliquely cut, may be found used as 5 Rp., and one and a half as 3 Rp., but these must not be confused with the Italian provisional (*infra*) which was used only on printed matter.

The postal agreement with Italy concluded on 8 August 1861, fixing the postage on printed matter at 3 Rp., which likewise came into force on 1 July 1862, postulated the issue at this date of a 3 Rp. value. Having regard to the projected issue of a new series of stamps, arrangements were made for the provisional creation of a 3 Rp. value on silk thread paper by the official authorization of the application of one and a half 2 Rp. stamps. This provisional was available for three months, until the issue of the new series of 1862.

1 *July* 1862. Provisional. Imperforate. Thick paper.
3 Rp. = One and a half 2 Rp. grey

In the early issues halved stamps had already been applied for franking letters for the sake of convenience when a stamp of the necessary value was wanting, but with the single exception of this provisional 3 Rp., made up of one and a half 2 Rp. stamps, for the prepayment of postage on printed matter to Italy, which lasted for the three months from 1 July to 30 September 1862, such an expedient had never been officially recognised. By a circular of 26 January 1854, all Post Offices were instructed to treat letters bearing portions of stamps as unprepaid. Even in 1862 this order was strictly observed, so that halved stamps postmarked after 1862, with few exceptions, may be regarded as fabrications. MM. Mirabaud and de Reuterskiöld mention an exception with regard to Geneva, where on the despatch of a large number of printed circulars at the same time, it was only necessary to pay half the normal tax on all copies over 20. Instead of claiming the repayment of the amount of the reduction from the Post Office the sender preferred to deduct it directly in the postage by the employment of halved stamps which, as already stated, was not permitted officially, but allowed without remark. In the same way in Geneva circulars are to be found bearing 5 Rp. stamps instead of 10 Rp. according to regulations, with the obliteration "Affranchissement modéré." The stamp is generally fastened on the middle of the back so as to be destroyed on opening the letter.

In conclusion mention must be made of the withdrawal and destruction of the stamps of the 1854 type. The 15 Rp. value found no place in the new series, and on 29 December 1862, and 24 February 1863, 549,211 copies were destroyed as they were gradually withdrawn from circulation. All the remaining values were declared obsolete from 1 August 1863, and the remainders burnt in number according to the following table :—

1863	2 Rp.	5 Rp.	10 Rp.	15 Rp.	20 Rp.	40 Rp.	1 Fr.
August	9,467	7,721	1,879	40	4,971	14,701	3,868
October	—	88	—	—	13,643	170,732	292,098
November	1,178	5,335	1,943	2	1,043	2,972	529

Helvetia Seated, Perforated.

The new series of stamps appeared toward the end of the summer of 1862, considerably later than the Postal Administration originally intended. Their issue was due in part to the promulgation of a new law of postal tariffs by the Federal Council, which came into force on 1 July 1862, at the same time as the postal agreement with Italy dated 8 August 1861. The new series differed in many respects from the earlier issue and the reasons for this merit general interest. Although the method of printing the 1854 issue was considerably cheaper than the production of the first Federal stamps by lithography, yet the cost of preparation was still too high in comparison with that of other States. Whilst the cost in neighbouring countries figured out at from 30 to 90 centimes per 1,000 copies, in Switzerland it amounted to 1 fr. 25 c. per 1,000, so that it appeared desirable to attempt an economy. As a cause of this considerable difference in cost the somewhat greater size of the stamps of 1854 is to be considered. Of more importance, however, was the cost of the silk thread paper, the advantage of which, moreover, was soon a matter of doubt. The Wurtemberg government interested itself especially in the Swiss method of printing, as shown by a letter of 24 November 1859, in which special reference is made to the question of the silk threads. It is therein established that the threads are not always in the centre of the stamp and lie so deep as often to be imperceptible in artificial light, so that they do not completely fulfil their object as safeguards against falsifications. In consequence most countries had given up the use of silk thread paper. Furthermore, perforation of the stamps, that is of the margins, which had been generally adopted by other countries, serves a double purpose, both as a safeguard against forgery (since the manufacture of a perforating machine costs time and money), and also facilitates the separation of the stamps by the Post Office officials and the public. In spite of the more expensive method of manufacture the old stamps were not found particularly superior in beauty to those of other countries. According to official documents the public found amongst other defects that Helvetia had horns, that the eyes were shut (the features not being recognisable), that the figure should be seen in profile as on the coins, etc., grounds sufficient to take in hand a change in the manufacture and design.

The law of 6 February 1862 fixed the rates as follows :—

Within Switzerland :

Prepaid letters up to 10 grammes in weight 10 cts.
Unpaid ,, ,, ,, ,, 15 cts.
From 10 to 250 grammes double these rates.
Printed matter up to 15 grammes 2 cts.
15 to 60 grammes 5 cts.
50 to 250 grammes 10 cts.

Letters up to 10 grammes in weight, the office of issue of which was not more than two hours distant in a straight line from the office of destination, came under a local

tax (local radius) of 5 cts. Registered letters paid double rates. The new stamps were nine in number, inasmuch as the new values 3, 30, 40 and 60 cts. were added to the earlier denominations, while the stamp of 15 cts. was abolished. The 2 cts. value was used especially for the franking of printed matter for internal transit, and the 3 cts. for the service to Italy, as has been already mentioned. The 30 cts. stamp also served for postage to Italy.

The following table gives particulars of the issue and the purpose of the different values :—

2 cts. grey	1 October 1862	For printed matter up to 15 gr. in Switzerland.
3 cts. black	1 July 1862	For printed matter up to 40 gr. to Italy.
5 cts. brown	1 October 1862	For local letters up to 10 gr.
10 cts. blue	1 October 1862	For letters up to 10 gr. in Switzerland and within the radius limit.
20 cts. orange	1 August 1863	For registered letters up to 10 gr. in Switzerland.
30 cts. vermilion	1 October 1862	For letters up to 10 gr. to Italy, France, and Belgium.
40 cts. green	1 August 1863	For letters up to 15 gr. to Germany.
60 cts. bronze	1 August 1863	For letters up to 7½ gr. to Spain.
1 fr. gold	1 August 1863	For letters to certain transmarine countries.

Besides the perforation as security against falsifications it was proposed to introduce into the groundwork of the stamp a secret mark. A line in the hatching which made up the background was to be broken, so as to be visible only with a lens. This proposal, however, does not appear to have been realised, for the Postal Administration adopted a " transparent-mark " as it is called in the official correspondence, recommended by the Chief Controller of Posts FUCHS. This transparent or control mark shows the Federal cross in a double-lined oval and is different to a natural watermark ; it is even incorrectly termed an artificial watermark. Whilst the natural watermark is added to the moist paper this control mark is impressed on the paper in the dry state. The paper passed between a smooth cylinder and a steel plate bearing 400 patterns, which were thus impressed into the paper. The impression was often so strong as to cause the oval pattern to fall out of the stamp, and the mark is visible on the front of the stamp, although actually the paper was impressed on the reverse side.

With regard to the above mentioned criticism of the issue of 1854, Helvetia appears more in profile in the new series and further changes were also effected. In an upright rectangle appears the allegorical representation of Helvetia with shield and spear in profile on a reticulated groundwork of perpendicular and horizontal lines, with figures of value in the four corners. The upper part of the frame bears the inscription " HELVETIA ", below the designation " FRANCO." The sides are filled up with a symmetric ornamentation. Coloured impression in semi-relief on white paper. The preparation of the original die was entrusted to the engraver, J. RIES, of the Royal Mint at Munich, whilst the printing was done in the Mint at Berne. A smooth white, hard and dense paper was supplied by the manufacturer, SIHL, of Zurich, and of such size that 400 stamps could be printed on each sheet. Of especial interest is the fact that for relief printing the paper must be gummed before the impression is made, so that the gum does not collect in the depressions caused by the relief. In consequence the manufacture was tolerably complex and slow. Owing to the addition of yellow sugar the gum was fairly dark and of a brownish colour.

The archives afford no means of checking the quantities issued of this issue. The statistics given at the end of this chapter, show the actual use of the stamps from 1852 to 1882, from which the necessary conclusions with respect to the increase and expansion of the postal traffic can be ascertained.



FIG. 22

July to *October*, 1862. Perforated 11½

2 cts. dark grey
2 cts. pale grey (silver grey)
3 cts. black
3 cts. deep black
5 cts. grey-brown (1862)
5 cts. yellow-brown (1866)
5 cts. dark brown (1874)
5 cts. chocolate-brown (1879-81)
10 cts. blue (1862)
10 cts. pale blue (1863)
10 cts. greenish blue
10 cts. dark blue
20 cts. yellow (1863)
20 cts. dark yellow (1863)
20 cts. pale orange (1874)
20 cts. dark orange (1874)
30 cts. pale vermilion (1863)
30 cts. dark vermilion
40 cts. yellow-green (1863)
40 cts. pale green
40 cts. dark green
60 cts. copper-bronze
1 fr. gold-bronze
1 fr. pale gold
1 fr. dark gold

The 5, 10 and 20 c. are found cut in half obliquely, and used for half their values. The 60 c. was to have been sulphur-yellow, but since this colour did not come out well after printing, the bronze colour was chosen.

Varieties (*a*) Double impression, one inverted.
5 cts. chocolate brown (1879-81)
(*b*) With figure of value in lower left corner doubly impressed.
5 cts. brown
(*c*) With figure of value doubly impressed.
10 cts. blue
(*d*) With doubly impressed "F" in word "FRANCO."
1 fr. pale gold

An explanation is necessary with regard to the origin of the 5 cts. with doubly impressed figures in the four corners. The original steel die in high relief consisted of Helvetia with the four portions of the frame and the four figures of value, which latter were interchangeable. For the preparation of the galvanos the original die was pressed into a soft metal plate and 400 such impressions built up a plate of four sections each with 100 designs. After the impression of the values of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cts. it was found on inspection that in each section one design was reversed. These were then carefully rectified, the inverted impression being obliterated by powerful re-pressing, not altogether, as we have seen, with success. In connection with this matter we may explain the double impression of the letter "F" on the 1 fr. catalogued above. In this case the first impression on the metal plate was probably too weak, so that a re-impression was made, which, however, was not quite in register with the first impression, so that on the stamp the traces of a second arm and also of a second spear are to be seen.

On 12 July 1866 the Postal Administration of the Federal Council demanded the creation of a 50 cts. value. The origin of this is to be referred to the active traffic with England, the tax on which amounted to 50 cts., and hitherto had to be paid by the use of several values. The choice of the colour raised some difficulties, and it was proposed to abolish the 60 cts. and use the colour for the new stamp. Finally, it was decided to retain the 60 cts. bronze, and by official decree of 12 January 1867 violet (lilac) was chosen for the 50 cts. stamp.

With the increasing use of stamps a new kind of fraud appeared, the obliterations of used stamps being removed by chemical washing, and the stamps re-gummed and used again. For protection against manipulation of this kind the stamps must be strongly and deeply obliterated, and the obliteration mark made insensible to chemical treatment. In the course of the year 1863 exhaustive experiments on the cleaning of obliterations with turpentine, chloroform, etc., were made. Simultaneously many protests were received from the public with regard to the 10 cts. and 30 cts. stamps, that the obliterations were not easily visible. On account of the introduction of envelopes with impressed stamps it was resolved on 10 January 1867, to print the 10 cts. in red and the 30 cts. in blue, partly in agreement with the colours of the corresponding values in Austria and North and South Germany, and partly because the obliteration on the red colour was more visible than on the earlier blue. The old 10 cts. blue and the 30 cts. vermilion were gradually used up.

1867. As above.

10 cts. pale rose
10 cts. carmine rose
10 cts. purple
10 cts. bluish-red
30 cts. pale ultramarine
30 cts. dark ultramarine
30 cts. Prussian blue
50 cts. pale violet
50 cts. dark violet

Variety : Double impression :—
10 cts. carmine rose

On 1 September 1868 new postal agreements with Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, the States of the North German Confederation and Austria came into force, by which a uniform tariff of 25 c. was established instead of the different rates obtaining hitherto. The tariff was fixed at 10 c. for correspondence in the zonal limit (*Rayon limitrophe*).

For the prepayment of this single rate of 25 c. a new value in bright green was prepared, whilst the 40 c. green and the 60 c. bronze were no longer printed but the stock gradually used up as required. From this period these values were chiefly employed in internal correspondence up to 1874-75.

1 *September* 1868. As above.
25 c. yellow-green
25 c. green
25 c. bluish-green

Variety : Figure of value double impressed.
25 c. green

(*To be continued*)

OBITER PHILATELICA

Philately versus Stamp-Collecting.

It would be useless to examine in detail the instances of collectable varieties given by 'PENDRAGON' in his thesis reprinted in my last article, for the want of knowledge and the inaccuracy he showed was the best evidence of his need for the very methods he derided. Most of his 'varieties' were controverted by 'AMATEUR' in the following number of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and in the correspondence columns E. L. PEMBERTON did full justice to the opportunity in the letter which I give entire :—

To the Editor of "THE STAMP-COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,—I do not think Pendragon is at all happy in his examples of what constitute *varieties*, and he is palpably incorrect in some of the instances he advances. He considers as "varieties" all those departures from "the normal type, either in design, colour, or shade of paper, which are indicative of a distinct phase of the stamp's existence, although a purely accidental deviation on the part of those by whom it was issued." How is it to be determined, might I ask, whether a stamp is "a purely accidental deviation," or a deviation resulting from design ?—(whether the deviation is in the design, the paper, or the colour). The errors in design which are given are correctly termed varieties, excepting in the matter of Sydney, of which more anon. But on what grounds does he support the adoption of the term, variety or purely accidental deviation, for the following stamps ?

India, 1854, ½ anna red.
Liberia, 24 c. lilac.
France, Republic, 1 franc orange.

Does he never read the stamp magazines, that he classes the ½ anna red Indian as a mere variety of colour ? is he not aware that it is from a die distinct from either half anna blue, or one anna red ? and does he require to be told what has been long ago discussed and proved, viz., that no postmarked copy is known, and that there is every reason why the stamp should be considered an essay ?

What grounds are there for assuming the one franc orange of the French Republic is an accidental deviation of colour ? By orange I presume he means what is more usually termed the vermilion one franc. If this stamp resulted from an accident, whereby the one franc had been printed in the colour of the 40 c., well and good ; but, unfortunately for this theory, the one franc vermilion was issued (with the 20 c. black) Jan. 1, 1849, and in the August following became carmine ; four months after, the 40 c. was first issued ; so finding the one franc in the colour of the 40 c. does not prove it a variety, as it was so issued in that shade (and withdrawn) before the 40 c. was emitted. This vermilion one franc is in two shades—vermilion and orange vermilion ; had it been accidental, it would only have appeared in one. With the next stamp he mentions, Liberia, 24 c. lilac, I am unacquainted. I fancy that Bellars & Davie once mentioned such a stamp. I want Pendragon's reasons for considering the following stamps on blue paper as varieties, "which in many instances *may* have occurred of necessity (*i. e.*, when in want of the proper paper), although in the majority of cases undoubtedly of an erroneous character." I certainly cannot follow his meaning here. The stamps are :

Ceylon, on blue, ½, 6 p.
India, on blue, 1, 2, 4, 8 an. (Why omit the 8 pies ?)
Great Britain, on blue, 4d.
United States envelope, 1861, 3 c., on blue.

I consider the Ceylon, Indian, and English 4d., on blue, as the first phases of these stamps. As Pendragon pretends, in his writings to your magazine, to take no note of differences in paper, of course *he* would not acknowledge these stamps as an issue ; but I cannot let such an assertion as this, that these eight stamps on blue paper are to be termed varieties, or accidental deviations, pass unchallenged. Of course, he has reasons, and others beside myself would be glad to hear them. The satisfied manner in which he writes, as if he had now laid down the law for all disciples of the English school (whom I do not mention in any carping spirit, for many of them are among my most esteemed correspondents), is amusing ; one would think, too, that in disposing of the Views of Sydney, and asserting, *ex cathedrâ*, that there is no possibility that more than one plate was made for each value, he would have given some reasons for contradicting, in so few words, and so idly, what others have spent years in satisfactorily proving. His hypothesis, that the good and bad engravings of various Syndeys may be referred to periods when the engraver was, or was not, "in his moods," is quite untenable. If he will kindly read my papers on Sydneys, and produce for me a 1d. Sydney of the fine type, and one of the rough type, unsevered, or even separate copies, on the soft unglazed paper peculiar to the 1d. fine and 2d. rough, No. 1, I will then acknowledge I have worked foolishly for years in attempting to prove what Pendragon (with an innate perception that I am quite wrong) can deny off hand. Till then, I adhere to the opinions I have enunciated, which Pendragon considers "somewhat *unadvisedly hinted at.* I consider Mr. Overy Taylor's paper on "The Two Schools" very much to the purpose, and written with his usual good taste and judg-

ment; and I am glad to think that my own letter to *The Philatelist* last month, on the same subject, was in accordance with his opinions. There is a large body of collectors who have not the time to devote to a more minute study of stamps than their faces, or who, perhaps, do not care to go to the extra expense consequent on collecting all the varieties of the French School; and to such a body the tenets of the English school are acceptable. Even amongst themselves they differ, but I think they ought to have some fixed tenets. These Pendragon has attempted to fix; in many things he is right; but, whether we belong to the English or to the French school, we ought all to combine to keep the philatelic well of truth free from stain. To whichever school we belong, we ought not to allow assertions like those of Pendragon, upon which I have touched, to pass unchallenged, and perhaps to become fixed tenets of a great portion of the English school. That any attempt as been made to "throw cold water" on the English school is due to themselves for their singularly injudicious and dogmatic style of argument. All they who have become their spokesmen can do is to contradict flatly, and refer to the age and unblemished respectability of their albums (I, of course, exclude Mr. R. F. Wilme from this category, but by no means Pendragon), and I think that is all. We of the French school know what our object is, and that object is the perfect knowledge of all our stamps. We are not likely to be deterred by the remarks of any of our opponents, but when they contradict without any attempt at proving themselves in the right, it is not surprising that a metaphorical shower of cold water should ensue.

If the researches of the French school, based on minute details, were to find no place in the stamp magazines, because a portion of the amateurs belonged to the English school, and would not be much interested, the contents of the said magazines would soon become of the driest; a review of new stamps, and a few histories of stamp countries, would be all we could expect in future. With very, very few exceptions, histories of stamps lately have been by French philatelists, and have been based on minute details; without due regard for these, I must maintain no history of stamps can be complete, and there can be no classifications. The fact is, the faces of stamps are becoming exhausted, and if all details but the faces are to be excluded from philatelic magazines, there must some day come a stoppage. I am aware this contingency is remote. Another thing occurs to me; it is easy to forsee that it will be impossible in a few years time for a beginner to make a perfect collection on the French system; the difficulties are already great, and stamps (like the *pelure* New Zealand) which I found quite common two years ago, are now quite unattainable, unless from old collections that are being cut up, or some accident. What will this difficulty be then? Long obsolete stamps will each year get rarer; and stamps which are now common, will, in the course of time, become rare. Collectors of the French school will then, I think, have to be contented with a piece of the globe instead of the whole of it. Some must take European stamps in all their varieties; others, Asiatic, or African, &c.; but whatever we come to, we must not be divided: we all know what came of the house divided against itself. We ought to cease these disputes, which bring about so ltitle good, and cause no good will; and let the English and French schools take their separate stands, and work together for the common weal. What we now want is a philatelic society, to concentrate all the information, and become the organ of collectors; cannot our London brethren "set the ball going?" As Mr. Taylor says, "the more earnest philatelists there are—no matter their way of thinking—the better."

To Cheth's letter I do not wish to reply at length, as it would only bring me into the great ground of difference between the two schools. This much I concede, the difference in the number of perforations are not to my mind necessary objects for collecting. I agree with Cheth, that the perforation is simply the frame to a stamp; but, as a French-school collector, I notice everything which goes towards forming the stamp. Of course, perforation is but a mode of severance; but the great want for some ready means of severance caused all sorts of queer expedients to be adopted, as roulette, oblique, serpentine, pointed, other perforations; and, as a collector of the French school, I consider these to be worthy a place, and to repay searching for, even whilst I admit they do not affect the stamp itself. Watermarks I consider as binding as varieties of colour, but perforations I look upon as much more secondary, and to be collected at the bent of the amateur. The absence of perforation I, of course, consider forms a distinct variety, with a stamp showing it; and any peculiar method of perforation is worth collecting, as illustrating in part the history of the stamp. In a less degree, varieties in the number of dents do this, but I consider them of little consequence.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.

Birmingham.

P.S.—When I agree with Cheth that perforation is the frame to the stamp, I am forgetting that on many of the German stamps the perforations are marked out beforehand by dotted lines, which give a neatness and wonderful finish to the stamps. These dotted lines being printed in the colour of the stamp give to such stamps new phases, quite as marked as the Liberian with the frame of a single line, and which most philatelists of the English school would acknowledge.

'PENDRAGON' was nothing daunted by the strictures passed upon his paper by

'AMATEUR,' and as he in his reply in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of October 1868, practically recapitulates the points raised by his critic, his letter will show the peculiar character of his arguments, which the further information I am about to give of him personally will bear out.

"PENDRAGON" *VERSUS* "AMATEUR," &c.

To the Editor of "THE STAMP-COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE."

SIR,—Your contributor, "Amateur," has condescended to make, in the September number of your valuable magazine, several very important, but, as I shall venture to show hereafter, *inexact* assertions respecting certain opinions expressed by me in my paper on "Varieties," published in August.

It is a remarkable fact, and one worthy of notice, that whenever writers of the French school proceed to criticise an article emanating from an amateur of the opposite or "English" faction, instead of attacking the theories which the latter propounds, they invariably vent their spleen by pouncing upon any little seeming errors that the text of their adversary appears to include, or which it may be *constrained* by them to comprise.

There can be no doubt, I think, as to such a course being altogether a French or foreign mode of procedure, and very far removed from the good old English custom of "taking the bull by the horns." To my mind, it undoubtedly shows where the true weakness of the defenders of the French style of collecting lies, and proves incontestably their utter inability to produce such arguments as will successfully meet our persistent theoretic attacks upon the utility of the perforation, paper, and watermark inconsistencies.

With respect to the assertion which "Amateur" has made, calling in question my accuracy as to the fact of there having been but one Mauritius "native die," with the inscription POST OFFICE, instead of POST PAID (*i.e.*, 2d. blue), I beg to inform him, with reference to this subject, that I have merely quoted the exact words of Mr. Pearson Hill when writing on these very stamps in an old number of this magazine. If Mr. Pearson Hill, who, I believe, was postmaster in the colony soon after these "native dies" were emitted, and while they were yet in circulation, is not a better authority to go upon than "Amateur," or any one else he can bring forward, of course I am in the wrong.

I should like, however, to know, before I finish on this head, whether the 1d., or indeed either of "Amateur's" copies bearing the error, are *postmarked*.

With reference to the Sydney views, I state again definitely that there is a normal type for each value, and, moreover, I venture to give the three normal types below, viz. :—

1d.—View of Sydney, with SIC FORTIS, &c. underneath in circle, inscribed SIGILLUM NOV., &c., star in each corner, value in *white* letters, *double-lined* border.

2d.—Same device, but with *engine-turned* bordering.

3d.—Ditto, but value in *coloured* letters, and border of *interlaced ovals*.

Now who can, with any justice whatever to the study of philately, venture to assert, as "Amateur" has done, that no normal type exists for each value at all?

Has he ever seen the 1d., 2d., or 3d. *without* the view, or *without* the four stars, or all or either of them with a different bordering to that mentioned, or, indeed, one another's?—I dare to say, no. On the 1d. and 2d. stamps with the value in *colour*, or the 3d. with the value in white?—Again I venture to assert, *no*.

As to there being rather a normal *colour* for each value, as he says, let us take the 1d. and 2d. stamps *par example:* How can a rosy lake possibly be construed into the normal colour for a dull hard red, both of which tints exist for the 1d. Views; or a deep pure blue for a pale lilac hue; these being the two greatest extremes of colour which occur on the 2d. stamp? Take the extremes *vicê versâ*, and, as I estimate it, their acceptation as instances of *normal colours* would be equally as bewildering. "Amateur's" inaccuracy on this point speaks for itself; as also does his remark that the 3d. views are the *rarest* of the series. This last assumption I refer to the consideration of those among our readers who may at some time or other, have had occasion to invest in the individuals comprising the series in question. I take it, that in *exchange* you could get about half-a-dozen 3d. Sydneys for one 1d. one—at least, I have always found such to be the case; however, I will leave this matter in the hands of my brother amateurs of the English school.

The fact of the engraving of the 3d. views being, *as a rule*, invariably and infinitely better than that of the two other values, will be readily observed on careful comparison by any unprejudiced person.

Mr. Pearson Hill and "Amateur" combine to force my two-anna *green* India, present issue, out of its place among *errors* of colour. I admit now, on the face of Mr. Pearson Hill's official statement, that it undoubtedly has no business there whatever; but then it must be allowed that I erred through very excusable ignorance. Who, I should like to know, has ever before seen a public notification to the effect that this stamp really was an authentically separate government emission?

It is evident from this very occurrence that if these sharp discussions between the adherents of the "two schools" do nothing better, they at least bring about the public registration of official facts, which otherwise perhaps we might never have heard of.

As to the 6d. Ceylon, on blue, or more correctly speaking, *greenish-blue* paper, if this stamp does not partake of the same character as the old 5 and 10 c. Chili, and

the first issue of Tuscany, it is undoubtedly a remarkable thing, that many of its congeners of the same issue (*i.e.*, same shade of carmine or claret-brown, and 1d., 2d., 5d., and 1s.)—which display, in like manner, upon their *backs* the peculiar greenish hue, arising from a chemical change, consequent upon the combined action of the ink and gum,—do not bear upon their *faces* the same characteristics of a *bluish-tinted paper*, which so signally distinguishes the stamp in question from all of them. I, therefore, state again distinctly, that the 6d. Ceylon referred to is upon paper tinted with a blue colour, *not* arising from the action of the gum, as much so, indeed, as the 5 c. and 10 c. Chili, and the oldest Tuscanys cited above, which are printed on a similarly coloured texture.

Furthermore, I do not wish it to be inferred that the few instances I have chosen at random to illustrate the several classes into which I considered myself justified in arranging the " varieties " of postage stamps, represent *all* that can be brought forward for such a purpose, since this is far from the case, as must be obvious to any one who has gone at all deeply into the subject.

" Amateur " may not have seen the 2 annas India of present issue on blue paper, certainly, but " Pendragon " has *possessed* it, which is a little more to the point than having merely seen it.

The ½ anna of the same issue, on blue paper, has also been reserved for the keen detective eyes of " Pendragon," but he did not record that variety, never having had it in possession himself, and presuming that, doubtless from its extreme rarity, there would be many found ready to question the veracity of his ocular powers in this particular instance. He is undoubtedly happy in not having done so; had he, " Amateur " would evidently have taken on terribly about it.

I certainly do not see the gist of " Amateur's " remark, that the very evident want of a *complete* sheet of *each value* of the old Tuscanys with the crown watermark in every French collector's album, is met by the extraordinary circumstance, that *considerable portions* of such sheets exist in some of the *finest* collections in Europe. The attainment of a single complete sheet of the set, even by our first collectors, it appears, is quite impossible; how hopeless, then, must be the case of a mediocre individual, whose collection, no matter whatever outlay he may be prepared to make, will never be complete, or indeed anything like it, because such a set of entire watermarks is beyond every power of attainment.

In reply to " Observant," I may say, there is a certain portion of his letter which I think deserves an answer, considering that he has taken such an entirely wrong view of the remarks which he professes to criticise. I certainly never said that there were *sixteen thousand* varieties *catalogued;* what I did say was, and what I say again is, that there *are* sixteen thousand varieties in existence (including, of course, as I said at the time, varieties of perforation, paper, and watermark, locals, essays, proofs, &c., &c.), and when " Observant " can, by an elaborate calculation, prove to me that there are not, I shall be happy to have more to say to him on the subject, by way of apology.

This much on the principle " better late than never "; the rest of his arguments, however, I must confess that I considered of a much too feeble character to require any dilation upon them at the hands of the doughty champion of the English school.

I have not ventured to reply to Mr. Pemberton's sagacious remarks upon my poor paper, for very obvious reasons; but when he deigns to fully satisfy me as to the cause of his particularly extraordinary statement respecting me and my affairs in the pages of a contemporary, I shall be most happy to settle any little public differences between us in an honourable way—until he has accounted to me, however, in this matter, I shall not feel justified in taking any further notice of his critique.

Yours faithfully,

PENDRAGON.

As is shown above, the conflict between the two schools was not confined to the columns of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, but had spread to those of the *Philatelist*, where PEMBERTON had against him several 'followers' of PENDRAGON. None of these opponents left in the controversy any of the peculiar flavour which was associated then and afterwards with their 'leader,' but the letters of PEMBERTON are as good reading as ever.

Φ

NOTES & NEWS

We have received from Mr. A. E. Milner, of Birmingham, an *Illustrated Catalogue of British Post Paid Stamps*, which will be of great service to those who are endeavouring to form collections of these stamps. The stamps in question are the red handstamps which are struck on circulars or other printed matter posted in bulk and paid for in cash. Since about the year 1877 these marks have borne the value in addition to the word "PAID," and thus differ in no respect from ordinary postage stamps except in not being adhesive or of the nature of embossed designs as impressed on envelopes or wrappers. The values at present known run from ½d. to 4½d. The collection of these handstamps is attended with considerable difficulty not only from the fact that they are but rarely preserved, but from their number (as they are probably employed in all the chief towns in the Kingdom) and complexity arising from difference of type and die numbers. These difficulties will, however, recommend them as objects of study to many collectors, especially in view of the fact that there is much to be discovered and the material yet known is insufficient for any rational classification. Mr. Milner's Catalogue, which illustrates the chief types, enumerates all the varieties as yet found, and it is expected that its publication will extract further information so that in a future edition the Catalogue may be enlarged and it is promised that an endeavour will be made to price the "marks" for exchange purposes. The price of the Catalogue is 7d. post free, and it may be obtained from A. E. Milner, 76, Goodrick Street, Birmingham.

It does not appear to be generally known that the late Jules Verne was a stamp collector. Mr. J. N. Raphael in one of the evening papers, writes: 'His books, his town council work, and his collection of postage stamps—of which he and his wife, who worked at it together, had a very fine one—entirely absorbed him and he devoured scientific publications of all kinds with a voracious appetite,' and again 'I used to get there (*chez* Jules Verne) about midday, and we would usually talk stamps till luncheon.' It would be interesting to know something as to the style of his collecting and what stamps he particularly favoured.

The British Guiana Philatelic Society proposes to compile a specialised catalogue of the postage stamps of the Colony. Mr. A. D. Ferguson has agreed to compile it, and it will probably appear in instalments in the Society's Journal before publication in book form.

M. Pierre Mahé in a recent number of the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, deprecates the practice prevalent in many quarters, of using the term "retouch" in connection with the large '4' varieties of the 40 c. of the first issue of France. He explains how the varieties were produced. Two clichés of the 20 c. were found to have been inserted by error in the bottom row of the half-forme of 150 stamps on the right. Instead of making a new plate, which would have been costly, the figures "2" were drilled out, and into the cavities molten metal was poured, on which, when hardened, figures "4" were engraved. It was, of course, impossible that these "4's" should be exactly the same as on the rest of the stamps.

CURRENT LITERATURE

The summary of the chief contents of periodicals does not preclude a future notice of any article.

Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung.

V. 13. 20 Juli 1909. OMMERBORN (C.) Ueber klassisches Sammeln: Hannover (contd.).—STENGER (E.) Photographische Methoden im Dienste der Briefmarkenkunde (contd.).—HERZ (F.) Wie ich zu meinen Raritäten kam.—Die Neudrucke von Portugal und Kolonien von 1905.—Der Normalkatalog.

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No. 6. June 1909. Catalogue of British Guiana stamps.—Penny postage with the United States.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD
EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

AUGUST 1909

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXI

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EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXI SEPTEMBER 1909 No. 9

SOME NOTES ON PHILATELIC HERALDRY

(*Concluded from page* 145)

SPAIN'S armorial designs fall into two categories. The first is seen in the 1854 issue, which bears the old royal arms: Quarterly, 1-4, gules a triple-towered castle or (Castile); 2-3, argent a lion purpure (Leon); in point (*i.e.*, a pointed compartment in base) argent a pomegranate gules (Granada); on a roundel in pretence, azure three fleur-de-lys or (France-Bourbon). The shield is surrounded by the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and is ensigned by the Spanish Crown. This arrangement is practically the shield of the old Kings of Castile, with the pomegranate added in commemoration of the conquest of Granada in 1492, and with the paternal arms of the Bourbon Kings over all. Under the Republic of 1873-75, a more comprehensive and representative shield makes its appearance which is, however, best seen in the admirable design used for the stamps of the Spanish House of Commons ('congreso de los diputados'). In these quarters 1-2 are Castile and Leon, as before; 3, or four pales gules (Aragon); 4, the chains in cross, orle and saltire, or upon gules (Navarre); with Granada in point and Bourdon over all. The Republic also affected a mural crown instead of the usual insignia of royalty.

The stamp issued by the City of MADRID in 1853, bears the municipal arms: Argent a bear rampant against a strawberry-tree all proper (*i.e.*, in their natural colours), on a bordure azure seven mullets or. These arms refer to a suit that took place as far back as the year 1212 between the municipality and the chapter of Madrid as to some adjoining lands; the trees growing on the same being ultimately adjudged to the city authorities and the right of pasturage to the chapter. The tree depicted in the shield is known, botanically, as *Arbutus unedo*.

The Arms of SWEDEN are found upon various emissions commencing with that of 1855. Azure three crowns, 2 and 1, or, are the insignia of Sweden itself. The full State Arms are found upon the official stamps of 1874. In this case the shield is: Quarterly, the sub-division being effected by a cross pattée or, 1-4, azure three crowns or (Sweden); 2-3, argent three bends sinister wavy a lion rampant crowned gules (Gothland). The shield is supported by crowned lions rampant and is ensigned by the royal crowns.

The SWISS CONFEDERATION'S arms are: Gules a cross couped (*i.e.*, the extremities do not reach the edge of the shield) argent. This shield was not only employed for federal stamps but it also figures upon issues of Geneva and Zurich for local purposes; the disregard for local armory thus implied, resulting in the misattribution of the said stamps to cantons Vaud, Neuchatel and Winterthur. In two instances, however, the claims of the cantonal arms have not been overlooked. Geneva in its first

issues (1843-8) employed its own insignia. The shield is bipartate. Or a double-headed eagle sable (Holy Roman Empire) dimidiated, impaling gules a key in pale, handle in base and with its wards to the sinister, or. Above is the sacred monogram I H S, surrounded by rays, and the motto: Post tenebras lux. The City of Basel, in its 1845 stamp, relegated a time-honoured emblem to a subsidiary place in the top-centre of the design, where it is doubtless mistaken for a mere ornament with no special significance. At all events the uninitiated would naturally look twice for the insignia denoting the city's connection with a great ecclesiastical dignitary, whose bishopric procured him a seat as a prince in the old German imperial diet, before recognising the crook-end of the episcopal crosier which forms his arms (otherwise argent an ancient crosier-head gules). The somewhat peculiar design of the Basel crosier-head is doubtless due to its having acquired static quality of its own, as a result of its divorce from the staff proper. Its base grew larger and the volute of the crook decreased in proportion.

Gules, a crescent argent and in chief a mullet radiant or, are the arms of TURKEY, as they appear on its 1865 issue. So inseparable are the " star and crescent " popularly considered to be, as emblematic of Islam, that it comes as a surprise to the enquirer into the matter to find that in the said connection their conjunction is quite modern. Many nations of Western Asia in ancient and more recent times had used the crescent as an emblem of astrological and mythological import ; in particular, the astrological conjunction of Venus and Luna is figured upon ancient Persian coins of the first century B.C. Through Greece in all probability the symbol passed to Byzantium, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, of whom the star and crescent became emblematic. To a Byzantine source must undoubtedly be traced its occurrence as the arms of our own city of Portsmouth. The well-known story is that Richard I, on his way to Palestine, took Cyprus from Isaac Comnenus, an emperor of the family of that name that had reigned over Byzantium. Upon his return he conferred the star and crescent as armorial insignia upon what was even then the principal naval port of the kingdom. The adoption of the insignia by the Turks runs upon quite other lines. The Moslems assimilated the crescent by contact with Persia, and it is the opinion of one authority that before the XI. century, and certainly long before the fall of Constantinople (1453), it was essentially an Islamic emblem.

By the house of Othman, which has since seen it used as a national emblem, in combination with a star, it was traditionally adopted before the end of the XIII century in the form of a white crescent upon a red field. But not until the reign of Sultan Selim III (1789-1807) were star and crescent combined as the insignia of the Ottoman State. During the period of its philatelic existence the star has always been of the five-pointed variety, possibly in imitation of the ordinary European heraldic star or ' mullet.' It is interesting to note that, in the 1876 issue of Turkey the crescent alone was the principal feature of the design, although star and crescent had been used together as far back as 1865. For these remarks upon Turkey's insignia the writer must acknowledge the help afforded him by Artin Pasha's work upon Saracenic blazon. But the subject is still very obscure, and many links in the chain of antiquarian proof have yet to be made good.

The first issue of TUSCANY, which appeared in 1851, or before the union of the grand-duchy with the kingdom of Sardinia, bears a design which is sometimes desscibed as the " Arms of Tuscany." This the writer believes to be quite inaccurate. The sitting or sejant lion, supporting with his right paw a shield charged with a fleur-de-lys of peculiar form, is none other than a representation of the *Marzocco*, a famous statue by the XV century Tuscan sculptor, Donatello, that stands in a corner of the Piazza della Signoria, Florence.(*) The Marzocco is associated with the city

* The Marzocco also gives its name to a Florentine newspaper. The artistic merit of Donatello's lion has caused its removal, from the pedestal upon which it stands, to the National Museum in Florence; it has been replaced by a modern bronze copy.

of Florence in much the same way as the griffin that has supplanted Temple Bar (and is a supporter of the City arms) might one day be associated with London. The shield which it supports bears the arms of Florence: Argent a fleur-de-lys botonnée gules. The arms of Tuscany were, on the other hand, synonymous with those of its grand dukes of the house of Medici, whose arms (5 red balls—perhaps pills ?—on a gold field, and one in chief charged with the French royal arms) were quartered by their successors of the Austrian house under whose dominion the first Tuscan postage-stamps appeared.

Wurtemberg's 1856 issue was armorial, but being executed in the embossed process, the details are practically invisible. The shield is: Or three stags' attires (or horns) ranged fessewise in pale sable (Wurtemberg), impaling or three lions passant sable, their right paws flayed (Snabia). These arms are found on separate shields upon various later issues. The supporters of that of 1856, are a lion rampant crowned and a stag salient. The shield is surrounded by the ribbon of the Order of the Golden Eagle, and the motto-band below should be inscribed: Furchtlos und Trew.

Outside European limits, and considered always from a philatelic standpoint, the arms of few countries deserve to rank as heraldry. Glancing through his collection the philatelist will espy a considerable parade of "armory" in unlikely quarters: *i.e.*, South American, etc. The quarterings of some shields resemble loose-boxes, and it is difficult to discover whether they represent provinces, or form an index to the natural productions of the country. As regards India, it would be interesting to learn the history of Kashmir's, and a few other, insignia, when it is remembered that in martial exercises, tilting, and the use of shields and armour, certain Indian States are still at a mediæval stage. Among devices of heraldic nature, to be found upon American and Asiatic stamps, may, in conclusion, be mentioned those of:—

Mexico, in the short-lived imperial period of 1864-67. The first issue bears a representation of the ancient Aztec insignia: on a rock rising out of the sea an aloe in flower, thereon an eagle perched holding in its beak a snake. The rock and aloe were, it may be observed, the aztec hieroglyphic for Tenóchtitlan, or Mexico.

Persia's lion and sun are a development of the ancient device (a lion) of the Seldjuk Sultans of Roum in the XIII century. The actual combination dates only from the early XIX century, by Shah Fath Aly (1797-1835), at the period of foundation of the Order of the Lion and Sun.

Lastly, certain Japanese issues bear one of the two badges (*mon*) of the Imperial house, a sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum, or *kiku no go mon*, the use of which, by the Emperors, can be traced as far back as the XII century.

A. V. de P.

STRAY NOTES ON THE DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF THE WORLD'S POSTAGE STAMPS

(*Continued from page* 119)

By R. R. Thiele

The stamps of the old feudal grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin are a product of the Prussian State Printing Office, so often mentioned in these notes. I cannot say who was the designer, except that the curious design of the 4/4 schilling is said to have been due to the invention of a postal inspector named Fluegge. In any case it would not seem that any very great artistic ability was required to compose the extremely simple design of these stamps; the armorial "buffalo-head," as German collectors call it, is the only feature that could not be drawn with the aid of a ruler. I cannot say, either, by whom the dies were engraved at the Prussian State Printing Office, but the work certainly does not look very much like Schilling's engraving. Only one original die was engraved, from which secondary dies were made for the three and five schilling. The armorial part of the 4/4 schilling was taken, with slight alterations in its lower part, from one of these secondary dies. The later varieties of these stamps, caused by changes in the printing forms and methods of perforating, need not occupy our attention here, as they are all the product of the same printing establishment.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz owes its stamps likewise to the Prussian State Printing Office, and the stamps, in turn, owe their attractiveness to Schilling's engraving skill. They are good examples of the delicate tracery which distinguishes all his frames. The embossing, unfortunately, owing to the rather soft paper, has seldom been preserved well enough to show the clear-cut engraving. In fact, the embossing on nearly all the adhesive stamps produced in this manner by the Prussian State Printing Office is not very enduring; it seems not to have been true embossing at all in that there was no haut-relief bed-plate, but only a sunk printing plate which pressed the sheet of paper against a soft platen whose resiliency in turn forced the paper into the depressions of the printing plate. As a result the relief imparted to the paper is not as sharp and as permanent as though it had been produced by pressure between male and female die. The same process was later used for the early issues of the German issue, which exhibit the same characteristics.

The first issue of Brunswick was produced in something of a hurry which will serve to explain its rather primitive appearance. The duchy joined the German-Austrian Postal Union on December 5th, 1851, and the stamps were to be issued on January 1st, 1852, when the accession to the Postal Union would become effective. As the time was so short the dies for the new stamps were engraved on wood by an engraver to the Court named Carl Petersen, at Brunswick (or let us rather say: Braunschweig). Copper matrices were produced from these dies, presumably by an electrotype process, and from these matrices again the casts for making the printing forme were taken, 120 being clamped together. I imagine that the design for these stamps was due to Petersen; at least a number of essays are known whose design are modifications of this type and which are attributed to Petersen, but I do not know whether they antedate the adopted type or not. The short time available for the production of the stamps makes it somewhat improbable that much time was given to trial dies; it is more probable that they were prepared later on with a view to a modification of the primitive adopted type. It has been stated that these stamps were printed by Petersen also, but an official statement gives the name of the printer as Johann Heinrich Meyer, formerly Gebrueder Meyer (Meyer Brothers).

From the same statement, by the way, we gather the information that the 5,000 sheets of paper for the first issue cost the government 20 thaler, while printing the 5,000 sheets of 120 each cost 120 thaler, and gumming them cost 115 thaler.

The succeeding issues in the same type present no particular interest as far as their manufacture is concerned. The small 4/4 ggr. stamp of 1857 is evidently modelled on the similar stamp of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. These two duchies and Spain have remained the only countries that have made use of this device of a divisible stamp, although the idea has been mooted in other countries also. The last issue of Brunswick bears considerable resemblance to some of the stamps emanating from the Prussian State Printing Office, and is presumably intended to be a copy of, *e.g.*, the last issue of Oldenburg, but it was nevertheless engraved and printed by the same firm which produced the former issues. The network (guilloché) of the frame is not nearly as fine and regular as on the stamps of similar design produced by the Prussian establishment ; this is probably due to the fact that the dies (or original die at least) of this issue were engraved on wood. Beyond Prussia, by the way, and the few German States whose stamps were supplied by Prussia, this design, oddly enough, has never become popular enough to find many imitators. Brunswick, Austria and the Austrian administration of Holstein are the only countries I can recall at this writing which have adopted the oval stamp design for their adhesives.

A well-known philatelic writer, whose opinion, as a rule, I value highly, not long ago characterised the first issue of Schleswig-Holstein as crude. I cannot subscribe to this ; to my mind they are very interesting specimens of the engraver's art. The insurgent government of the two duchies, when the issue of stamps had been decided upon, opened negotiations with Charles Wiener, the celebrated Belgian engraver, for the engraving of dies, but his terms were so high that the government could not accept them. It then cast about nearer home, and finally awarded the contract to the firm of Koebner & Lehmkuhl, printers, at Altona. The stamps were designed and engraved by an engraver in their employ named Claudius. Quite a number of preliminary designs were made by him, and numerous proofs from trial dies exist. As finally decided upon, the printing of these stamps was rather complicated, requiring three impressions : the background and rectangular frame, the eagle, and the embossing in the central oval. The eagle is not a part of the background, as one might think at a casual glance ; if one examines one of the stamps carefully, the spaces left in the background for the eagle are easily seen, where the register has not been quite exact. On the original die the four corner ovals were blank ; on the eighty *clichés* which formed the printing plate for each value the letters S H and the figures of value were engraved separately by hand, so that one might reconstruct a sheet from the slight variations in these letters and figures. It seems surprising that in those troubled times, and with the limited resources of a provincial printing firm, so elaborate a method of production should have been adopted, for the insurrectionary government was already on decidedly shaky feet, and, in fact, the stamps came into use only in Holstein, as Schleswig had already been reconquered by the Danes. The fear of forgery, which at that time was ever before the eyes of the postal authorities everywhere, more so than in these days when safety is sacrificed to cheapness of production by so many governments, was probably the cause of the involved printing process. The central armorial design is well engraved, but a few of the stamps usually met with show its details. It shows on the armorial right the lions of Schleswig, on the heraldic left the thistle (or rather, I believe, nettle) of Holstein. The silk thread in the paper seems to have militated against clear impression of the die. It is Dickinson paper, but made in Bavaria ; I believe it was furnished to the authorities in Holstein by the Bavarian Government.

It is not necessary to enter here into a discussion of the causes for the successive issues of stamps in the two duchies ; that falls outside of the scope of these articles. Our readers are aware that the issue of March 1, 1864, was due to the occupation of Holstein by troops of the German Confederation owing to the proclamation by King

Christian IX. of Denmark of the integral union of the two duchies with Denmark contrary to the terms of the London Protocol to which he owed his elevation to the throne. The duchy of Holstein being held, as it were, in trust for Denmark, Danish stamps were used as before during the earlier months of the occupation; but when war broke out and Schleswig also was occupied by Austrian and Prussian troops, acting for the Confederation, on February 1, 1864, separate stamps became necessary. For their manufacture recourse was had to KOEBNER & COMPANY, the successors of the firm of KOEBNER & LEHMKUHL, already mentioned, of Altona. I do not know who designed the stamps for them; in any case he would hardly deserve special mention, as the stamp is as closely as practicable a copy of the Danish stamps, only the inscriptions being altered and the Danish crown being replaced by the indication of value. The stamps are lithographed; the paper was specially prepared by receiving a faint network of colour. For each stamp a large "P" was erased from this network; this was done separately, so that all the P's on the sheet of 100 differ from each other. The sheet could therefore be reconstructed, but the P is discernible with such difficulty, especially on used copies, that I for my part should dislike to undertake the task of reconstruction. As my readers are aware, there are three varieties of this stamp, due to the preparation of three different original dies. The reason for the preparation of so many is unknown; it is probable that the printing stone became damaged, necessitating a new transfer, while the old die had already been cleaned off, so that a new one had to be drawn. About 750,000 of these stamps were printed, equal to 7,500 impressions; it may be that the stones did not furnish as many impressions as had been expected when the dies were cleaned off, and thus new dies had to be made. The stone made from the second die (wavy lines far apart, inscriptions with periods) certainly must have had a very brief career, to judge from the scarcity of specimens from that stone.

The issue of May, 1864, with 1½ S.L.M. in the lower label was lithographed by the same firm. The name of the designer of this stamp really ought to have been preserved to posterity for this "masterpiece of simplicity." Evidently everybody concerned felt that these issues would be merely temporary and therefore acted on the assumption that any old thing would be good enough. The sheets of these stamps were prepared similarly to the foregoing issue by the impression of a pale red ground with a white P erased from it for each stamp. The white paper, red background and blue design of the stamp stand for the colours of Schleswig: blue, white and red.

It would not take much of a guess to divine that the 4 sch. red and the 1¼ sch. green, issued for Schleswig alone were engraved and printed by the Prussian State Printing Office. The 4 sch. was ordered from the Printing Office, February 27, 1864; they were turned out so promptly that the issue began on March 10th, 1864. The 1¼ sch. green was ordered March 4th, 1864, and was issued on April 1, 1864. Under these circumstances we could not expect a very elaborate die. Presumably, too, under the unsettled condition of the duchy's future status, a big numeral was thought to be as non-committal as anything could well be. The stamps issued for the joint Austro-Prussian administration of both duchies—½ sch. rose, 1¼ sch. green, 1⅓ sch. lilac, 2 sch. blue, and 4 sch. bistre—are from the same establishment and present nothing new. When by the Gastein Convention the duchies were divided between the two controlling Powers, Austria taking Holstein and Prussia taking Schleswig, Prussia had merely to fall back on the old plates of the 1¼ and 4 sch. and add a few new values in the same design; the printing was done in the Prussian State Printing Office as before. The Austrian administration in Holstein, however, had to provide new dies and stamps. The Prussian State Printing Office was asked to undertake the job, but declined, ostensibly on account of being overcrowded with work; a lurking suspicion might not prove unfounded that a desire to embarrass the Austrians had something to do with the refusal. The Austrian administration, therefore, once more had recourse to the old firm of Koebner & Company (alias

Koebner & Lehmkuhl), of Altona. The engraving was again done by Claudius. In the 1½ sch. and 4 sch, he evidently tried to imitate these values as supplied for Schleswig-Holstein by the Prussian State Printing Office. The work, to be sure, is much coarser than that of the Prussian establishment, but we must take into consideration that Claudius had but a very limited time in which to do the work. I cannot say why he selected a different design for the ½, 1¼, and 2 sch. ; at all events the authorities, though accepting these dies under pressure of circumstances, were not satisfied with them, and soon instructed Claudius to alter them in conformity with the 1½ and 4 sch. The 1¼ and 2 sch. were thus altered ; the 1¼ is quite neat, but the 2 sch. is what they would call in Chicago " a bum job ;" any schoolboy could do the lettering quite as well. Why the ½ sch. was not altered also is unknown to me. It is of interest, by the way, to note that the dies of this issue, each with the plate made from it, cost 109 mark each, a pretty reasonable charge, while the printing cost 9 schilling (about 14 c. or 7d.) per 1,000.

(*To be continued.*)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Continued from page* 150)

The entrance of the French army of the East, under General Bourbaki, into Swiss territory in January 1871, gave rise to the issue of a special gratis stamp. This served for the transmission of the unpaid correspondence of the interned French to districts in France not in the possession of the Germans. Letters from France to the interned soldiers was also forwarded gratis from the frontier.

In view of the fact that the necessary issue was entirely unforeseen the design and paper were exceptionally primitive. The stamp consists of a simple oblong rectangle in the form of a label with the inscription in black : " Militaires français internés en Suisse. Gratis " ; the paper is red, of a quite common quality and gummed. The impression was made in sheets of 224 labels in four panes of 56, eight rows of seven stamps ; the two panes on the right are *tête-bêche* with respect to the two on the left. It is unknown where and by whom they were printed. According to the view of a competent authority the stamps were probably printed in Berne to the extent of not more than 1,000 sheets. In cases where the stamps were wanting the Postal Authorities marked the correspondence simply with the obliteration " FRANCO " or with the word " Gratis " in MS.

January 1871. Imperf.

Gratis, pale violet
Gratis, pale rose

Variety : Error c of " français " without cedilla.
Gratis, pale violet

There are six copies of this error in each pane, viz., numbers 1, 12, 29, 49, 51 and 52.

Up to the year 1871 the Berne Mint, under the inspection and control of the Director, A. Escher, had charge of the printing of the stamps. On 21 July of the same year the Postal Authorities represented to the Federal Council that the preparation of stamps might be handed over to private firms again, as in 1854. In consideration of the fact that by the competition of several private firms lower prices might be obtained, the Federal Council authorised the conclusion of an agreement with the Director of the Mint by which the latter undertook the delivery of stamps, official envelopes and telegraph stamps. Escher, in company with some other individuals, founded a private establishment for the preparation of stamps and postal stationery, which supplied the whole needs of the Federation up to the year 1882. Notwithstanding this supply of stamps by a private company the printing continued, as before, on the machines and partly within the precincts of the Federal Mint.

At the beginning of the year 1874 a change in the paper and in the colours took place. In lieu of the strong dense paper, a thinner paper of a satin surface, with a whiter gum, was chosen, which took a better and clearer impression. Early in 1875 the 2 cts. was changed in colour; the 15 cts. value was re-introduced at the same time, partly due to the representation of a bookseller of Basle, named Hintermeister, in 1874.

February 1874. Perf. 11½

2 cts. red-brown
2 cts. pale yellow-brown (ochre)
2 cts. dark yellow-brown

1 *January* 1875. Perf. 11½

15 cts. lemon-yellow
15 cts. bright yellow

The adhesion of France to the Universal Postal Union on 1 January 1876 rendered the 30 cts. superfluous, and its place was taken by a similar stamp of 40 cts. for the simplification of the prepayment of letters to various countries. The stock of the 30 cts. was used up and no more printed of this value.

1 *August* 1878. Perf. 11½.

40 cts. grey
40 cts. dark grey

At the request of Messrs. Volkart, of Winterthur, the Swiss Postal Authorities authorised from 22 April 1876 the perforation of stamps with letters for the practice of private control.

The steady development of the Post brought about a continually increasing activity in postal affairs. The governments imparted mutual knowledge of the experiments which they made with regard to the printing of stamps as well as of the profits and losses of the different experiments and apparatus. They also exchanged series of stamps in use from time to time so that the genuineness and the authorization of the stamps actually used might be proved. In consequence of the increase of international postal traffic the proposal would naturally arise for the foundation of a universal postal union. Already in 1863 the United States of America, at a conference in Paris, proposed regulation of the international traffic. Finally, in 1874 a conference was held at Berne for the discussion of a project, which had been worked out by the German Postmaster General Stephan, for an international agreement, the merits of which as regards the satisfactory development of international postal matters are sufficiently known. At this congress amongst other important conclusions, the principle of a single tax for a single letter in international correspondence was established, and the creation of an international bureau at Berne decided. This convention was signed by the delegates of all the States with the exception of France, and thereby the Universal Postal Union was founded at Berne in October 1874. It came immediately into force, and was adopted by the delegates of the following States: Germany, United States of America, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt,

Spain, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Norway, Holland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey (with Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria). On 3 May 1875 France also entered into the convention. Many difficulties were, however, encountered in carrying out the Berne Convention of 1874, so that in 1876 a further conference was found necessary, and from that date up to the next congress in Paris of 1878 a complete broadened and worked out universal postal agreement became an accomplished fact. The establishment of the international Bureau carried with it the obligation to place every new issue of the Postal Administration there for the information of the other States signatory to the agreement.

To render forgery more difficult and on other technical grounds another kind of paper, the substance of which was permeated with blue and red veins or threads, known as granite paper, was used from 1881 onwards. The paper was very thin, the gumming good, but somewhat thick and brittle ; for the rest the series is similar to the previous one, and bears the impressed control mark.

1881. *Granite paper.* Perf. 11½.

2 cts. yellow-brown (ochre)	25 cts. green
2 cts. dark yellow-brown	40 cts. pale grey
5 cts. chocolate-brown	40 cts. dark grey
10 cts. rose	50 cts. pale violet
10 cts. carmine-rose	50 cts. dark violet
15 cts. lemon-yellow	1 fr. gold
20 cts. red-orange	

Varieties : (*a*) Double impressions, one inverted
5 cts. chocolate brown
50 cts. pale violet
50 cts. dark violet
(*b*) Figure of value in lower left corner doubly impressed
5 cts. chocolate-brown

On 1 October 1883 all stamps of the series 1862 to 1881 were declared obsolete, and by a later decree exchange for new stamps at the Post Offices was permitted up to 1 January 1884. The time allowed for exchange was, however, extended to 1 April 1887. A decree of the Postal Administration of 1 July 1887 notified that the remainders of this issue would be offered to the public for collecting purposes at the following prices :—

	For orders of 100 to 10,000 copies	Over 10,000 copies
2 cts.	Fr. .60 per 100	Fr. .50 per 100
5 cts.	1.00 ,,	.80 ,,
10 cts.	1.00 ,,	.80 ,,
25 cts.	1.50 ,,	1.20 ,,

Quantities of less than 100 were not generally sold.

The remaining values were not offered separately, but only in sets at the rate of 15 fr. per 50 sets, consisting of the nine values, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50 cts. and 1 fr. ; for orders of 10,000 sets, 12 frs. per 50 sets, and for more than 10,000 sets, 10 frs. per 50 sets. For single sets the price was 50 cts. The stamps were sold without any overprint and no distinction was made between white and granite paper.

The stamps of the series 1881 often bear forged postmarks from the year 1882 onwards, with the place names Basle, Biel, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Morges, Zurich, etc. The obliteration " Ausser Kurs " which is found on many of these stamps was for the purpose of rendering impossible the repeated exchange of large quantities purchased at a nominal value during the second exchange period 1884-87. This is the first and, up to the present, the only time that the Swiss Postal Administration did not annul its remainders, but dealt with them commercially, a transaction, fortunately unique in Switzerland.

STATISTICS OF THE SALE OF
from 1852

YEAR	NUMBER OF						
	2 Cts.	3 Cts.	5 Cts.	10 Cts.	12 Cts.	15 Cts.	20 Cts.
1852	—	—	1,334,930	1,680,678	—	1,083,858	—
1853	—	—	1,433,390	1,794,532	—	1,192,042	—
1854	—	—	1,662,861	1,990,986	—	1,380,492	125,360
1855	—	—	1,649,671	1,824,282	—	1,364,500	573,545
1856	—	—	1,777,850	1,924,663	—	1,494,063	639,136
1857	—	—	1,916,268	1,977,779	—	1,595,894	669,982
1858	—	—	2,235,078	2,127,062	—	1,785,347	756,495
1859	—	—	2,447,392	2,178,751	—	1,808,079	775,000
1860	—	—	2,665,436	2,333,592	—	1,681,028	779,368
1861	—	—	2,896,470	2,555,181	—	2,049,414	870,603
1862	1,042,493	107,817	3,350,166	5,991,494	—	984,750	1,166,995
1863	2,082,022	268,371	4,115,643	10,304,428	—	—	1,306,588
1864	2,456,777	291,978	4,782,385	11,671,922	—	—	1,371,188
1865	2,695,085	309,492	5,303,210	12,985,323	—	—	1,540,189
1866	3,080,655	381,687	4,641,114	14,160,534	—	—	1,723,167
1867	3,383,138	380,476	6,104,855	12,864,351	—	—	1,749,647
1868	3,652,241	360,761	5,770,366	10,352,411	—	—	1,727,360
1869	4,048,144	361,969	6,358,795	10,232,284	—	—	1,505,275
1870	4,303,579	404,691	6,945,024	10,055,799	—	—	1,527,631
1871	4,824,250	497,858	7,522,248	10,257,122	—	—	1,531,841
1872	6,575,344	585,564	8,880,262	10,857,078	—	—	1,576,724
1873	6,984,345	667,712	10,590,530	11,883,567	—	—	1,683,246
1874	7,446,543	637,346	10,511,339	12,437,704	—	—	1,866,873
1875	8,167,940	372,600	11,166,488	12,208,337	—	—	1,722,571
1876	8,867,887	49,351	11,948,257	12,142,095	—	953,200	1,625,195
1877	9,753,098	77,650	14,108,743	14,656,928	—	949,010	1,968,354
1878	10,096,100	60,475	18,656,500	21,628,350	—	1,188,350	4,774,270
1879	11,181,345	53,600	20,800,000	23,808,532	—	1,295,150	4,648,975
1880	11,777,360	171,800	21,281,950	25,414,500	—	1,247,920	4,843,725
1881	12,285,560	67,400	22,577,007	26,929,405	—	1,164,570	5,124,340
1882	11,820,415	79,263	23,372,592	27,445,452	507,715	1,105,453	5,066,099

THE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND
to 1882

Stamps Sold							Value	
25 Cts.	30 Cts.	40 Cts.	50 Cts.	60 Cts.	1 Fr.	Total.	Fr.	Cts.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4,099,466	397,393	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	4,429,964	430,429	—
—	—	175,400	—	—	—	5,335,100	584,547	60
—	—	383,860	—	—	63,365	5,859,273	801,212	25
—	—	429,000	—	—	87,246	6,351,958	892,151	45
—	—	484,618	—	—	69,465	6,714,006	930,284	—
—	—	536,456	—	—	74,686	7,515,124	1,032,816	55
—	—	650,500	—	—	78,750	7,938,472	1,105,406	55
—	—	840,500	—	—	78,678	8,558,602	1,216,536	80
—	—	952,059	—	—	75,390	9,399,117	1,338,087	90
—	66,506	1,077,782	—	—	80,000	13,868,003	1,702,918	17
—	594,786	1,060,968	—	117,709	87,592	19,938,467	2,308,628	23
—	596,541	1,133,717	—	233,556	92,632	22,630,706	2,603,652	93
—	999,256	1,059,220	—	236,157	104,601	25,232,533	2,904,336	72
—	1,985,712	565,601	—	114,309	137,632	26,790,411	3,156,824	21
—	1,979,479	465,391	412,863	96,632	133,222	27,570,054	3,198,317	09
373,736	1,790,254	286,828	448,378	68,839	103,092	23,835,261	2,867,250	85
964,900	1,860,073	32,450	219,270	41,735	82,133	25,706,218	2,762,878	50
1,089,247	1,991,156	18,550	277,175	23,038	100,649	26,736,539	2,886,707	46
1,365,349	2,199,829	31,775	282,942	36,640	116,674	28,666,528	3,113,738	49
1,500,747	2,171,391	25,475	325,703	5,927	130,019	32,634,234	3,327,360	25
1,623,493	2,258,065	2,634	344,389	1,497	146,518	36,185,996	3,568,127	71
1,704,050	2,398,459	8,850	335,075	3,223	140,541	37,509,973	3,770,265	09
2,497,042	1,778,561	—	263,000	800	129,432	39,210,011	3,852,935	90
4,182,490	144,089	—	204,108	150	89,646	40,206,468	3,739,118	82
4,736,331	189,434	—	243,889	—	98,796	46.782,233	4,366,047	16
6,187,025	182,150	1,739,550	1,032,659	—	712,942	66,258,371	7,958,995	50
6,598,300	10,700	2,179,900	1,018,656	—	623,091	71,498,246	8,391,319	60
7,132,400	—	2,427,395	1,094,943	—	689,959	76,081,952	8,990,670	20
7,563,265	—	2,622,180	1,130,222	—	741,812	80,206,361	9,515,698	30
7,880,432	—	2,593,150	1,065,983	—	754,870	81,691,424	9,687,154	04

(To be continued)

OBITER PHILATELICA

Philately versus Stamp Collecting.

It was in a letter to the *Philatelist* of August 1868 that Pemberton laid the train which by the demolition of the sanctity of its priest destroyed whatever pretensions to authority the English school had ever possessed. In his letter Pemberton remarked, in referring by name to various correspondents who had enunciated their adherence to the 'Pendragon' beliefs :—

> . . . I would observe that it is most unfortunate they should select Pendragon for their leader, and that they should talk of enlisting under his banner, because that sensible man is *now* an ardent collector of the French school, and there is no getting over this fact. They swear by Pendragon, quite unconscious that he has changed his views, and if any of our readers will refer to the April *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, they will find that I said that, as he found we should not turn to his way of thinking, he would most probably turn to ours, and so he has; the 'torrent of sarcasm' . . . has not been without effect. . . .

To this 'Pendragon' replied in the next issue of the *Philatelist* with the following letter, which from its style might have served the purpose of a later writer, where belief in himself amounted to something very near insanity.

PENDRAGON'S CONVERSION CONTRADICTED.

To the Editor of "The Philatelist."

Sir,—I was much surprised, and far from pleased, to find Mr. Pemberton, in your number for August, making such free use of my name.

Not having the pleasure of personal acquaintance with that gentleman, I cannot understand how he can venture to make the assertions respecting me which he has done and which he has never had my authority to do.

I trust you will do me the justice to insert this, as his remarks, though unfounded, might prove very prejudicial to the interests of the "English School," of which I shall only be too proud to be, as I have been hitherto, the sole champion.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
PENDRAGON.

London.

He had already referred to the statement made by Pemberton as to his 'conversion' in his letter printed above, and a reader of the time must have thought that Pemberton had not meant his remark to be taken in earnest; no one could have expected the *dénouement* caused by his next letter, in the *Philatelist* of November, 1868.

"PENDRAGON'S" IDENTITY.

To the Editor of "The Philatelist."

Dear Sir,—It is hardly probable that I should have asserted that "Pendragon," the lame, self-chosen champion of the English school, had been converted to the faith of the French school, unless I had the amplest proofs of the accuracy of what I stated; those proofs I take the liberty of handing to you, and, if you think I had grounds for making that assertion, *and for continuing it now*, I shall feel obliged if you will add a few words to that effect, at the end of my letter, as I do not wish my assertions to rest solely with myself.

It is vain to seek for the motives which actuate humanity to the commission of many strange and absurd acts, or much time might be lost in seeking for a motive for the letter signed "Pendragon," which appeared in the September *Philatelist*. A serious attack of illness prevented me from replying in time for insertion last month, which silence of mine, "Pendragon" appears to construe into a sign of my defeat, hence his tone of defiance, in concluding his letter to *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for October.

"Pendragon," the self-styled "proud and sole champion of the English school," as he chooses to appear in public, wears a very different garb in private, as a Mr. J. H. Greenstreet, (now or late of the Western Insurance Office, 8, Finch Lane), a collector for some six months past, of the French school, and with whom I have had some correspondence. I learnt his identity through your *Exchange* department from a friend, and, early in May, he wrote to me about some fine varieties of paper and perforation which he had in his collection. In my reply, I apologised for some rather hard language in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* to him as "Pendragon," not being aware, when I wrote to that magazine, that he had changed his views, and I trusted the remembrance of my words would not deter us from a mutually advantageous correspondence. In his reply to this, he tacitly acknowledged the identity (of which the advertisement in *The Philatelist Exchange* seemed to court the establishment), for he terms the page or so of civility I wrote on his identity, as a "very kind and courteous note." Now, had he not indeed been that "Pendragon," he would at once have told me the fact, and not have let me look upon him as an apostate, a light in which I imagine few people would choose to appear, when they had the prevention in their own hands.

The proofs of the identity of "Pendragon," the English school champion, with the "Pendragon" of *The Philatelist Excange*, and his identity with Mr. J. H. Greenstreet, the amateur of the French school, which I hand you, are,—

1ST,—Letters to a friend signed some "Pendragon," some J. H. Greenstreet.

2ND,—Letters to myself, signed J. H. Greenstreet, written about the varieties of paper, watermark, &c., in his album, and terming himself a young amateur of the French school.

3RD,—The original of the letter to the September *Philatelist*, signed "Pendragon," identical with all the other writings signed "Pendragon" and Greenstreet, and characterised like them by a peculiar blindness to the rules of punctuation.

Having occasion to write to Mr. Greenstreet on the 2nd of September, to return him two stamps for which he wrote, I did not lose the opportunity of speaking my mind about his letter signed "Pendragon," in the then current number of *The Philatelist*. There can be no doubt, that he was greatly irritated by my dragging him from his obscurity, and showing him up as he deserved; but that does not excuse him for writing, in reply to my private note, a letter of the most insulting nature, denying that he was "Pendragon" of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and defying me to prove it, and saying, amongst other nonsense, that now "Pendragon" *had* nailed his colours to the mast, I had "better look out for squalls!" (I cannot see how he, after denying that he was "Pendragon," should take such an interest in "Pendragon's" intentions). In this letter he does admit that he is "Pendragon" of *The Philatelist Exchange*, and says, "his only error was in *re-adopting* the *nom-de-plume* of that individual;" he further admits that "he is acquainted, intimately acquainted, with the original of the "Pendragon" of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* (particularly as he had the primary editing of both papers composed by him)." Now, this is sheer nonsense; what can the primary editing be, in such a case, but the actual writing? Probable, that he, an adherent of the French school, should take the name of his greatest opponent; more probable that he should "edit" the two papers of his greatest opponent! It is tantamount to acknowledging that he and the opponent were one. Fortunately, I have something more than probabilities to go by; plenty of London collectors (I am not exaggerating when I write *plenty*) know that "Pendragon" is J. H. Greenstreet, a French *school-er*, whilst for notoriety's sake, he professes the tenets of the English school in public in the most dogmatic manner. I have it from several perfectly distinct sources.

It is idle to say (as he will, no doubt), with respect to the letter No. 3, signed "Pendragon," that he, J. H. Greenstreet, copied it for his friend, the *other* "Pendragon," whose *nom-de-plume* he has "unadvisedly re-adopted," when the story of the existence of two "Pendragons" (who so curiously write the same handwriting, and whose styles are so exactly similar) can be so easily disproved. Why did not he (J. H. G.), if a *second* "Pendragon," not write to the last numbers of the magazines, and explain that he was not the "Pendragon" of whom I wrote. This he would assuredly have done, for his own sake, had he had a separate existence, but he had (and has) not; and it never struck him that such a course might help him out of his difficulty, or he would certainly have done it.

Knowing him as I do, I can estimate at their proper value, some very insulting allegations which he has thought fit to make against me in his recent private letters, and so I regard them as a paltry means of revenge for my exposal of him. They refer to certain stamps which he sent me, and, as I cannot tell to what extent he may have circulated his allegations, I feel my only course (though a very repugnant one) is to bring the matter before the philatelic community, and let them be my judges as to the straightforwardness of my conduct. His assertions are, that—

1ST,—I returned him two stamps in lieu of three; that

2ND,—I returned him inferior specimens to those sent me.

After making these allegations, he uses the following insinuation, most insulting in its tone and intention, but which he cannot, or will not, explain, though I have repeatedly requested him to do so. After stating in very offensive terms that the stamps I returned were not his, he goes on to say that he "is not at all surprised, as from what he has heard, he did not foresee that I should *ever* be able to return those particular specimens which were sent to me." These things affect my name and character, and are equally insulting to all those leading collectors, who are so frequently entrusted with stamps of great value by brother collectors who are personally unknown to them. This is, at present, our great means of studying stamps which would be, except through the kindness of their owners, otherwise inaccessible. The stamps in question were Prussians of the 1858 series, and were *not* of inestimable value, but their value is beside the question, it is the principle which is involved. Could I have got an explanation or an apology, I should not bring a subject so unpleasant to myself before the public, but, as he will not explain his allegations, cannot prove them, and will not apologise, it is the only course open to me, because, as I before said, I have no means of telling to what extent he may defame my character by circulating them. I wish it to be publicly understood that I can prove from his own letters the falsehood of his first assertion, and, by the testimony of a friend who was fortunately present when the stamps arrived, I am enabled to prove the falsehood of his second assertion; in both instances, therefore, it is not a simple matter of my own word *versus* Mr. Greenstreet's.

I think the philatelic community owe me some thanks for unmasking this writer, and my experience with him, may warn others to be careful that they give him no cause to seek such a dirty means of retaliation. What he would do with me he would do with others.

As far as "Pendragon" as a writer may be summed up, it is thus: a person, who, if he reads the stamp papers does so only to forget what he reads, and to mis-state it; a person who gets an idea into his head, from his own very limited sphere of observation, and who will never give up that opinion, however absurd or obviously wrong it may be proved to be; a person who can only say in answer to arguments to which others would submit, that "its my opinion" to the contrary *he* would never care for proof, his "opinion" is made up, and there's an end to the matter. Is not this his way of proceeding with me? I have proof the most positive, but he will adhere to the miserable subterfuge, that *he* is not the original "Pendragon;" respecting his allegations I prove him wrong, but *he* won't give in, not he; never mind the proof, he has said it, and *he* won't be wrong. He attempts to lay down the law for the English school, but conclusions are not to be jumped at from a few specimens alone. He has not access to the finest collections in England, and without that, no one can lay down the law as he attempts, with any shadow of success; it requires discrimination, and study, and experience to do this.

It is a pity to occupy so much of your space with so unprofitable a subject, but, I must ask your indulgence, and your readers' patience, since the matter is one which compromises my name and position in public, and in private.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD L. PEMBERTON

Birmingham.

P.S.—The following legal opinion has been handed me by "Amateur," to whom I sent the whole correspondence:—

"I have had the three original letters of May 8 and June 20 and 22, 1868, signed "J. H. Greenstreet," and addressed to Mr. Pemberton, laid before me, together with the original letter addressed to the editor of *The Philatelist*, signed "Pendragon," which appeared in the number of that publication for September last. After a careful examination of the handwriting, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that the same hand wrote all the above-mentioned four letters. The two first are on office-headed paper, but that of June 22nd, is on small-sized private note paper, the texture, size, and quality being identical, and the watermark precisely corresponding with that on which the above letter to *The Philatelist* is written.

It is not altogether immaterial to remark the terms of the last mentioned letter, for in it "Pendragon" does not deny knowledge of, or correspondence with, Mr. Pemberton, but merely states he has no "personal acquaintance" with him.

FRED. A. PHILBRICK.

"*Temple*, October 19th, 1868."

[The communication from "G.O.F." alluded to in our last number, is fully confirmatory ot the identity insisted on by Mr. Pemberton. The *imbroglio* seems similar to one that caused so much unnecessary argument in a recent *cause célèbre*. If "William" is not a myth, let him emerge from obscurity, and be identified.—Ed.]

And that was the end of Pendragon. Not even the inordinate conceit which distinguished this pretender was proof against an indictment so crushing, and he vanished suddenly and completely from philately. Through the courtesy of Mr. W. T. Wilson I have before me as I write an old note-book of Pemberton's, in which appears the original draft of the last letter, and it is evident from this, particularly in amended parts, how deeply the writer felt the insinuations of his opponent. Mr. Wilson tells me that he remembers distinctly the incident, and Pemberton's promise to 'settle him,' duly executed.

Thus ended a philatelic *cause célèbre*, which has become historical, and which has been used, and might still be used, to point a moral against dogmatism in collecting. There can be no doubt that the two forms of collecting continued side by side, but the existence of one was not considered a menace to the other, though 'Pendragonism' has now and then spasmodically reared its head, only to fall back exhausted. In *The Philatelic Record* of 1886, the Editor, commenting upon a letter which appeared in *The Times of India*, (of all papers in the world), on the true Pendragon lines, said that 'our first thoughts were, that there was a mistake in the date, and that 1886 had been written for 1868, as we had a lively recollection of this year, since it was that in which the great Pendragon controvesy was at its height.' No further back than the present year the pages of a contemporary have been occupied with a recrudescence of the old question, but there is little sign that there will ever be a revival of the long dead and short lived movement, the written history of which has occupied a space in these colums out of all proportion to everything but interest in the personality of its participants.

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QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF NEW ISSUES

We wish to express our acknowledgments to various of our contemporaries for certain items in the following list. Reference has been made to the chief new issue chronicles for its compilation.

Antigua. The 1d. S.G. Type 4 has appeared on a blue-tinted paper.

Argentine Republic. Additional values of the new design.

1 c. ochre
50 c. black

Australian Commonwealth. Postage Due, S.G. Type 3, Wmk. Crown and single-lined A. Perf. 11 × 11½, 12.

3d. emerald-green

British Honduras. S.G. Type 14. Ordinary paper. Wmk. mutiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

5 c. ultramarine

Bulgaria. Provisionals on two values of the 1902 issue.

5 on 15 stot. greenish-black and lake
10 on 15 stot. ,, ,, ,,
25 on 30 stot. black and bistre-brown

The 1 c. of the 1889-90 issue has also been overprinted "1909" in black.

Charkari. Lithographed. Wove paper. Pin perf. 11.

1 pice, turquoise-blue

Cochin. Provisional on S.G. Type 3. Black surcharge. Perf. 12.

2 on 3 pies, violet.

Congo State. Set similar in type to that of 1894, but lettered CONGO BELGE. Perf. 12½-15.

5 c. green and black
10 c. carmine ,, ,,
15 c. ochre ,, ,,
50 c. olive-green ,,

Costa Rica. S.G. Types 43, 44, 45 and 47. Perf. 11½ × 14.

1 c. indigo and chestnut-brown
2 c. black and yellow-green
4 c. indigo and carmine-red on toned
10 c. black and blue

Dominica. S.G. Type 9, ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. grey
3d. purple on yellow
6d. violet

Eritrea. The current 10 c. of Italy has received the usual surcharge in black.

10 r. rose

German East Africa. S.G. Type E5. Wmk. lozenges. Perf. 14.

30 h. black and carmine

Gold Coast. S.G. Type 7. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. grey

S.G. Type 6. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1s. green and black

Holland. 3rd June 1909. The 6½ Postage Due, Type I., has been surcharged "4" in red.

4 on 6½ c. ultramarine and black.

The above has been superseded by a stamp of the regular type. Perf. 12½.

4 c. ultramarine and black

Hyderabad. Another value of the current type. Wmk. Arabic characters. Perf. 12½.

4 a. olive-green

The 3 a. has received the "Official" surcharge.

India. The current 6 as. has been overprinted "On H.M.S." The colour of the 25 r. chronicled in our March number is brown-orange and blue. It has also been surcharged "On H.M.S."

Italian Somaliland. The current 60 c. Postage Due of Italy has received the usual overprint.

Italy. The current 15 c. has been reduced in size, the design remaining the same.

Leeward Islands. S.G. Type 7. Ordinary paper. Wmk. mutiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

¼d. brown

Liberia. The 10 c. of 1906 has been surcharged "Inland—3 cents" in black script type.

3 c. on 10 c. black and marone

Maldives. New type with minaret in rect. frame. Wmk. multiple rosettes. Perf. 14.

2 c. orange-brown
3 c. dark green
5 c. purple
10 c. carmine

Mexico. Postage Due. S.G. Type 71. Perf. 14.

1 c. blue

Monaco. The 10 c. Postage Due, S.G. Type 11 in a new colour.

10 c. brown

New Hebrides. The 1s. Fiji has been surcharged "New Hebrides—Condominium" in the same manner as the values previously chronicled. Chalf-surfaced paper. Wmk. mutiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1s. green and carmine

New Zealand. The latest ½d. and 6d. have been surcharged "OFFICIAL."

Nicaragua. S.G. Type 37. Re-issue in new colours. Perf. 12.

1 c. bright green	10 c. brown-lake
2 c. vermilion	15 c. slate
3 c. orange-red	20 c. olive-brown
4 c. violet	50 c. deep green
5 c. steel-blue	1 p. yellow
6 c. sepia	5 p. rose-carmine

All the above except the 6 c. have been also overprinted "Dpto Zelaya." There are minor varieties of the surcharge.

North Borneo. Another pictorial set. Perf. 14.

1 c. chocolate
2 c. green
3 c. lake
4 c. scarlet
5 c. brown-ochre
6 c. olive-green
8 c. lake
10 c. pale blue
12 c. Prussian blue
16 c. purple-brown
18 c. deep green
24 c. lilac-mauve

The 18 c. has also been surcharged "20 CENTS" in red.

Northern Nigeria. S.G. Type 3. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2s. 6d. green and blue

Orange River Colony. S.G. Type 38. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1s. scarlet and bistre

Panama. New types. Perf. 12.

2 c. black and vermilion
10 c. black and violet

CANAL ZONE. The 2 c. above and others surcharged vertically downwards in black

2 c. black and vermilion
5 c. black and blue
8 c. black and plum

Persia. New type. No wmk. Perf. 11, 11½.

50 kran, vermilion, black and gold

Queenland. New colour. Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 12½, 13.

4d. grey-black

Russian Post Offices in China. The new 50 k. of Russia has received the usual overprint.

Russian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire. Set commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian offices. Ship and dates in centre, overprinted in black with values in Turkish currency. Wove paper with varnish lines. Perf. 14 × 14½, values above 10 pi. perf. 13.

5 p. on 1 k. orange
10 p. on 2 k. green
20 p. on 4 k. carmine
1 pias. on 10 k. blue
5 pias. on 50 k. green and purple
7 pias. on 70 k. orange and chocolate
10 pias. on 1 r. orange and brown
35 pias. on 3 r. 50 k. sea-green and marone
70 pias. on 7 r. pink and dark green.

Sierra Leone. S.G. Types 9 and 10. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. grey
3d. purple on yellow
4d. black and red on yellow
5d. violet and olive

Southern Nigeria. S.G. Type 2. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1s. black on green

Spanish Territories in the Gulf of Guinea. New type. Perf. 14.

1 c. orange-brown
2 c. rosine
5 c. deep green
10 c. orange-red
15 c. brown
20 c. reddish mauve
25 c. indigo
30 c. chocolate
40 c. crimson
50 c. purple-black
1 p. pale green
4 p. orange
10 p. salmon

Spanish Post Offices in Morocco. The remaining values of the current Spanish stamps have received the overprint "Correo Español—Marruecos."

2 c. brown
15 c. violet
20 c. olive-black
30 c. blue-green
40 c. rose
50 c. greenish-blue
1 p. claret
4 p. plum
10 p. orange

Straits Settlements. S.G. Type 39. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

25 c. purple

Trinidad. S.G. Type 10. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1s. black on green

United States. Alaska-Yukon-Pacific commemorative. Oblong rect. Wmk. U.S.P.S. Perf. 12.

2 c. carmine-lake

This also exists imperforate.

Victoria. The current 5d. has appeared perf. 11.

NOTES & NEWS

The Committee appointed by the Manchester Philatelic Congress in February last to approach the Postal Union with a view to the prevention of further issues of speculative and unnecessary postage stamps have prepared and forwarded the following petition :—

20th August, 1909.

THE DIRECTOR, THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, BERNE.

Dear Sir,

At a Congress of all the Philatelic Societies of Great Britain, held in Manchester on the 18th, 19th and 20th February, 1909, the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

"That this Congress is of opinion that "a petition should be prepared and "presented to the Universal Postal "Union, soliciting their help in the "prevention of further issues of Com- "memorative and other stamps which "are unnecessary for the public ser- "vice."

We, the Committee appointed to draw up this petition, beg respectfully to remind

you that at your Congress held in 1897, at Washington, it was decided that stamps issued for a special object peculiar to the country of issue, such as stamps called Commemorative stamps and available for a limited time only, should no longer be valid for international postage.

In addition to these, large numbers of stamps are constantly being issued, although, which whilst not restricted as to period of currency, nevertheless are unnecessary for the public service and are apparently only produced for the purpose of sale to stamp collectors of the young and inexperienced class. Serious philatelists deplore the appearance of so many such issues because they tend to lower the reputation of the Postal Authorities of such countries whose business it is to cater for the wants of the letter writing public, and not the stamp collector.

In the category of stamps which we submit ought to be discouraged, and whose status you are respectfully asked to consider, are many provisional (surcharged) issues. These, in insolated cases, may be necessary, but the great majority could be easily avoided, and we respectfully submit that their issue could be discouraged and restricted by some ruling recommendation of the Universal Postal Union.

We regret that some of our own colonies are serious offenders in this respect, and the attention of our Colonial Secretary has already been drawn to this matter. We feel that the clearly expressed opinion of the Universal Postal Union, whose work in the cause of civilisation has been of such extraordinary value and whose recommendations command universal respect and attention, would have a strong effect in preventing the issue of these unnecessary and purely speculative postage stamps.

In conclusion we would respectfully point out that this petition expresses the views not only of the British Philatelic Societies assembled in Congress and of the leading members of the stamp trade in this country, but of the societies and dealers in all parts of the world.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) I. J. Bernstein,
President, Manchester Junior Philatelic Society, Chairman.
W. Dorning Beckton,
President, Manchester Philatelic Society.
M. P. Castle,
Vice-President, Royal Philatelic Society.
Percy C. Bishop,
Editor, The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

A paragraph has been going the round of the daily press on a remarkable find of old Swiss stamps in some archives at Basle. The find in question consists of a block of 15 of the Basle dove which as far as is known is unique. Its present possessor is Herr Zumstein, who values his acquisition at 7,500 francs.

Mr. Hadlow informs us that he has transferred the portion of his business relating to selling stamps by auction to Messrs. Plumridge & Co. He still retains that part relating to dealing in stamps and will also give special and personal attention to commissions received by him for purchases at the various auction sales.

Senor Raoul Massar has commenced the publication of a *Catalogue des Timbres Fiscaux de la République Argentine*, of which the first part lies before us. It is well printed and illustrated and should be of great value to those who are interested in these stamps. The Catalogue will be finished by the end of the year. The price is 20 francs, and it may be obtained from R. Massar, Cassilla Correo 1131, Buenos Aires.

REVIEW

Bellows (Walter Clarke). Campeche Some Notes on the most remarkable stamp ever issued. New York, 1909. 4to. Obtainable from W. T. Wilson, 18, Livingstone Road, Handsworth, Birmingham. Price 21s.

The stamps of Mexico offer the philatelic student a limitless field for research. Owing to the fact that a collection of them on specialized lines entails such an enormous mass of material, few collectors have ventured on the task. Yet the country shows some unique features and there are many stamps of great rarity, especially amongst the provisional stamps issued during the stormy period from 1866 to 1868. The remarkable work which lies before us deals with one of these provisional issues, that of Campeche, but in the author's general remarks on these provisional issues mention is made of several stamps and photographs of them are shown, which are unknown to the Catalogues, and we believe to but few, if any, of the collectors in this country.

Whilst admitting that the credentials of these stamps must be examined before they can be accepted as other than bogus we mention the fact as one indication of the scope for research which the country offers.

Before dealing with the subject of the book we must say a word or two with regard to the book itself. The author is evidently a man of artistic feeling, and the book is an expression of the fact. Bound in dark blue cardboard, the text is printed on highly finished white paper, mounted on leaves of Mexican onyx paper with deckle edges, the margins adorned with photographs, figures and sketches illustrating the text. A subtle symbolism pervades the work which speaks not to the thoughtless, but to the imaginative. The note of interrogation, in which the label appears, on the cover is to the contemplative mind a symbol created by the modesty of the author to soften the judgment of any who differ in the opinion that the Campeche stamp is "the most remarkable postage stamp ever issued"; the finished white paper of the text contrasts with the rough variegated paper used for the body of the book in a way which suggests the primitive conditions of the country of the stamp and an attempt to throw a light on it in the twentieth century. The artist in feeling will create other reflexions, but the reviewer must perforce pass to the more material aspects of the solid contribution to philately which this work embodies.

In its philatelic aspects we may endorse the statement that the author has produced a work of real value and interest. The Campeche stamps are so little known generally as to be incorrectly figured in all the leading Catalogues, yet our author, by acute critical examination of the evidence available, describes the characteristics of the genuine types and has even estab lished, successfully it seems, the very remarkable fact that there was a re-issue of the stamps ten years after their first appearance.

The general design of the stamps is familiar to collectors. They consist of two ovals, plced with their longer diameters horizontally, struck one above the other. On the upper one are figures of value, and the stamp bears a penstroke which is shown to represent "FO," the first and last letters of the word "FRANCO." The number on a sheet is unknown, but several were struck on a sheet of paper which was ruled with pencil lines,and the stamps then cut out. The pencil lines often show in part on the genuine stamps. In the latter, also, the numerals are in black, the upper oval black and blue, the lower in a shade of indigo. Two kinds of paper were used, but others may possibly exist, a common white wove or a medium buff toned paper. The stamps are, of course, rare, as the result of a census of existing copies which the author has endeavoured to make shows that "probably eight or ten of the originals and twice as many of the re-issue might be a fair estimate of known existing copies."

We cannot leave this entertaining and instructive work without reference to a side issue which the author has investigated but which appears to us of prime importance in the history of the stamps of Mexico. It relates to the existence of certain large numerals found surcharged on stamps of the 1856 and 1861 issues, ¼, ½, ¾, 1, 2, 4 and 8 on stamps surcharged CAMPECHE, and occasionally PUEBLA, VERA CRUZ, MEXICO and GUADALAJARA. These surcharged stamps are ignored in the Catalogue as doubt has been expressed as to their nature, but an extract from a Report of the present Chief of the Postal Service of Mexico, in reply to an inquiry on the subject, seems to establish their official position as true provisionals.

"Regarding the numerals ¼, ½, ¾, 4 and 8 on the stamps submitted, the reason for these is well defined by several ordinances of the postal authorities of the *so-called* Empire, which in 1864 ordered the stamps of the 1856 and 1861 issues—demonetized emissions still on hand in the General Administration of Posts—to be used to supply the offices under imperial dominion, over-printing said stamps with the numbers ¼, ½, ¾, 4 and 8. . . . These over-prints, in philatelic works known as surcharges, had as their object to make use of the demonetized stamps, giving them *new values*, which the offices needed, by imprinting letters or numerals on the same, thus nullifying the original values expressed on the stamps. Therefore these numbers . . . . represent the value at which they were sold to pay postage on letters used in the State of Campeche."

As there are a good many varieties of these provisionals the list of Mexican stamps will have to be considerably expanded in the Catalogues.

In conclusion, as only 100 copies of this work have been printed every philatelist should hasten to add it to their librarise.

CURRENT LITERATURE

The summary of the chief contents of periodicals does not preclude a future notice of any article.

Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.

No. 415. 31 July 1909. SMITH (B. T. K.) Reprints of Russian Levant stamps.

Australian Philatelist.

XV. 11. 10 July 1909. New Revenue stamps of New South Wales.—Notes on the perforations of the early New Zealand stamps and some remarks on the relative rarity of perfs. 12½ and 13.

Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung.

V. 14. 7 August 1909. STENGER (Dr. E.(Photographische Methoden im Dienste der Briefmarkenkunde (Schluss).—Ein neuer Schwindel-Trick mit Japanmarken.—Welche Album wähle ich ?.—Seidenfaden-Marken.—Französische Somaliküste mit verkertem Mittelstück.

V. 15-16. 28 August 1909. KOSACK (P.) Die neuen deutschen Kataloge : Senf und Kohl.—OMMERBORN (C.) Ueber Klassisches Sammeln: Hannover(contd) Kirchenstaat Original *tête-bêche*.—WAGNER (Dr. E.) Die Preisfestsetzungen im neuen "Normal-Katalog."—Welches Album wähle ich ? (contd.) Rumänien in philatelischer Beleuchtung.—HERZOG (H.) Internationale Vorschriften über Postwertzeichen.

British Philatelist.

II. 16. June 1909. The surface-printed stamps of Great Britain (contd.).—Scinde District Dawk, by QUILP.

II. 17. July 1909. The surface-printed stamps of Great Britain (contd.).

II. 18 August 1909. The surface-printed stamps of Great Britain (contd.).

Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.

No. 345. 1er Juillet 1909. La Carte Postale à 5 centimes.

No. 346. 1er Aout 1909. Le Courrier de Lyon.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

SEPTEMBER 1909

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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THE PETITION TO THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

THE petition presented to the Universal Postal Union, prepared by the Committee appointed by the Manchester Philatelic Congress, which was published in the September number of *The Philatelic Record*, is in many ways an interesting document, and embodies views and suggestions which are worthy of analysis. It is the outcome of an attempt to deal with a question which has exercised the minds of collectors for a good number of years—the ever-increasing production of stamps, the intention of whose issue could have but little direct reference to the postal needs they supply. For nearly twenty years evidence has been forthcoming that the provision of postage stamps is being constantly made with an eye to the possibilities of the collector, and that the practice tends to grow indefinitely. Furthermore the custom of utilising the postage stamps as a medium of commemoration of some national or personal event in the country's history has received almost universal acceptance. These two factors, often indissoluble, have so operated that to serious philatelists all over the world the matter appears one which cannot be neglected. The Philatelic Congress at Manchester brought out a practical unanimity of opinion that speculative and commemorative issues were a menace to philately and calculated to lower its prestige. This may be conceded, but in the selection of a palliative adopted to attempt to mitigate the evil there seems little or nothing likely to produce a satisfactory result.

It is not the first time that movement has been made in this direction. The unhappy fate of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps lingers still in the memory. Here was a society supported originally by every leading philatelist in England, whether collector or dealer, by many in America, by almost the whole of the philatelic press of any importance. It early suffered by the disaffection of some of its members, soon afterwards lost the trade support, continued moribund in practical uselessness, and finally vanished, ' unwept, unhonoured and unsung,' and its departure heralded a period of emissionary speculation and commemoration of such dimensions that the futility of its endeavours was manifest. And do the authors of the manifesto before us imagine, or does anyone imagine, that anything will be accomplished by an appeal of this kind ? Everything points against it.

Primarily, is it to be expected that the Universal Postal Union has the power to bring pressure to bear upon offending countries, even if it have the will ? The question is partly answered by the Petition itself, for it refers to the decision of the Washington Congress, in 1897, that commemorative stamps should be invalid for international postage, which decision we know has been quite ineffective ; and even if it were possible to exert such power this would not affect the local issues, often the

most heinous examples of postal perversion. Then again, what hope is there that a body like the Universal Postal Union could ever control the issue or surcharging of stamps ? Much of this may be reasonably necessary—forced, indeed, at times by the very demand of philatelists upon some particular stock—or subject to an infinity of reasons, and we could sooner anticipate the break-up of the Postal Union itself than the surrender of many of the petty states of their right to inflict their due proportion of increase upon our ever-expanding catalogues. Even, again, supposing the goodwill of the Universal Postal Union, who should decide as to what constitutes a proper and necessary issue of stamps, or a legitimate alteration in their value, and where and how could the line be drawn ?

Let us turn to another view of the question, and consider its objective side. We are then, on the one hand facing a law of demand and supply, and on the other investigating the limit of service to which a postage stamp may be put. If there were no buyers for unnecessary new issues they would automatically cease, at least in their objectionable features, (just as local issues, which at one time seemed to presage a new terror, ceased when they were omitted from the catalogues), but there is no denying the fact that new issues of certain kinds are consistently popular. What their affect on philately may be we do not pretend to discuss, but we incline to neither of the extreme views that they are necessarily pernicious, or that they offer a panacea for all the ills due to the ruination of stamp-collecting by specialism. There can be little doubt that in earlier and better times the regular and natural issue of new stamps preserved the vitality of collecting, but later conditions must have introduced counteracting influences which obscure the general result. The deadly monotony, both of occurrence and of interest, and the lack of permanence, must have militated against their popularity, particularly with general collectors, and to specialists they either offer no inducements, from the ease with which they are acquired, or are too near at hand to receive consideration. Nevertheless there is a large section of collectors to whom they are the chief attraction, collectors who are influenced by none of the conditions which appeal to those who are members of philatelic societies, subscribers to philatelic journals or otherwise in a position to exercise judgment upon their stamps—the ' young ' collector, young in the philatelic sense. Him we can move only by time and experience, if at all, and until his education is advanced nothing will persuade him to forego the pleasure he receives from the latest coloured engraving, and nothing that we can see will prevent his being gratified. *De gustibus non est disputandum*, and we will adopt, for the purposes of a dual application of the proverb, the rendering of Smith Minor, that 'there is no disputing with the winds,' for if the tastes of the young collector are not to be accounted for, we can at least appreciate at their proper valuation the windy panegyrics, sweeping from well-interested quarters, which would bestow upon him at once the highest happiness and the title of saviour of stamp-collecting. As to the subsidiary uses of postage stamps, which might be held to determine their use as commemoratives of some special event, their fitness for the purpose is irrefutable, for few things are so universal in their use ; and we can well understand a postal department, which has never pandered to petty gain from stamp-collectors, selecting a new stamp as a means of celebrating a national memory. Had it not been for influences similar to this, how dull might our albums have been, if, indeed, they would ever have been needed.

In general, what we would enunciate is an objection to too great regard for the external influences of philately. There is plenty of room within its fold for all ranks, but no room for dogmatism. The pages of this journal have borne witness to an early attempt to limit the freedom of collecting, which happily failed, and there is sufficient evidence to show that *The Philatelic Record* in its present hands will support a high aim in collecting without lending itself to any course of action which would restrict a collector from following his natural inclinations, or penalise him for deciding for himself what he will collect. The Petition to the Universal Postal Union of course has no such object, but it would appear that the Manchester Congress produced

but a very indifferent mouse in that part of its proceedings which related to unnecessary issues, and that the work of some of our societies, particularly a society like the Junior Philatelic Society, will be found worth a wilderness of petitions in remedying an evil we should all be glad to see abated, and for which unreasonable expectations may obscure the only cure. Where concerted action may possibly avail is in the pressure which philatelists may bring to bear in protesting by all means in their power against delinquencies of their own country, and this local influence we know from actual fact has frequently produced satisfactory result.

Looking at the Petition as a whole some satisfaction is to be derived from it as a witness to the change which years have brought to stamp-collecting, once driven to apology for existence, now venturing, without a precipitation of lightnings, a remonstrance to one of the greatest world-services in which humanity has combined.

BRITISH ENTIRES

More than two years have passed since Major Evans advised in *The London Philatelist* the compilation of a special book or series of articles on the stamped envelopes, wrappers and postcards of the British Isles, as supplementing the large works already published on the adhesive stamps. The members of the Royal Philatelic Society have not apparently responded to the appeal made to them, though Major Evans himself proposed to deal fully with the Mulready Covers, of which he has such a fine collection, and we believe another member is willing to take the postcard portion. The most difficult section to deal with at all fully is that of the envelopes, which may be considered as contemporaneous with the earliest postage stamps of this or any other country, and it is doubtful whether there is at Somerset House anything like so complete a record of the various issues with any appreciable amount of detail as was overhauled for the adhesives. Before the death of the late Mr. Westoby it was understood that he and Judge Philbrick, K.C., had accumulated a mass of information as to these and the Registration envelopes of the late reign for a new edition of their book on British stamps, but no hint of its early publication has been given.

Collectors in the past have been frightened by the idea that it was impossible to get a fair collection of the envelopes, because of the numerous dies with numbers and dates, and more particularly by the supposition that all the values printed were issued by the Post Office. The present writer was misled in this way, and, after getting over a hundred varieties of single and compounded values, gave it up in disgust nearly thirty years ago. On the later discovery that there were only four values sold at the post offices for public use, and that the ' stamped-to-order ' values had no real philatelic importance, interest was revived, but the dealers' prices had advanced so much for certain scarce varieties, that it still seemed almost hopeless. Since then, many rarities have been obtainable at quarter the prices listed at that time, though the habit of collecting cut square pieces has almost ruined the chances of getting some of the best envelopes in an entire condition.

There has been latterly a great increase of interest taken in the stamps of our own country, and as these envelopes are the most exclusively postal issues, not being available for fiscal purposes, collectors are asking one another what information is attainable, beyond the simple lists of the Gibbons priced catalogue of 1900, the last one issued. There are some useful lists as to early and late dates of stamping with the numbered dies in Mr. Ewen's catalogue of " Unadhesives " issued three years ago, but as it deals only with the ' cut-out ' stamps, the different papers and sizes of the

entires are not gone into at all, and he gives the dies used for stamping private paper as if of equal importance with the others. The accompanying notes (with a few dates from Mr. Ewen's book), though not supplemented by official documents or entries, may be serviceable to many as a grouping of the various classes of envelopes, as stamped for and sold to the public at the usual Post Offices, until some more definite and official information can be published. All those so described are in my possession at the time of writing.

The Mulready covers, in square form for use as letter sheets, or outlined for cutting up to use as envelopes, need not be gone into on this occasion they were so unpopular that they were quickly withdrawn from sale, and it was found necessary to engrave at once a special die for printing the new ' Queen's head ' stamps on made-up envelopes. As is well-known, there were but four main varieties of the Mulreadies —the letter-sheet and envelope forms printed in black for the penny rate and in blue for the twopence rate—but the plates were made up in three rows of four for printing from, each bearing a different numeral, not in consecutive order, one known sheet having 17 as the lowest figure and 30 for the highest, in another case varying between 34 and 69. Certain numbers have not been found, and it is difficult to suggest the reasons for their non-use, or any method of plating all those that we have copies of.

The Embossed Penny Envelope.

The Queen's head design, as engraved for the embossed stamp, may be considered the oldest and the longest in use for any postal purpose, the first die of January 1841 and the last one used in 1901 being alike to the ordinary observer. There really is a slight difference in the curl of hair at the back of the head, which is scarcely observable—the die Type I has the curl hanging loose, and in Type II it is closer to the other hair. There was another change for the years 1860-80 by drilling three holes in the outer oval frame for the insertion of small date plugs.

The colour varied very slightly in tint, but not more than happens with other inks supplied during so many years, and may be described as a light pink, varying in depth from flesh or salmon tint to pale rose. What has been called a " milky pink," said to be in use during 1864-5, is, in fact, found at various periods, some specimens are as early as 1842, and also in the '70's, and within the same week (according to die dates) as a full colour, being merely thinned down by some reducing mixture for the purpose of making the ink work more easily, or possibly late in one day to save the trouble of opening a fresh tin. The fact of so many impressions having turned to brown or black by oxidation seems to indicate that an impure vermilion was the base of much of the coloured ink used for stamping.

Die Numbers.—Apart from the two main type varieties above referred to, the dies used for embossing wore out very rapidly as compared with the plates prepared for adhesive stamps, and it was necessary to keep several in reserve. Each of these dies bore a tiny number, commencing with the figure 1 followed by w.w. the initials of the engraver, William Wyon, and going as high as 228. There are differences in the arrangement of these numerals and initials, some having a dot or stop before and after each w (three in all), others with two only, sometimes the spacing is wider, the numeral more to left or front, and others with w close to right hand end or back of the neck. The first of these was approved on 20 January 1841. Many subsequent numbers—as 5 to 10, and other groups or single ones—were not used, so that taking the Die I. Type of head, which can be found with numbers up to 87 without dates, only about fifty different numbers have been traced in use, while with dates added there are Nos. 86, 87 (also without date) and 88 to 115, or thirty more numbers in all. Nos. 116 to 139 apparently were not utilised. For Type II the earliest number is 140. This number and the next two were registered 10.8.64, but the first known use of 142 is 25.7.66, nearly two years after. From die 156 onward the initials w.w. were not added. The highest number for Post Office use is 220, during 1881, but as twenty-five of the eighty numbers of this series were " not approved," the total of

these numbered dies in actual use is about 105, instead of double the quantity that an energetic collector may be trying to find. During 1881 a new series was brought into use with a fresh set of numerals, from 1 to 36, of which it is said that specimens of half-a-dozen are " unknown," but one of these (33) is in my collection. Envelopes with these numerals are considered to be rare, and are not dated. From 1882 (or 1884 ?) to 1902 the envelopes were stamped with plain dies bearing no distinguishing letters or numerals.

To avoid misunderstanding as to cut specimens of various die-numbered stamps, it should be remembered that we are describing only envelopes stamped for sale at Post offices. From the end of 1855 the dies at Somerset House (the great stamping centre) were used to stamp paper sent in certain large quantities by business firms, of which there were various qualities and colours, to make envelopes or letter sheets, some of the dies not being employed for Post Office purposes, as in the later ones—221 to 228—which were solely for ' stamped-to-order ' requirements. Owing to the thick, rough, or bad paper often sent into Somerset House, the dies used wore out twice as rapidly as those used on the special paper for general public use, and soon became indistinct. A precise list of die numbers on Post Office envelopes cannot be given, but Mr. Ewen says generally :—

1841 to 1859, undated, were used only for stamping Post Office stationery.
1855 to 1885, dated. Used only at Somerset House, except from 1859 to 1881, when they were also used for Post Office stationery.
1881-2, undated, with die-numbers, only for Post Office.
1882-1902, undated, no die numbers, only for Post Office envelopes, except from 1885-92, when used also at Somerset House.

On another page he gives :—

Dated die numbers, employed solely at Somerset House, 92, 99, 101, 94.
Employed generally, 1859 to 1881 ; Nos. 86 to 219?

Date Plugs.—From 1855 to 1884 it was considered desirable, for some mysterious reason, to have the lower part of outer frame of the dies drilled and three circular plugs inserted bearing the figures of date—as for 19.2.56. The size of these figures varied at different periods, some having serifs and some without, and there are some curious mixtures to be found—in one case the second numeral for the month is upside down. The earliest dates given of registration appear to be 9.10.55, on which day six dies were registered, some of which do not appear to have been used, and no copies can now be found with a '55 date on. Some of the intermediate die numbers are not known with dates inserted until 1859. Two of the older dies (to be found *without* date) 86, 87, were also drilled and used in 1860, along with dies 88 to 91 which had not been utilised till that year. Some of the earliest and latest dates on a particular die number extend over a period of four years, but on a general average the range of dates found is less than two years, according to Mr. Ewen. The latest date he gives is the end of February 1885, for die 227, on private paper, and for die 220, which was the highest Post Office die number he mentions, 19.4.83, but as the undated new dies with low numbers were in use during 1881-2 (first issued to stampers, 26-3-81), there is no likelihood of a later date for the public envelopes. On the other hand, there are in my collection a few of the official cut of envelopes with date plugs, 30-4-81, without a trace of a die number ; two of them have a " wear " mark opposite first leg of A in postage, which Mr. Ewen says is distinctive of die 228. Another with date of 9-5-81 looks as if 223 was the number, the first two figures are plain but last one may be a 3, 5, or 8 ; my latest date for 220 is 22-2-81.

Papers and Size of Envelopes.—Some surprise is expressed by persons who see the small envelopes of 1841, but the use of such covers had been very limited in previous years, because an extra postal charge was made for either a cover outside, or any enclosure, however small, inside the one sheet of letter paper which alone

was allowed to pass as a single rate. The three sizes first issued measured 4in. by 2½in., 4½in. by 2¾in., and 5¼in. by 3⅜in., called respectively A1, A2, and A sizes, but as they were roughly folded by hand and the flaps were not gummed down, they often varied quite one-eighth of an inch each way. The paper was rather thin, of fair quality, with silk threads woven across it, and called "Dickinson" paper, after the inventor or maker. The first issues had points to all four of the flaps, but a few months later the point of one flap (usually the right-hand one) was cut off, equivalent to a triangle of three-quarters of an inch, or was "truncated" as catalogues describe it. The threads in these early makes ran across as in the Mulready covers, or looked at from the back, from the left-hand upper corner diagonally towards the centre. From one to six threads in varying colours can be found, one or two of which usually passed through the stamp portion. The following month the folding of paper was so arranged that the threads ran parallel with the left and upper flaps, and a few can be found reversed.

The wove Dickinson paper was in continuous use up to the end of 1855, when plain laid paper came into use and dates were inserted in the stamp, but apparently a final clearance of the earlier sheets was made in 1860, as up to 14 May (date plugs) the smallest size envelope can be found with die 95. The C size, 5¼in. by 3in., is not supposed to have come into official use until about 1866, along with the Type II. dies, but I have die 102 with 1.2.60 on blue laid paper of this size posted in February 1863, and one on white paper of the previous month has been reported, my own earliest in white being January 1864. Blue laid paper is given by Gibbons for the large A size as dated 10.1.60, and my earliest pale blue *wove* paper is die 88 on 14.10.60, but it was doubtless in regular use then; blue laid must be very scarce.

Early in 1873 a re-arrangement of sizes took place, the very small one being abolished, and the A2 was officially re-named as D size, and given up altogether about 1881, while in 1883, an eighth of an inch larger size than C was introduced and classed as E, or "Commercial." In the present reign the C size appears to have been dropped, as buyers would not pay the extra penny per packet for little better paper than E, but a new "Foolscap" size was made, measuring 9 by 4 inches, and now only A (Court shape) and E can be bought, the papers being thicker and better than formerly. There have been several changes in the quality, thickness, and tint of paper between a cold bluish white and a warm creamy tone, but always "laid." For the special use of Members of Parliament, stamped envelopes have been made 5½ by 4½ inches, and also a little larger, with "House of Commons" embossed on flap, which are sold at 8s. 4d. per 100, or "face" price. Threepence extra to the postage value was formerly charged for a packet of 24 envelopes, then reduced to twopence, and only one penny extra for sixteen Commercials is the price now.

Letter-sheets were issued with stamp of Type I. die (undated) on creamy Dickinson paper, 9 by 7¼ inches, mostly of dies 55 and 57; also on blue paper, which are very scarce unused. A larger size of blue wove paper with second type of curl came out in 1860, with 17.1.60 on die 97, the earlier issue being in 1844.

B. W. W.

(*To be continued*)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Continued from page* 167)

FIGURE OF VALUE AND HELVETIA STANDING.

After the sixties the Federal Archives give but little further information as to postal matters and the existing decrees of the following years in possession of the Swiss Postal Administration are unfortunately not accessible. If then, on the one hand the historical treatment of the issues from 1882 is somewhat meagre we can on the other make some interesting communications concerning the printing and preparation of the stamps.

The brittle paper of the issue of 1878-81 or, more exactly, the brittleness caused by the gumming, rendered desirable the use of some other kind of paper. Further, the postal authorities sought for the simplification and cheapening of the process of impression in relief, with the troublesome gumming of the paper before printing. Besides these factors the foundation of the Universal Postal Union served as a further excuse for the issue of a new series of stamps. The idea of a new issue was contemplated as early as 1879, but difficulties in the preparation of the original dies delayed the printing so that it could not be made till April 1882.

The new series appeared in two different designs, one for the lower values up to 15 cts., and another for the stamps from 20 cts. upwards. A new value of 12 cts. was included, which had been urgently desired by the public. The design for the lower values, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12 and 15 cts. shows in the upper half of a rectangular frame the federal cross on a vertically lined background, surmounted by a semicircular band with the inscription "HELVETIA" in antique block type. The lower half of the frame is fitted up with an oblong, white, octagonal, onamented shield bearing the figures of value on a dark background. The upper part of the frame and both the sides bear the inscription "FRANCO" on a white label.

The values up to 15 cts. of this design are simply typographed. The original die was prepared by the engraver BURGER, of Berne. He cut in relief the exact design in steel, from which a large number of blocks were made in brass in the works of the Federal Mint. In order to preserve the original die, the Mint prepared a number of the steel dies in relief, which served for the preparation of the separate brass blocks. The little-used values, 3, 12 and 15 cts. were printed in sheets of 100, in ten rows of ten from a set of plates made by binding one hundred separate brass blocks in a solid frame. The impression of the more frequently used 2, 5 and 10 cts. stamp was made similarly from formes of 200 blocks or two panes of 100. The paper was of such a size that four ordinary panes of 100 stamps could be printed on one sheet. In the case of the values 3, 12 and 15 cts. with formes of 100 designs the paper had to pass through the machine four times for the complete printing of the paper, and in the case of the 2, 5 and 10 cts., with formes of 200 brass designs, only twice. During the printing of the 2, 5, 10 and 12 cts. stamps in the eighties it happened exceptionally, in a small edition only, that the iron bars forming the frame were raised, so that they received colour together with the plate and produced a coloured border round the stamps.

The printing was entrusted to the firm of STAMPILI & Co., of Berne, up to the summer of 1906, from which date the newly constructed Federal Mint took over the printing of these stamps on new machines erected specially for the purpose. In the year 1880, the Federal Council had resolved to reserve the manufacture of postage, Postage-Due and Telegraph stamps, as well as postcards and envelopes, to the Federal

Mint. This principle, however, was not completely carried out with respect to the issue of 1882, as the printing was still in private hands, and only the gumming and perforation was undertaken at the Mint.

The higher values, from 20 cts. upwards, were of the following design :—Nearly the whole rectangular frame is filled with an upright double oval, the upper margin of which bears the inscription " HELVETIA " whilst the sides each contain eleven stars symbolical of the twenty-two Swiss Cantons. Within the the oval on a dark ground, in white, is the picture of Helvetia standing with spear and shield, looking to the right. The lower margin of the stamp shows the figures of value in the centre and right and left the word " FRANCO " on a white scroll. Both the upper corners show the figures of value on a white shield. For the preparation of these stamps copper-plate printing was selected. Matrices were prepared from the original steel die and from these an intermediate plate was obtained by pressing into leaden plates ; the latter were then surfaced with graphite, and copper was electrolytically deposited so as to furnish the plates for use. From the method of preparation such plates are termed " galvanos."

Up to the year 1900 the printing was done in hand-presses, for which plates of 200 stamps prepared in the above-mentioned manner were used. After 1900 the contractor, GIRARDET, constructed on his own initiative a copper-plate printing press which rendered possible the printing with plates of 400 stamps. These later plates were divided into four panes, of 100 stamps each, with space between each pane of 32mm. The distance between the separate stamps was about 5mm., but the distances between the separate designs and also between the four panes vary more or less.

Owing to daily severe and continual use the plates were replaced by new ones, but it also happened that the printer by polishing and retouching some weak places in different stamps sought to obtain better results in printing. Owing to this circumstance arose many corrections or retouches. The original plates served only for the preparation of the plates for use, never for the direct printing of the stamp themselves. It thus easily happens, that the plates for use show retouches or re-engravings which do not exist on the original plates and are different in themselves.

The plates, after use, were returned to the custody of the Postal Administration, and, after one example of each kind had been retained for the collection, were destroyed. The last plates for copper-plate impression of the values 25cts. and 40 cts. were no longer prepared by the electrolytic process but by means of a new etching process in steel. The printing of the stamps with the standing HELVETIA was entrusted to the firm MULLHAUPT & SON from 1882 to 1886, and to MAX GIRARDET, in Berne, from 1886 to 1906. The printing of the whole series was in colour on white paper. For the typographical printing paper of the best quality was used in order to render possible a fine clear impression ; for the copper-plate printing a somewhat coarse and less surfaced paper was chosen, on which the different tones and shades appeared to the best advantage. The paper of both kinds was supplied by the firm SIHL, of Zurich.

After the abolition of printing in relief the gumming of the stamps before printing was no longer necessary, and accordingly from 1882 it was done first by hand and from the year 1906 by a special gumming machine, which simplified the procedure considerably, and in making it easier rendered possible a much more even layer of gum. The gum itself consisted of a mixture of six parts pure gum and one part dextrin. The application of pure gum, without the admixture of dextrin is not desirable, as it renders the paper more brittle and imparts to it a greater tendency to curl up. After gumming followed the perforating. The cross in double oval was then applied as a control mark as before.

In the issues of 1882 onwards the perforation plays so great a role in the comparative values of the different stamps that it is necessary to devote some words to it. The perforating machines in use at the Federal Mint for the perforation of Swiss

stamps allowed of the perforation of 100 to 300 stamps, or one to three sheets at one operation. The sheets to be perforated were fixed in a special frame, which was placed between two sheets of brass, the upper of which contained the necessary pins for the perforation of 100 stamps, arranged so as to pass accurately into corresponding holes in the lower plate. By means of a lever the machine was closed up and the pins of the upper plate were pressed through the sheets into the corresponding holes in the lower plate and the perforation thus effected.

The Federal Mint in Berne contains four perforating machines driven by power. For the perforation of the stamps there were three different kinds of perforating plates. The existence of these three kinds is due to the fact that the dimensions of the paper in different printings is liable to variation from the normal size, narrower or broader, and this variation has to be met by alteration in the perforating. As causes of these changes of dimension we may look to the expansion of the paper in consequence of unequal moistening for the copper-plate printing as well as irregularity in quality, nature, and thickness, which would occasion differences in the perforation of one half to a whole tooth per stamp. To these causes may often be attributed bad centering; especially bad is the centering of the stamps of all values issued to the public in the year 1898. In this year stamps are found with white borders of from three to four mm.

For the most part the perforations found are $11\frac{1}{2}$ for the typographed values, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and exceptionally $11\frac{1}{2}$ for the values printed from the copper plates. From 1882 to 1891 the perforation $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ predominates, with the exception of the large perforation $9\frac{1}{2}$ of 1889, described later on.

The quantity issued of these stamps, in use for many years, is of slender interest to collectors. In the case of rarer varieties the quantity issued is given in the following list, with the stamp in question.



Fig. 23.



Fig. 24.



Fig. 25.

1 *April* 1882. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. Impressed control mark.

A. Ordinary white paper

2 cts. olive-brown
5 cts. violet-brown
10 cts. rose
12 cts. milky blue
15 cts. golden yellow

This issue appeared simultaneously with those on granite paper.

B. Granite paper

2 cts. olive-brown (pale to deep)
2 cts. deep grey-brown
3 cts. grey-black
3 cts. pale grey (shades)
3 cts. deep grey
5 cts. violet-brown (shades)
5 cts. deep violet
10 cts. rose (shades)
10 cts. deep carmine
10 cts. deep red
10 cts. vermilion
10 cts. scarlet
12 cts. milky blue
12 cts. sky-blue
12 cts. greenish blue
12 cts. deep blue
12 cts. ultramarine (shades)
15 cts. yellow
15 cts. orange-yellow
15 cts. lemon yellow

The 2 cts. may be found with plain ground instead of vertically lined background to the cross. This variety is caused by the quality of the paper and heavy inking. The 15 cts. is recorded in some Catalogues as existing *tête-bêche*, but in the opinion of most authorities this is a fraudulent variety. Of the 15 cts. yellow 16,200,000 copies were printed, of which about 600,000 were destroyed as remainders.

1 *April* 1882. White paper. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$

20 cts. brown-orange
20 cts. reddish orange
20 cts. pale orange (1901-02)
20 cts. orange (1882 and 1903-05)
25 cts. blue-green (1882-87)
25 cts. yellow-green (1887-91)
25 cts. bright green (1887-91)
40 cts. pale grey
40 cts. steel grey
40 cts. deep grey
50 cts. pale blue
50 cts. bright blue
50 cts. deep blue
1 fr. pale claret (1882-91)
1 fr. claret (1882 and 1890-91)
1 fr. red-brown (1888)
1 fr. lilac-red

Varieties—

(*a*) Double impression
20 cts. orange

(*b*) Retouched "4" in upper left corner
40 cts. grey

March 1889. Pref. $9\frac{1}{2}$.

20 cts. pale orange
20 cts. orange
25 cts. pale green
25 cts. green
40 cts. pale grey
40 cts. grey
50 cts. pale blue
50 cts. blue
1 fr. pale claret
1 fr. claret

The large perforation $9\frac{1}{2}$ owes its origin to the circumstances of loud public complaints that the perforation $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ was too narrow, so that the stamps were difficult to separate. As an experiment the Mint provided another machine with perforation $9\frac{1}{2}$. Soon after the issue, however, further complaints arose that the perforation was now too large and that the stamps separated much too easily. Accordingly the large perforation was given up and in the same year the old perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$ was again used.

1891. As above. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

20 cts. yellow (1891-93 and 1897)
20 cts. red-orange (1897-99)
20 cts. pale orange
20 cts. deep orange (1891)
25 cts. yellow-green
25 cts. bright green
25 cts. pale green
25 cts. deep green
25 cts. sage-green (1894-99)
40 cts. pale grey
40 cts. steel-grey (bluish) (1901-03)
40 cts. deep grey (1891-1903)
50 cts. bright blue (1891-96)
50 cts. steel-blue (1891-96)
50 cts. pale blue (1891-97)
50 cts. deep blue (1897-1900)
1 fr. pale claret
1 fr. deep claret
1 fr. deep lilac-red

Varieties—

(*a*) Retouched between the letters of the word Helvetia
25 cts. yellow-green

(*b*) Retouched "4" in upper left corner
40 cts. grey

As already mentioned, the printing of the stamps from copper-plates up to 1900 was done on a hand-press, and consequently the colour was applied, the paper moistened, and finally the printing done by hand. It is clear that all these manipulations would give different results, especially if the printer did not observe exceptional care. Hence originate all possible shades, sharp or indefinite impressions, and all the known variations. The machine printing press worked considerably more evenly and more exactly, while the separate operations were all attended to mechanically, yet still

various irregularities exist, due to imperfect operation of the colour rollers. In 1901, in consequence of the very heavy use of the old original plate, a new one was brought into use.

15 *December* 1899. Change of colour. Perf. 11½.
15 cts. grey-lilac (1889-97)
15 cts. reddish lilac (1897-98)
15 cts. pale red-violet (1897-1901)
15 cts. deep red-violet
15 cts. violet (1901-05)
15 cts. deep violet (1904-05)

1 *March* 1891. Perf. 11½ × 11
3 fr. yellow-brown (1901-02)
3 fr. brown (1908)
3 fr. pale brown (1902-5)

The same. Perf. 11½ × 12
3 fr. yellowish olive-brown (1891)
3 fr. grey-brown
3 fr. yellow-brown (1891-1900)
3 fr. deep yellow-brown (1902-3)
3 fr. deep brown (1900-05)
3 fr. pale brown (1903-05)

1 *July* 1892. Perf. 11½ × 11
30 cts. copper-brown (1892-96)
30 cts. fawn-brown (1894-1900)
30 cts. black-brown (1900-1)
30 cts. brown (1904)

The same. Perf. 11½ × 12
30 cts. chestnut-brown (1891)
30 cts. deep red-brown (1901-02)
30 cts. pale red-brown (1903-5)
30 cts. yellow-brown (1901-05)

This value exists in innumerable shades ; those given above may serve as a basis around which further shades may be grouped.

Article VI. Section 1 of the special regulations in the Universal Postal agreement of Washington (15 June 1897) provides for the adoption by the contracting countries of uniform colours for certain stamps. This enactment affected three values, viz., green for the ordinary inland value of 5 cts. (5 pf., ½d., 5 centesimi, etc.), red for the international post card rate of 10 cts. (10 pf., 1d., 10 centesimi, etc.), and blue for the franking of an ordinary letter in international traffic, 25 cts. (20 pf., 2½d., 25 centesimi etc.). In January, 1899, after the old stocks had been used up, the Swiss stamps underwent the colour changes thereby required.

30 *January* 1899. Perf. 11½
5 cts. pale green
5 cts. green
5 cts. deep green

These stamps show many small imperfections in the impression and also in the perforation.

26 *June* 1899. Pref. 11½ × 11.
25 cts. deep blue (1899-1902)
25 cts. ultramarine (1900)
25 cts. deep ultramarine
25 cts. blue (1899-1902)
25 cts. steel-blue (1901-02)
50 cts. yellow-green (1899-1901)

26 *June* 1899. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$
50 cts. deep yellow-green (1899-1900)
50 cts. steel-green (1904-05)
50 cts. green (1898-1905)
50 cts. deep-green

Varieties—
(*a*) Retouched in background between head and spear
25 cts. dark blue
(*b*) Retouched in background above shield
25 cts. dark blue
(*c*) Retouched in several places in the oval
50 cts. green
As above. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$
25 cts. ultramarine (1902-04)
25 cts. steel-blue
25 cts. blue (1903-05)
25 cts. deep blue
50 cts. blue-green (1901-03)
50 cts. yellowish green (1903-04)
50 cts. pale green
50 cts. green
50 cts. sage-green

Varieties—
(*a*) Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$
25 cts. ultramarine
(*b*) Retouched in several places in the oval
50 cts. green

The many shades, varieties and imperfections of design in the issues from 1882 are extraordinary, and they originate, as before mentioned, from all sorts of accidents in the preparation. The many shades which exist in the stamps printed by the copper-plate process are due to the fact that in operating with the hand-press the pressure would vary in strength, and this would exercise a considerable influence on the shades.

(*To be continued*)

THE SECOND PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1910

We are enabled by the courtesy of the Herts Philatelic Society to present our readers with a copy of the proposed arrangements for the second Philatelic Congress in this country. The Executive Committee have been highly honoured by the consent of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to be the Patron of the Congress, a fact gratifying to philatelists as to the real and continued interest of H.R.H. in their pursuit, and one which greatly enhance the popularity of the forthcoming Congress. The selection of the Caxton Hall, Westminster, for the meetings appears to afford a satisfactory and convenient *locale*. The main lines of the proceedings of the Congress have been arranged on similar lines to a German *Philatelisten-Tag*. Official invitations to attend the Congress will be sent to all English, Scottish and Irish Philatelic Societies as soon as the Committee appointed at the last Congress to fix the number of delegates for each Society and to lay down the rules and regulations of voting, etc., have adopted the necessary resolutions.

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

held under the auspices of THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY, from April 27th to April 29th, 1910, AT CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Patron :

The President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London

(H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., etc.).

Vice Patrons :

His Majesty's Postmaster-General
(The Right Honourable SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P.),
The Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London
(The Right Honourable THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.),
The Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London
(M. P. CASTLE, Esq., J.P.),
and
J. HENNIKER HEATON, Esq., M.P.

Executive Committee :

The President of the Herts Philatelic Society (FRANZ REICHENHEIM, Esq.),
The Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society (H. L. HAYMAN, Esq.),
C. R. SUTHERLAND, Esq.,
BARON ANTHONY DE WORMS,
The Hon. Secretary of the Herts Philatelic Society (H. A. SLADE, Esq.),
Hon. Secretary of the Congress, Nine Fields, St. Albans, Herts.

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1910.

4 p.m. Opening Meeting. (Public Meeting).

1. Address by Major E. B. EVANS, R.A.
2. Paper on " The Manufacture of Stamps," with demonstrations by J. DUNBAR HEATH, Esq. (Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.).

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1910.

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

3 p.m. Conference of Delegates.

7 for 7.30 p.m. Banquet given by The Herts Philatelic Society at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, W.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1910.

11 a.m. By invitation of The Right Hon. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T., Visit of the Delegates to inspect his Collections at his Residence, 2, Cavendish Square, W.

3 p.m. Conference of Delegates.

8 p.m. Closing Meeting. (Public Meeting).

1. Paper by the Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (M. P. CASTLE, Esq., J.P.).
2. Paper to be arranged later.

Closing Address.

Admission to the Public Meetings will be BY TICKETS ONLY, to be had an application to the Hon. Secretary of the Congress (Mr. H. A. Slade, " Nine Fields," St. Albans, Herts), or to the Chairman of the Executive Committee (Mr. Franz Reichenheim, 29, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.) EACH APPLICATION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STAMPED AND ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

THE FORUM

NOTES ON THE PERFORATIONS OF THE EARLY NEW ZEALAND STAMPS, AND SOME REMARKS ON THE RELATIVE RARITY OF PERFS. 12½ AND 13. *Australian Philatelist*, XV., p. 130.

Collectors of the early line-engraved stamps of New Zealand will be interested in this article, which is mainly based on notes supplied by Mr. W. D. Ulph, of New Zealand, though it adds but little to the facts established by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, in a paper read to the Herts Philatelic Society in November 1907, and subsequently printed in the *Monthly Journal* of that Society. Mr. Hausburg in that paper announced his discovery that the perfs. 12½ or 13 of the line-engraved New Zealand stamps between the years 1863 and 1865 were really divisible into two categories, and that while perf. 12½ was the regular Government perforation, perf. 13 was not official but was done at Dunedin some two years before the introduction of a machine at the Government Printing Office, which at that time was at Auckland. It is, therefore, important to separate the two perforations, and Mr. Hausburg gave lists of the stamps which he had found with these perforations.

Mr. Ulph points out that there seems to have been a considerable variety of papers in use between December 1863, and March 1865, for he has the 2d. in the following varieties :—

Thick unwatermarked paper, perf. 13, dated from 24 August, 1863, to 22 February, 1864 ;
Star watermarked paper, perf. 13, dated 7 to 16 December, 1863 ;
Star watermarked paper, perf. 12½, dated March, 1865 ;
N.Z. watermarked paper, perf. 12½, dated December (or October ?) 1864 ;
N.Z. watermarked paper, perf. 13.

The last stamp is not dated, but was probably issued in 1864. In Messrs. Hagen's stock was found both the 1d. orange and the 1d. carmine-vermilion on star paper, perf. 13 ; also a 2d. on N.Z. paper, postmarked Christchurch, N.Z.—64; several 2d. values on star paper, all postmarked Otago ; a number of 6d. and one 1s. on the same paper.

Mr. Ulph writes that he has never seen perf. 13 with other than the Otago or Dunedin postmark, and in his opinion any other postmark would be found only casually, as the result of people travelling from Otago and taking a few stamps with them.

An extract from these Notes reproduced in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for 21 August elicited from a correspondent, Mr. Karl Wichen, a claim to have discovered the 3d. lilac and the 4d. yellow both with the Dunedin postmark and both perf. 13. Mr. Hausburg remarks thereon that "both of these were issued a long time after the Government perforating machine which gauged approximately 12½ came into use at Auckland. If these stamps do exist perf. 13, a possible explanation is that some sheets were sent from Auckland, where the stamps were printed, in an imperforate condition to Dunedin, the head office of the South Island, and when discovered to be imperforate on arrival were taken to Messrs. Fergusson and Mitchell's office and perforated there."

It consequently becomes very desirable that these discoveries should be confirmed, and the moral is that notwithstanding the extent to which the interesting early stamps of New Zealand have been studied there is still room for further research.

MELVILLE (F. J.) Tonga. *The Melville Stamp Books*, 47 Strand, W.C.

PHILLIPS (C. J.) Notes on the stamps of Tonga. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. X., p. 293.

Mr. Melville's handbook on the stamps of Tonga, one of the admirable and useful series of *Melville Stamp Books*, unfortunately appeared before the article of Mr. Phillips, which represents gleanings from a highly specialized collection of Tongan stamps, and adds considerably to our knowledge of them, but the two together place before the reader a complete summary of present information on these stamps and on that account are to be recommended to the attention of philatelists.

Mr. Melville's little book possesses the usual features associated with the series to which it belongs, and is a careful compilation based chiefly on the researches of Mr. Basset Hull, originally published in *The Philatelic Record* (Vol. XX., p. 60 *et seq.*), and afterwards revised and extended in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* (Vol. XIII., p. 6 *et seq.*).

Mr. Phillips' notes, as before mentioned, present a number of new facts, and to

some of the most interesting of these we propose to refer. Of the provisional FOUR PENCE on 1d. of November 1891, Mr. Phillips has been able to locate exactly the varieties without stop after FOUR PENCE. This provisional with the accompanying EIGHT PENCE on 2d. was surcharged in Auckland, New Zealand, by Messrs. Wilsons and Horton, and two panes, each of sixty stamps, were overprinted at one time. There are three stamps without the stop after FOUR PENCE on the right hand pane, viz., Nos. 32, 33 and 59. The left hand pane does not show any errors. Other varieties due to damage or defective printing do not appear to be of any importance. As the values of the 1d. and 2d. stamps were raised by this surcharge to 4d. and 8d. respectively, the 1d. and 2d. stamps were themselves surcharged with a star in the upper right and lower left corners so as to prevent their being fraudulently surcharged and used for the higher values. Mr. Basset Hull listed these stamps with stars as perf. 12½ only, but surmised that, as stamps perf. 12 × 11½ were still in stock, these might be found overprinted with the stars also. Mr.Phillips has now found the stamp, even including the various errors, with the latter perforation. The perforation of these provisionals is not given in Gibbons Catalogue, but now collectors may understand that they are found perf. 12½ and 12 × 11½.

Very full particulars are given of the arrangement of the surcharge in the case of the provisionals of 1894. For the ½d. on 4d. the surcharge was set up in blocks of twelve, two rows of six, and No. 12 was the variety "SURCHARCE" for "SURCHARGE." In the middle block of each pane of 60, however, a curious arrangement occurs, the middle block of twelve electros having been cut horizontally, and the bottom row of six placed above the top row, so that Nos. 7 to 12 come immediately under the Nos. 7 to 12 of the second block of twelve in the pane, and Nos. 1 to 6 immediately above the Nos. 1 to 6 of the fourth block of twelve. Hence the "SURCHARCE" error comes on Nos. 12, 24, 30, 48 and 60 on each pane. For the ½d. on 1s. the same twelve stereos were used, but in a different order, the Nos. 7 to 12 of the divided block are now used for the top row of the pane, then follow two blocks of twelve and then Nos. 1 to 6 of the divided block, with two blocks of twelve below. In this case then the "SURCHARCE" error is on Nos. 6, 18, 30, 48, and 60. The only errors of the 2½d. on 8d. consist of the omission of the full stop after the word SURCHARGE on Nos. 3 and 13 of the left-hand pane, and Nos. 3, 13, 14, and 15, of the right-hand pane. Mr. Phillips remarks that it is curious that in both panes, Nos. 3 and 13 are without stops as this just seems to show that the surcharge was set up for a pane of sixty stamps, the left-hand panes being all printed first and stops dropped out of Nos. 14 and 15 before the right-hand panes were printed. The overprint on the 2½d. on 1s. green was evidently made from a group of sixty surcharges, as Nos. 33 and 39 on each pane have the full stop omitted.

The perforation of the provisionals of 1895 on the 2d. pale blue as given in Gibbons Catalogue is incorrect. It was not done by the Government machines. Mr. Phillips finds the 1d., 1½d. and 2½d., perf. 12, and the 1½d. and 7½d. perf. 12 × 11. It is doubtful whether the "SURCHARCE" error exists on the 2½d. The perforation of the stamps with portrait of King George II., as given in Gibbons Catalogue, must also be rectified. Of the first set Mr. Phillips finds all values perf. 12, and the 5d. perf. 12 × 11; of the redrawn type in vermilion with overprint all values are perf. 12.

REVIEWS

Illustrierter Postwertzeichen-Katalog, 1910. Markenteil. *Gebruder Senf*, Leipzig. M.3.50

The new edition of Senf's Catalogue, of which the first part, dealing with adhesives, lies before us, preserves the well-known features which render it a valuable work of reference, apart from its recognised position as the standard catalogue for German collectors. The annual succession of editions of the Catalogue precludes anything new in the way of criticism, and there is but little alteration in the present edition. The changes, such as they are, consist mainly of re-arrangement, such as the placing of the issues of various countries for the Levant under their respective countries instead of under a separate heading, the transference of the Cantonal issues of Switzerland for Zurich, Geneva,

and Basle to "Switzerland" and the removal of the issues of the Congo State to the heading "Belgisch-Congo." The prices have been revised, but we do not find any startling changes, and an index in three languages, German, English and French, has been provided, an innovation which British users of the Catalogue will much appreciate.

Illustrierter Briefmarken - Normal - Katalog. 1910. *Paul Kohl*, Chemnitz.

This Catalogue is the result of the co-operation of a large number of philatelic societies and collectors in Germany and Austria to deliver German collectors from the hegemony of Senf's Catalogue in the matter of prices. Whether this method of arriving at the market value of stamps is likely to lead to satisfactory results for continental collectors we are by no means certain, but we have no doubt that the valuation of British Colonials in this manner will prove of little use to British collectors. In fact, we have no faith in the capability of collectors to affix to stamps prices which have any relation to actual market values. The main interest of the present Catalogue, of course, centres in the prices, and it is disappointing to find that no attempt is made to price prominent varieties of stamps, except in a few cases, as it is in the value of these that collectors in general especially desire enlightenment. As far as we have tested the matter the prices for the rarer German stamps seem to be higher than those quoted by Senf, which appears to be rather an astonishing result. Among the German Colonial stamps we note that the first issue of Marshall Island (with overprint Marschall-Inseln) is divided into two sets, viz., the "Shalter-ausgabe" and the "Berner ausgabe" with a note appended that the latter were never despatched to the colony for sale, but only sold to the trade in Berlin. The stamps of the same issue, about which so much discussion has lately taken place in Germany, which were recently sold or exchanged by the Postal Museum to one of the leading dealers (*see The Philatelic Record*, Vol. xxxi. p. 65) are here listed separately as reprints.

The Catalogue itself, as is to be expected from the firm of Paul Kohl, is excellently produced in the now usual *format* for stamp catalogues, and is well printed and illustrated. As a rule, prominent varieties are merely mentioned in notes, and not actually listed or priced. A specially valuable feature is that lists of reprints are given at the end of each country, among the stamps of which such reprints exist. Entires and postal stationery are not included.

Catalogue Général de Timbres-Poste et Télégraphe. 1910. *A. Montader*, Paris. 3frs.

This Catalogue is a new edition of that which is known in France as the "Catalogue Général." It presents a feature which we should like to see adopted in this country, viz: the indication of the normal stamps of a country in thick faced type while the varieties of shade or otherwise are printed in a thinner faced type. The Catalogue is excellently printed on a white (not semi-transparent) paper of good quality, and abundantly illustrated especially in reference to types of surcharge (which are given in their actual size) and other matters which it is of importance that the collector should distinguish exactly. The letter-press occupies 1,060 pages, and the work is marvellously cheap at the price asked.

As might naturally be expected the lists of France and Colonies are prepared in great detail, and British collectors who take especial interest in these emissions will find this Catalogue invaluable. We may mention for example that 5 types of the surcharge for the first issue of "Benin" are accurately reproduced, while the Catalogue of the stamps of Tahiti, a colony whose stamps include many very rare overprints, is far beyond anything to be found in any British Catalogue. We cordially recommend this Catalogue to the attention of collectors.

Poole (B. W. H.) The postage stamps of Zululand. (The "W.E.P." Series of Philatelic Handbooks, No. 3). D. Field, London, 1909. 6d.

This little handbook is a reprint of a series of articles which has been running through recent numbers of the *West End Philatelist*, and will be useful to collectors of the stamps of Zululand in its present form. The stamps of Zululand are fairly straightforward and present no particular difficulties to the collector. We agree with Mr. Poole in doubting whether the £20 fiscal stamp could have found any legitimate use as a postage stamp. The 3s. fiscal which figures in Gibbons Catalogue as a postal-fiscal is unknown to fiscal collectors, and is rightly removed by Mr. Poole from his reference lists.

FREYSE's Europa-Katalog, 1910. Gustav Freyse, Hanover.

This is a list of prices of continental stamps which Herr Freyse has for sale and will be useful to collectors of Europeans. The prices asked appear moderate. The Catalogue will be sent free of charge to those who apply for it.

CHASE (Carroll) On plating the 3 c. 1851 United States Postage Stamp. With a detailed description of the three right vertical rows of the left pane of Plate three containing the principal minor varieties. Pp. 44 + 28 advertisements. Boston, 1909. Handbook Committee, American Philatelic Society.

It gives us a special pleasure to notice this little volume for, apart from its intrinsic merit, it inaugurates a somewhat belated endeavour on the part of the American Philatelic Society to initiate work of sound philatelic value, and it provides evidence that scientific philately is not, as might have been surmised, entirely dead within the largest society in the world. The paucity of effort in the society, judged by the standards which are taken as representative in Europe, has always been something of a mystery to those who have noted its numerical increase, and nowhere will activity be regarded with more favour than in England. Furthermore, the volume before us is of the type which has found particular favour with English collectors, for it deals with a difficult subject, and its inquiries are conducted in a scientific spirit. We can congratulate Dr. Chase on the production of a most interesting work, which is not only informative but stimulative to further investigation on the same lines.

The examination of a single stamp and the tracing of its history and varieties have always had a special attraction, and the 3 c. 1851 of the United States offers more than usual opportunities to test the acumen of the collector. Dr. Chase gives excellent reasons for assuming the existence of at least eight or nine plates, and states that the reconstruction of the plates (each of 200 stamps) is feasible. While not questioning the possibility of this we nevertheless consider that such an attainment would put into the shade all previous efforts of the same kind. The plates were freely retouched to bring out designs which had not been sufficiently impressed, and many of these retouches constitute ostensible varieties. Various reasons have been suggested for the addition of the frame lines, which the author controverts, and his own theory is ingenious and bears the appearance *prima facie* of being the correct solution. A detailed examination of the book would be impossible without drawing more freely upon its contents than we care to do, and every collector interested in the subject will find here much to test or justify. Dr. Chase discusses fully and clearly the aids and hindrances to the study of this stamp and its plating, and we can recommend his work as a most interesting contribution to a difficult and fascinating branch of philately. We hope it may be the precursor of many other volumes from the same source, and if they come we would express a further hope that some indication of their origin and scope may be indicated in the way of a preface, which the volume under review does not contain.

NOTES & NEWS

The Annual Meeting of the American Philatelic Society, held at Atlantic City this year, passed off with remarkable success. About one hundred members attended and favoured by beautiful weather and various courtesies extended to them by Philadelphia philatelists, a very enjoyable week was passed. The Secretary's report showed that the membership on 18 July, 1908, was 1,514, and on 28 August, 1909, 1,757, showing a net gain of 243. The number of foreign members is 162, a gain of 46 over last year. The President, Mr. J. N. Luff, delivered a most interesting address, dealing with the philatelic events of the year, and was able to congratulate the Society on its flourishing condition. Among the proposals before the Committee the most important was the suggested compilation of a specialized catalogue of United States stamps. One of the chief obstacles to the realization of this project is the prohibition by the Government of reproduction in any form of United

States stamps, and the Committee of the American Philatelic Society have not yet succeeded in their endeavours to remove the legal restrictions on illustrating United States stamps for philatelic purposes. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Mudge, Luff, Putney, Toppan, Carpenter, Bartels, Nevin, Deats and Worthington, was appointed to realize this project. The keen controversy which has been raging recently as to whether *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* or *Redfield's Stamp Weekly* should be the official organ of the Society was finally decided by vote in favour of the former, which has already been the organ of the Society for the past eight years.

The next Convention is to be held at Detroit, Michigan.

We learn from an esteemed American correspondent that one of the most important sales of stamps which has ever taken place in the United States was that of the famous Paul collection, celebrated throughout the world as the second largest collection in America. The death of Mr. Paul was announced not long ago, and the executors of the estate asked recently for tenders for the immense collection as a whole. These tenders were opened on 15 September at Philadelphia, and the award was given to the New England Stamp Company, of Boston, Mass., at a price stated to be more than $70,000 (£14,000) cash. It is rumoured that two well-known American collectors were in a way interested in the purchase, one of whom, a leading specialist in the stamps of Canada, New Zealand, Victoria, Uruguay, etc., is said to have secured some of the gems in these countries, in which the Paul collection was very rich. The collection contained a wonderful lot of United States, as might be expected, New South Wales, and Hawaii, including all the 'missionaries.' The New England Stamp Company is to be congratulated on securing this magnificent collection, the dispersal of which will certainly stimulate the coming philatelic season in America, and will probably not be without its effect on the European markets.

Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., are breaking new ground in their three-day sale of 1-3 November next, the first day being devoted solely to philatelic literature, comprising no less than 211 lots, some of which are extremely rare and have never been offered at auction before. Among these may be mentioned the Catalogue of Mme. Nicolas, 1865, two copies, one in the original paper covers in fine condition, the *Petit Manuel*, of Valette, in similar state, of great rarity, Mount Brown's Catalogue, 2nd and 3rd editions, in paper covers, both very rare, and the 5th edition, a large paper copy (of which only 50 were issued), all editions of Gray's Catalogue, many early dealers' price lists, Stourton's *Postage Stamp Forgeries*, 1865, in paper covers, very rare, especially in this condition, Dalston's *How to detect forged stamps*, 1865, in paper covers, also very rare, and many monographs, handbooks, and periodicals in several languages, of varying importance. It will be interesting to note the results of this sale, by far the largest collection of philatelic literature ever offered at auction.

An international philatelic exhibition is to be held in Berne next year. A strong Committee of organisation has been formed, consisting of the following:—

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Lausanne, *President*,
J. Schieb, Berne, *Vice-President*,
F. Furi, Berne, *Exhibition Secretary*,
E. Zumstein, Berne, *Treasurer*,
F. Arnold, Berne, *Secretary of the Organisation Committee*.

We understand that promises of support have already been received from prominent collectors in many countries, and that there is every hope of a successful exhibition. The city of Berne, as the home of the Universal Postal Union, where the stamps of all nations are sent for registration and preservation, has a special interest for philatelists apart from its natural attractions. No doubt many English collectors will find the added attraction of a philatelic exhibition to the prospect of delightful holiday sufficiently powerful to determine their steps to the ancient and beautiful city of Berne in the autumn of 1910.

We learn from the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina* that an international philatelic exhibition will also be held in Buenos Aires next May, under the auspices of the Argentine Philatelic Society. A full prospectus will be found in No. 133 of the *Revista* from which we extract this news.

Probably the most important transaction in postage stamps on record has recently been effected in the purchase by

Mr. Peckitt of the collection formed by the late Sir William B. Avery for the sum of £24,500 cash, and quite apart from its philatelic interest, the transaction has a general commercial one, inasmuch as the amount paid is a very large one even for the annals of connoisseurism.

The Avery Collection is one of the last of a class covering practically the whole philatelic world and having certain countries elaborately represented on the widest lines—a specialised general collection. It ranked at one time as second only to the Tapling Collection; it absorbed several fine collections of special countries, and its owner devoted considerable time and much money to the acquisition of good stamps, so that at his decease it still held a position among the first three or four English collections, although Sir William Avery had done little to it for the past decade. It was contained in between thirty and forty albums, but it had never been definitely arranged and consolidated, and it was rather a wonderful accumulation than a well-ordered collection. This may to some extent account for the general under-estimation of its value, for the collection never had the advantage of a good setting, and the extent and fine condition which obtains was never fully appreciated, for, we are led to understand, the standard of condition is high throughout. And even if Sir William Avery was less exacting in this respect than are the philatelists of the present day, he was far in advance of his time in a strong partiality for large pieces; this he gratified to such an extent that the collection contains some of the finest things known, many of which are quite unique, and doubtless the extraordinary price attained is largely due to a judicious estimation of the value of fine pieces.

It would be impossible in a short notice to give any adequate account of this wonderful collection, much of which has been exhibited at various times, but we may refer to some of the countries which received the particular attention of its late owner. Among these may be mentioned New South Wales, with its wealth of 'Sydneys,' in every variety and in reconstructed plates; Mauritius, a superb lot, including the 1d. and 2d. 'Post Office,' both unused, (only one other copy being known in this state of the former), and many 'Post Paid' in the finest condition: British Guiana, all the rarities, many of which are now almost unattainable; Nevis one of the best lots extant, including numerous unbroken and reconstructed plates, some of great rarity in the former state; Western Australia, including the 4d. with inverted swan, many fine large blocks; a grand lot of British North Americans, all the scarce stamps being represented by several copies, *e.g.*, the Canada 12d. by a splendid pair and three singles. Europeans are varyingly represented, often with some blocks of unusual size, of which the most celebrated are probably the unused blocks of fifteen double Geneva and twenty Geneva large eagle, with margins of sheet; several sets of the first issue Moldavia, and a beautiful pair of the 27 paras would stand out in any collection. There is, in fact, scarcely any country which does not show something unusual. We are glad to know that Mr. Peckitt hopes to issue a booklet giving an account of the principal rarities, and so preserving a record of one of the finest collections of stamps ever made, the advent on the market of which is an occurrence of no ordinary nature.

We have received from the Crown Agents the following circular with reference to the disposal of remainders of obsolete stamps of British Honduras:—

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES have been requested by the Government of British Honduras to dispose of the following Victorian postage stamps, which comprise the whole stock remaining in the hands of the Government, and of which no further supplies can be printed, the Queen's head keyplate having been destroyed. All the stamps are in sheets of 240 stamps, except the 25 cents stamps which are surcharged "Revenue" and cut into sheets of 60 stamps. Concerning these the following report has been received from the Colonial Government:—"The 25 cents stamps overprinted 'Revenue' were not considered locally as solely Revenue stamps, but were used for both Postal and Revenue purposes."

Specimens of the stamps can be seen at the Crown Agents' Office, between the hours of 10 and 4, and 10 and 1 on Saturdays.

No offers for less than £50 worth of stamps will be considered. Alternative offers may be submitted, *i.e.*, for all or some of the stamps. Preference will be given to offers for some stamps of each value.

Tenderers must take all responsibility in connection with the description and condition of the stamps sold.

Offers, which must not be less than face value, must be sent in addressed as below, not later than the 30th November, on which date all offers received will be considered.

[Gibbons No.	Value.	No. of Stamps.
55 ..	6 cents ..	57,240
79 ..	10 „ ..	81,600
58 ..	12 „ ..	3,600
— ..	25 „ ..	43,200
62 ..	50 „ ..	31,680
63 ..	$1 ..	8,880
64 ..	$2 ..	3,960
65] ..	$5 ..	10,320

The value of the dollar may be taken to be 4s. 2d.

Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
Whitehall Gardens,
London, S.W.
September, 1909.

In the case of the 25 c. stamp the Crown Agents accept no responsibility as regard varieties of the surcharged "Revenue."

CURRENT LITERATURE

The summary of the chief contents of periodicals does not preclude a future notice of any article.

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly.

X. 11. 11 September 1909. LEAVY (J. B.) The stamps of Nicaragua (contd.).—EVANS (E. B.) The stamps of some of the Native States of India: Raj Nandgaon (contd.).—POOLE (B. W. H.) A type collection (contd.).—ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Twentieth Century Colonials (contd.).—Specialism for the medium collector, by TIM BROLOGIE

X. 12. 18 September 1909. HANCIAU (L.) The postal issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies (contd.).—PHILLIPS (C. J.) Notes on the postage stamps of the Argentine Republic.—POOLE (B. W. H.) Countries of the World: Hamburg (contd.).—Notes of a provincial junior, by YOKEL (contd.).

X. 13. 25 September 1909. PHILLIPS (C. J.) Notes on the stamps of Tonga.—POOLE (B. W. H.) A type collection (contd.).—ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Twentieth Century Colonials (contd.).

X. 14. 2 October 1909. LEAVY (J. B.) The stamps of Nicaragua (contd.).—POOLE (B. W. H.) Countries of the World: Hanover (contd.).—BONT (C. de) The postage stamps of Belgium (contd.).—Notes of a provincial junior, by YOKEL (contd.).

X. 15. 9 October 1909. HANCIAU (L.) The postal issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies (contd.).—POOLE (B. W. H.) A type collection (contd.).—ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Twentieth Century Colonials (contd.).

Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal.

XXXVI. 17. 11 September 1909. OHRT (P.) Zum jüngsten (III.) Neudruck portugiesischer Marken (Schluss).—POENISCH (A.) Die neueren Briefumschläge und Kartenbriefe von Tunis.

XXXVI. 18. 25 September 1909. Die persischen Marken von 1891 bis 1901.

XXXVI. 19. 9 Oktober 1909. Bericht über den XXI. Deutschen Philatelisten-Tag n.s.w.

London Philatelist.

XVIII. No. 213. September 1909. CASTLE (M. P.) Notes on the lithographed stamps of Trinidad, 1852 to 1860.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

XXIII. 36. 4 September 1909. WYLIE (W. O.) The Atlantic City Convention.

XXIII. 40. 2 October 1909. WARD (W.) The postal emissions of Crete.

Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.

III. 1. October 1909. The second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 1910: Programme.—MELLAND (F. A.) What to collect.—FRENTZEL (R.) Notes on unpublished varieties of the postage stamps of Mexico until 1885 (contd.).

THE PHILATELIC RECORD
EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

OCTOBER 1909

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PLATE. SWITZERLAND. 5 Rappen. RAYON I. 40 types

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Communications relating to the literary contents should be addressed to The Editor, 37 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W. Those relating to Annual Subscriptions, Advertisements and to the Sale of Publications of The PHILATELIC RECORD, should be addressed to the Business Director, Mr. P. J. Evans, 8 Arngask Road, Catford, S.E.

A RECORD

Mr. W. H. PECKITT

Begs to inform his clients and stamp collectors generally that he has purchased the collection of the World's Postage Stamps formed by the late

Sir WILLIAM B. AVERY, Bart.

This is the largest general collection ever sold outright, and it constitutes a record in Philately, being the greatest single cash transaction in Postage Stamps. The collection is replete with nearly all the great rarities in fine condition. The price paid for the collection was . . .

£24,500

NETT CASH

In addition to the notable rarities, the collection is strong in medium stamps in exceptional state, e.g., blocks, panes, settings shewing type varieties, many of which are nowadays only accessible at the breaking up of a great collection. Portions of the collection will be sent as usual to responsible collectors. . . .

IMPORTANT.—Mr. PECKITT would remind collectors that although rare stamps are one of his specialities, he gives every attention to the requirements of all customers, whether for RARE or MEDIUM Stamps, PACKETS or SETS. Any collector can have New Issues supplied through Mr. PECKITT's NEW ISSUE SERVICE at 10% over face. Albums of all grades. The MELVILLE STAMP BOOKS at 6d. each; post free, 7d.

W. H. PECKITT,

47 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Telephone 3204 Gerrard. Telegrams & Cables: "Peckitt, London."

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Among others we might mention:—**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,** including about 250 triangulars. Fine lot of unused in pairs and singles, and several woodblocks. **GIBRALTAR.**—A very fine lot, including a good selection of Morocco Agencies, errors, etc. **INDIA.**—Many fine early issues. **LAGOS.**—Practically complete, with several early dated postmarks. **MAURITIUS. NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Some very fine Sydneys. **SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Including many scarce perforations and varieties. **STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND NATIVE STATES.**—A very fine lot, including a specialised collection recently purchased with many of the great rarities: and several other books too numerous to mention.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXI
NOVEMBER 1909

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takes pleasure in announcing the recent purchase of a very fine GENERAL COLLECTION of great value.

In the space at our disposal it is out of the question to list even the rarities alone in this collection so we will mention only a few of the more interesting and unusual pieces which we now offer. These have been selected at random the better to show the catholicity of this treasure-house of stamps.

Among the U.S.—which are quite complete—may be seen an unique block of seven of the 2c. green Navy, error, and a block of four of the 1c. Pan-American with inverted centre.

Br. Guiana, 1856, 4c. magenta—a fine used copy.

Br. Honduras, 1884-87, 6d. yellow in horizontal mint pair.
1888, 2c. on 1d. double surcharge, a mint vertical pair.

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Dominican Republic, 1862, 1 real green, a magnificent used copy.

Hawaii, one specimen of each of the numerals in fine condition.

Nova Scotia contains very fine used copies of both shades of the one shilling.

Mexico, 1864, Saltillo issue, pair of 1 real red used on large piece of cover.
Another large piece of cover bearing copies of the 2 reals and the 4 reals of the same issue.

Peru, the rare medio peso error.

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Transvaal, 1877, V.R. in red, 3d., 6d. and 1 shilling, all lightly cancelled.
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Any of the above mentioned pieces will be sent gladly on approval to anyone having an idea to purchase, and we take this opportunity to suggest the great desirability of submitting want lists on any country whatsoever. Personal cheques on any point in England accepted at par.

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L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHILATELIC CATALOGUE IN ENGLAND

By F. J. PEPLOW

(*A Paper read before the Manchester Philatelic Society, 19 November 1909*)

No feature in the progress of philately is more remarkable than the extent of its literature. From the time of the general recognition of stamp collecting as an intellectual pursuit, in the sixties, to the present day there has been a constantly increasing output of handbooks, monographs and periodicals of every kind, in almost every written language of the globe. The actual extent of this literature is amazing, and it is probably unconceived by the great majority of collectors themselves, while to the general reading public it is unknown, for the circulation is limited almost entirely to the initiated, and no complete bibliography is yet available. Among the various forms of philatelic literature no one bears better evidence of its complexity than the catalogue, and nothing is better witness to the scientific advance of philately than the knowledge and care which have been expended upon the production of accurate description and arrangement of the issues of postage stamps. Catalogues both general and particular, of every size and character, have been issued in a constant stream from every city and town in the world of any importance, and the accumulated information which they provide for collectors renders by comparison the published works relating to every other form of connoisseurism insignificant. The mere list of the world's catalogues of postage stamps would be a volume of some considerable size, and one recently compiled by Dr. Legrand of the catalogues in his philatelic library occupied, uncompleted, many pages in a French journal. Nevertheless, scarcely a year passes but what new candidates for favour appear, whilst those established continue in new and improved editions.

In no country more than in England has there been better work done in this direction, particularly of later years, and in many respects the English catalogues have been and are unequalled. Their excellence has been due to a large extent to the high rank of specialism and advanced study which have placed the investigations of English collectors in the foreground of philatelic knowledge, and which have encouraged publishers to issue catalogues of extraordinary completeness. We are so accustomed to take for granted the scope of these works that its magnitude rarely strikes us, and to get a proper sense of their proportion it is necessary to turn back and follow the line of their history. This I propose to indicate by an examination of certain of them in detail, and to show how from small beginnings we have acquired the body of information and research which is so easily obtained to-day. The particulars I give will be rather general than bibliographical, for I am concerned here not so

much with the individual books as with their place in the development of the catalogue; but I give such details of publication and format as may be necessary. I make no distinction between catalogue and price list, where I consider either marks a period of advance or usefulness, for while both seem to have developed upon more or less separate lines, they grew side by side and are often identical in their aim; but in the later years, when the form of catalogue had become fairly fixed, I have practically disregarded many examples which would offer considerable interest in mere bibliographical treatment, and I limit my notes, as a rule, to catalogues of a general nature, (considering catalogues of special countries, etc., as offshoots on established lines), and my remarks are restricted to catalogues published in England.

The catalogue was naturally the earliest form of philatelic literature, and we are able to fix its origin in France in the *Catalogue des timbres-poste crées dans les divers états du globe*, by Alfred POTIQUET, published in December 1861, 2nd ed., March 1862, of which an interesting account was given by Mr. B. T. K. Smith in *The Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXX, 1908, pp. 69 *et seq.* The first English catalogue was the *Aids to stamp collectors, being a list of British and foreign postage stamps*, which appeared in April 1862. It was the work of Mr. Frederick W. BOOTY, and was published at Brighton; second and third editions appeared in the same year, the latter with the author's name on the title-page. In the same year in August was issued by the same author *The Stamp collector's guide: being a list of English and foreign postage stamps with 200 facsimile drawings*, which was the first illustrated catalogue ever issued, the whole work being lithographed. These early catalogues are of the greatest rarity, and are among the most desirable items of a collection of philatelic literature. As I possess no copy of any of them I am unable to give details, but Mr. Anderson in his *Notes on early English philatelic literature* (*The Philatelic Record*, Vol. VII., 1885, pp. 78 *et seq.*), states that the first work was 'little more than a translation from Potiquet . . . . and from the *Manuel du collectionneur* of Moens, (Brussels: 1st ed., January 1862).' Booty's Catalogue was the subject of an article by Mr. B. T. K. Smith, which was published in *The Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXVII, 1905, p. 110. Whether these editions were the first printed lists of postage stamps it seems impossible to say, but nothing earlier has been recorded, though it seems strange that there should have been such a crop of catalogues and lists in 1862, unless some lost price lists and similar matter appeared earlier, for collecting certainly, and dealing probably, was well established by this time. Another rather strange thing is that the appearance, as will be shown immediately, of catalogues from three different sources almost simultaneously should have been a coincidence only, and this alone would seem to suggest an original stimulative of a lesser type; but the history of stamp collecting at this period is very obscure.

In May 1862 (date of preface) appeared the first edition of the *Catalogue of British, colonial, and foreign stamps*, by Mount BROWN, a small volume of v. + 63 pages, listing about 1,200 stamps, according to a statement on the title-page. It was published at One Shilling, by F. Passmore, a stationer of 124, Cheapside, and later editions: 2nd, 16 June 1862, pp. viii + 72 (1,300 varieties); 3rd, 10 December 1862, pp. xviii + 67, (nearly 1,700 varieties); 4th, 21 May 1863, pp. xii + 85; and 5th, March 1864, pp. vi + 96 (upwards of 2,400 varieties) testify to a popularity which rose from the need of such a work. The catalogues of Mount Brown occupy a special place in the history of English philately, for they were recognised as the most important of their time, and were the guide taken by many of the philatelists who lived to use a very different one. In an account published in the *Stamp Lover*, Vol. I., 1908, p. 5, by Mr. Fred J. Melville, the number of copies printed is given as: 1st ed. about 500, 2nd 1,000, 3rd 2,000, 4th 2,000, 5th 2,000 (the last with some additional large paper copies); these figures were given under the authority of Mr. Mount Brown himself, he still living, almost the only survivor of those who were present at the birth of English philatelic literature. It would be a matter of great interest to examine the Mount Brown catalogues with later lists of stamps, in order to pass in

review the knowledge of the time, but the scope of my paper will not permit of that here ; it will be sufficient to describe the type of entry. Only the barest details of inscription and design were given, under the date of issue where known, and, as might be expected, these dates were often conjectural. Little distinction was made in varieties of paper except as to colour ; watermarks and perforation were ignored ; the impression was stated whether in black or in colour and the shape (square rectangular, oval, etc.), noted ; the stamps were then listed under the value. A feature was the number of ' essays ' (then very popular with collectors) given, and envelope stamps were also included. The catalogue was of course not priced. The second edition was a reprint of the first with alterations and additions, but the third edition was re-written and re-set in a different style, which was maintained for the remaining editions, and the expansion of these editions is shown by the increase in the number of varieties listed above. There can be no doubt that the little catalogue must have been most welcome to the collectors of the time and deservedly popular. As an example of an entry I give, that under India, from the first and from the fifth editions :—

India.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1854.—*Name, head of Queen Victoria to left, in square. Col. imp., rect.*

½ anna blue, 1 anna red, 2 annas green, 4 annas red (blue head) encircled.

1860.—*Name, head of Queen Victoria to left, in oval. Col. imp., rect.*

½ anna blue, 1 anna brown, 2 annas yellow, 2 annas pink, 4 annas blue, 4 annas black, 8 annas red.

India.

1854.—*Name, head of Queen Victoria, with diadem to left in oval. Col. imp. ; rect.*

½ anna red ; ½ a. blue, light, dark ; 1 a. red ; 2 a. green.

Same device in circle. Col. imp. ; oct.

4 annas red (blue head).

1860-2.—*Name, head of Queen Victoria with diadem to left in oval. Col. imp. on blue paper ; rect.*

½ anna blue, light, dark ; 1 a. brown, light, dark ; 2 a. pink, yellow, *var.* green ; 4 a. grey, black ; 8 a. rose, rose on buff, rose on bluish paper.

I might mention that the first edition was pirated in America, under the title *The Stamp Collector's Manual*, compiled by A. C. Kline, published at Philadelphia in 1862, and a *Catalogue of nearly* 2,000 *varieties of British, colonial, and foreign postage stamps* by a Collector, published (without name of printer) from Gloucester, was almost entirely a verbatim reprint, re-arranged slightly, but evidently set up from a copy of the third edition. Each copy was numbered, and this, the ' Gloucester Catalogue ' is one of the rarest philatelic publications, as it was suppressed and the remainder handed over to Mount Brown for destruction.

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1908-9

The Annual Report of the Postmaster-General shows that the work, which was already tremendous, has again been increased, but as the following figures will explain, not at the same ratio as in former years. This can be seen best in the numbers of postcards sent, it seems as if the picture postcard craze, which in 1905-6 had caused an increase of 19 per cent., were on the wane.

The numbers of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom for the last three years are as follows :—

	1908-9.	1907-8.	1906-7.
Letters	2,907,400,000	2,863,900,000	2,707,200,000
Postcards.. ..	860,000,000	858,300,000	800,300,000
Halfpenny Packets	953,200,000	940,600,000	891,600,000
Newspapers ..	202,300,000	199,800,000	185,400,000
Parcels	113,020,000	109,470,000	101,700,000
Totals ..	5,035,920,000	4,972,070,000	4,862,920,000

Letters show an increase of 1.5 per cent. against 2.1 per cent. last year, and 3.6 per cent. the year before ; postcards an increase of 0.2 per cent. only against 3.2 per cent. last year, and 3.9 per cent. the year before, whereas the increases in 1906-7 were 9 per cent. and in 1905-6 even 19.7 per cent. ; halfpenny packets increased 1.3 per cent. against 0.8 per cent. last year, and 4.7 per cent. the year before ; newspapers increased only 1.3 per cent. against 5.7 per cent. last year, and 2 per cent. the year before ; and parcels fell 3.2 per cent. against 4.4 per cent. last year and 3.1 per cent. the year before. The total increase of postal packets was 1.3 per cent. against 2.2 per cent. last year and 3.8 per cent. the year before.

	1908–9	1907–8	1906–7
Registered letters ..	19,222,475	19,123,050	18,491,770

This year shows an increase of only 0.5 per cent. against 3.4 per cent. last year, whereas in 1906-7 there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent.

	1908–9	1907–8	1906–7
Express Services ..	1,919,687	1,808,888	1,673,258

or an increase of 6.1 per cent. against 8.1 per cent. last year and 6 per cent. the preceding year.

Evidently the public is improving, because only 30,509,000 packets could not be delivered owing to being badly addressed or not addressed at all, against 31,278,000 last year, or a reduction of 2.46 per cent., amongst these were 393,468 registered letters or letters containing articles of value against 393,298 last year. They contained £16,065 in cash and notes and £606,325 in bills, cheques, money orders, postal orders and postage stamps. The total number of packets posted without any address at all during the year was 427,824, containing £1,435 in cash and notes and £24,076 in cheques and other forms of remittances.

It is quite clear we must have some absent minded beggars in our midst, and for such it would be wise if the Postmaster-General followed his confrère in Germany to affix a label over all letter boxes : " Do not forget the stamp and the address."

Further progress has been made to use motor vans for the conveyance of mails and there exists now nearly sixty services.

The Empire of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) entered the Universal Postal Union on the 1st of November, 1908.

The total weight of letters and postcards despatched from the United Kingdom to places abroad continues to increase, the rate of growth in 1908-9 being 11.43 per cent. against 9.67 per cent. last year, which was nearly double that of the preceding year. No doubt these increases are in consequence of the reductions in the rates and increases in the weights of letters, and proves the truth of the saying " The cheaper the postage the bulkier the mail." 13,370 letters were insured against 11,605 last year, and 10,531 the preceding year, a satisfactory increase of 15.2 per cent.

Penny postage has been extended during this year to the Friendly, Gilbert and British Solomon Islands, and very shortly the British Indian offices of Bahrein, Guadar and Muscat in the Persian Gulf will have the same privileges.

Penny postage with the United States was established on the 1st of October, 1908, and indicates an increase of about 25 per cent. in the number of letters. This arrangement includes Alaska and Hawaii. The Sea Post Offices on board the steamships between the United Kingdom and New York works satisfactorily.

The public seems to appreciate the special facilities offered for sending registered newspapers and magazines to Canada at the rate of 1d. per lb. It is estimated that 8¼ million magazines have been sent.

The Colonial Cash on Delivery system has been largely extended during the present year.

The Reply Coupon system can also show a large increase. The number of coupons issued abroad and exchanged for stamps in this country during the year was 54,924. Exact figures for the number sold in this country cannot yet be given, but in the first seven months the number was 38.575.

An innovation was introduced on the 1st of January. Articles of gold and silver (except coin), precious stones, jewellery, etc., are prohibited, as is well known, from transmission in insured letters. For such articles, they must be small, as otherwise they could be made up in parcels, an " Insured Box " has been established between this country and France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

Parcels sent to and received from places abroad, numbered as follows :—

	1908-9.	1907-8.	1906-7.
Sent	2,808,051	2,736,561	2,575,891
Received	1,534,042	1,515,800	1,471,785
	4,342,093	4,252,361	4,047,676

or an increase of 2 per cent. against 5 per cent. last year and 3½ per cent. the preceding year.

Owing to the increase in the maximum weight of parcels to the United States from 4lb. 6oz. to 11lbs. there has been a remarkable growth in the number of parcels sent.

The Parcel Post Service has been extended to Russia in Asia, Northern Manchuria and Japan, viâ Siberia.

The numbers of Inland Money Orders still show a decrease, which the following figures will explain :—

	1908-9.	1907-8.	1906-7.
Orders issued ..	10,232,448	10,431,497	10,845,032
Amounting to ..	£39,307,038	£39,060,590	£37,997,339

The total amount is nearly the same as last year.

The foreign and colonial orders numbered 3,148,987 against 3,197,178, and amounted to £8,834,738 against £9,291,470, showing a decrease in numbers and amounts.

Postal orders have also decreased in numbers, but this is due to the falling off—something more than ten millions—in the demand of sixpenny orders for the Limerick competitions.

The numbers and amounts are as follows:—

	1908–9	1907–8	1906–7
Issued	119,280,000	125,264,000	102,247,000
Amounting to ..	£46,213,000	£44,614,000	£40,878,000

As will be seen, the amount is steadily rising. The Commission on these orders yielded £461,580, or £4,551 less than the previous year. The value of postage stamps affixed was £250,000.

The payment of British postal orders in other parts of the Empire has been extended this year to various British colonies and protectorates, but Canada and Australia have not yet joined. During the year 2,726,000 British postal orders, representing £1,717,000 were issued, and these numbers show increases of 58.9 per cent. and 123 per cent. respectively on those of the previous year.

The total amount of money remitted through the Post Office by means of money orders and Post Office orders during the year was £94,000,000 against £93,000,000 last year.

That times are on the up-grade can be seen from the figures of the Post Office Savings Bank. Whereas last year the withdrawals exceeded the deposits by £2,216,344, they only exceed them this year by £624,618.

The figures are as follows:—

	Deposits.		Withdrawals.	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1907 ..	18,771,969	£44,217,288	9,308,247	£46,433,632
1908 ..	18,379,991	£44,770,982	9,922,169	£45,395,400

The total number of accounts remaining open on the 31st of December, 1908, was 11,018,251, and the total amount to the credit of depositors was £160,648,214. Their distribution as regards England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland are distributed as follows:—

	Number of Depositors.	Total Amount to Credit of Depositors.	Average Amount to credit of each Depositor.	Proportion of Depositors to Population.
		£	£ s. d.	
England & Wales	9,956,540	143,160,340	14 7 7	1 in 3.56
Scotland ..	515,151	6,651,414	12 18 3	1 in 9.37
Ireland ..	546,560	10,836,460	19 16 6	1 in 8.00
United Kingdom	11,018,251	160,648,214	14 11 7	1 in 4.05

The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor shows a further decrease of 3s.; last year it was 7s. 4d., in 1906 3s. 4d., and in 1905 1s. 4d.

Telegrams also show a reduction, most likely due to the increasing use of the telephone.

During the year 84,825,000 telegrams passed over the Post Office wires, as compared with 85,969,000 last year, a decrease of 1.3 per cent. and 89,493,000 in the preceding year, a decrease of 3.9 per cent.

The numbers of foreign telegrams sent to and from the United Kingdom (exclusive of certain telegrams dealt with entirely by cable companies) was 9,421,000 against 9,147,000 last year, an increase of 274,000

The report then deals with wireless telegraphy, telephones, wayleaves and post office buildings, but all these do not interest us.

We now come to Post Offices and Letter Boxes, and we find their numbers made up as follows :—

	London.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
Head Offices ..	11	590	125	104	830
Branch Offices ..	112	137	30	9	288
Town Sub-Offices ..	936	4,664	397	228	6,225
Country sub-Offices	—	11,877	1,870	2,682	16,429
Total ..	1,059	17,268	2,422	3,023	23,772

The number of letter boxes increased during the year from 43,025 to 44,134.

The number of persons on the establishment of the Post Office at the end of March, 1909, was 93,768, of whom 13,747 were women. This shows an increase of 2,992. In addition there were 114,179 persons filling unestablished situations (some of them employed only for a portion of the day), of whom 31,076 were women. The total number of persons employed wholly or in part was, therefore, 207,947 this year against 203,597 last year.

To show the increase during the last ten years the following table will be interesting reading :—

	1898–1899	1908–1909
Letters delivered ..	2,186,800,000	2,907,400,000
Postcards ,, ..	382,200,000	860,000,000
Halfpenny packet delivered	701,500,000	953,200,000
Newspapers	154,100,000	202,300,000
Parcels	71,913,000	113,020,000
Registered Letters ..	15,240,669	19,222,475
,, Parcels ..	761,801	1,053,506
Express Delivery Service	641,227	1,919,687
	3,513,156,697	5,058,115,668

A truly tremendous increase in ten years.

A very interesting table and one that could be easily furnished would be the consumption of the various values of the stamps, envelopes and postcards.

We now come to the financial part of the Post Office and to the most important one as far as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is concerned.

The postal revenue amounted to £18,125,364, or an increase of £29,121 over the previous year. The postal expenditure amounted to £13,373,937, being an increase of £264,371, so that the net profit was £4,751,427 for this year, which is £235,250 less than last year.

The telegraph revenue amounted to £3,099,724, or a decrease of £1,216, and the expenditure £4,218,659, or an increase of £44,776 on last year, so that the total loss was £1,118,935 on the year, I cannot give the loss for last year, because the telegraph service accounts were not kept separately.

The telephone revenue amounted to £1,522,442, or an increase of £139,262, and the expenditure £1,567,570, being an increase of £133,219 upon the previous year. The net loss for the year is therefore £45,128.

The total net profit from all three services is therefore £3,587,364.

G. B. D.

BRITISH ENTIRES

(*Continued from p.* 132)

Flaps and Seals.—These items are not of much importance, but will often decide whether the penny stamped envelopes are of those issued by the Post Office for public sale, or made for private persons. All sizes of early make had the plain pointed flaps as already described, but early in 1850 a new make and shape was cut, having a curved or "tongue-shaped" upper flap, and these had on them a seal design of rose, shamrock and thistle embossed in a pink colour like the stamps. Apparently some of these early makes were stamped for private persons without the seal, as I have some (dies 75, 81 and 87) with crests, two with black or mourning edges, also one of smallest size with red edges to the early pointed flaps, presumably for use with wedding cards. As all these are on Dickinson paper and the shape (or "knife" as they say in America) was peculiar, they could not be stock envelopes supplied by business firms sent in to be stamped, but these details were added after the official envelopes were cut, whether with stamp or without at that stage we cannot say.

The earliest dates of tongued cut that I have were used in June and July 1850 (earlier than Gibbons list) with dies 75, 76 and 77, but there is a peculiarity about the lower flaps that is not found in a hundred others of that year examined by me. The side flaps usually curve inwards down to centre where the end of right-hand one is cut vertically and overlaps the other flap which has its end slightly curved outwards. The bottom flap is cut with straight lines to a point overlapping the junction of the side ones. The three early envelopes of A 2 size referred to, have the bottom flap with rounded point *under* the side flaps, the ends of which are cut with small backward curves which leave an open space of pointed oval form, the upper lines of these flaps curving outwards and upwards to the corners of top flap. This was probably a trial "knife" and not so simple a form as those finally adopted for all the sizes. This make or cut of envelope is not among the 130 illustrations of types given in M. Moens monumental catalogue of Entires—evidently it was not generally known. He refers to the C make as being out in 1860, so he had heard of or seen some of that year.

Pointed upper flaps (not the original cut) are catalogued as from March 1873; my earliest is 15.4.73 with die 163 on the new A size (Court shape), and on C size, die 161 with 23.6.73. Some late tongue-shaped are dies 156, 19.8.71 on B, and 161 with 29.6.72 on A 2. The blue wove B sizes have both pointed and slightly rounded points, and there were two slightly differing knives used for the rounded cut, which was continued later on without the seal on it. My latest seal is with date plug of 19.2.78, die 197. The three plain pointed shapes in white paper were continued without seal from June, 1878, also without dates from 1881, and without numbers from 1883 to present time as already explained, all the blue B's having rounded points.

ERRORS OR FLAWS. Impressions of the stamp without colour, or "albinos," are occasionally met with, but, considering the many millions printed, they have been very few. In the case of the flap seal in white, and those without a seal, it is difficult to say whether the early copies, mostly with dies 75, 81, or 84, were intentionally issued in that condition, but they are decidedly collectible varieties. The pointed flap blue B without seal is evidently a rare error of 1873. There are many flaws or dots due to wear of dies, showing in the coloured ovals, which are listed by Mr. Ewen as useful guides where the die number is not clearly distinguishable. Two prominent flaws that were mentioned in some lists are on dies 102 and 150. The former has a raised curved line in white 2 mm. long across the inner line of oval under N of "one," and the 150 die is mostly found with a 3 mm. break in outer line of frame above G of postage, my dates are 8.7.68 and 25.11.70, so that early perfect ovals will be scarce. A minor flaw is a crack across the middle of seal, three stages of which are before me —the first extending three-fourths across from right side, then fully across, and finally with a downward break from centre to the bottom, during 1864-5 stampings. The seals were impressed long before the envelopes were sent to the stampers, and, after their use was abolished, quantities of the envelopes were sold in City streets at a penny the packet, all being supposed to have a hole punched through, for which a fancy price has been asked on the assumption that the envelopes were passed without a stamp on.

A "THREE-HALFPENCE" stamp in red-brown on a Court shape envelope with the orthodox pink seal is before me, but whether an error, an essay, a trial-proof, or specimen it is difficult to say. It is dated 17.6.76.

The POSTAL JUBILEE envelope, issued on the 2nd of July 1890, all printed in blue with the penny postcard stamp on should be mentioned, as it was offered for public sale, though the price was one shilling, the difference of elevenpence being passed on to a Post Office charity. The envelopes will still frank letters.

W.W. VARIETIES. It may be as well to describe the variations given by Mr. Ewen, as of assistance in deciphering some of the indistinct die numbers which at first were at left end. He gives them as :—

(i) "w.w." at right hand end, stop after each w. Dies 1, 2, 3
(ii) Same, but stops before each w. Die 4.
(iii) Same, but stop midway between figure and w, also after w's. Die 11
(iv) Same, but stop after each w only as in group 1. Dies 12, 14, 21, 22
(v) Initials w w spread out ; stop after each. Dies 23, 31, 33, 34, 43, 51, 53
(vi) w.w. at extreme end ; number in centre. Dies 54 to 60.
(vii) Same, but die number close to w. Dies 61 to 66
(viii) With larger ww and no stops. Die 67
(ix) Same as vii., but initials not quite so close to end, and no stop after second w. Dies 68 to 79
(x) Same, but stop after each w. Dies 80 to 87
(xi) Dated dies. Stop after each w. Dies 92 to 103
(xii) Old dies now dated. Stop after each w. Dies 86 to 91
(xiii) Stops before initials. Die 104
(xiv) Stops before and after initials. Die 105
(xv) Initials without stops. Dies 106 to 115
(xvi) Type II. Solid curl. Without stops. Dies 140 to 155
(xvii) Type II. Without ww. Number 2 mm. from end. Dies 156 to 186
(xviii) Type II. Die number 1 mm. from end. Dies 187 to 204
(xix) Type II. Number only ½ mm. from end. Dies 205 to 216
(xx) Type II. Number 1 mm. from end. Dies 217 to 220

Dies 157, 159, 162, 165, 168 to 179, 199, 204, 205, and 210 with previous missing numbers were "not approved."

ERRATA. On page 182, lines 2 and 22, "A size" should be B ; and in line 25 "Court" size was now introduced as "A," should be inserted.

The ½d., 2d. and 2½d. Envelopes.

The Twopence denomination was introduced in 1841 along with the one penny, but was so seldom used by the public that its sale was soon given up. There were only two dies in use wth the figures 1 and 2 at left of base and w.w. at right-hand end, and the stamps were printed in three distinct shades from very dark to light blue, in fact, five shades may easily be graded. One in my possession has impressed on the flap an oval bearing the words " Duchy of Lancaster," and arms below a crown.

The envelopes were only of the large B size on Dickinson paper ; with all four flaps pointed and silk threads diagonally at back ; the same with right flap truncated, in May, 1841, (in my copy with only one thread barely two inches in length) ; and in the following month with the silk threads parallel to edge of flaps. Several of the later ones have the threads running parallel with each of the overlapping flaps from left bottom corner to the right top corner as the " second position " of arranging the stamping.

The same No. 1 die was used with others having date plugs for a provisional stamp on the Registration envelopes when first introduced, and bear dates from 21.11.77 to 26.3.78 at the top of the oval frame, the lettering being on the lower portion of the stamp instead of at the top as with the penny dies.

The Halfpenny Queen's head stamp is usually given as issued on envelopes in 1892, which is literally true, as my copies were bought at the end of December in that year from a friendly postmaster, who begged me not to use them before the new year. The dies for Post Office issue were not numbered and cannot be specially distinguished, as signs of wear are scarcely visible beyond a slight flattening of the words—double impressions can be found, the one being without colour, and occasionally a bit of a side ornament seems to be missing through imperfect inking. For eight years the colour was a uniform bright vermilion, deep enough to be called scarlet. In accordance with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union the colour was changed to a deep green just before the Queen's death in 1901, though not generally issued for a month after. The original die was used for embossing private postcards in 1872, and also for " Certificates of Posting " in 1877, 78 and 80, of which there are three or four varieties of type setting.

The new type with the King's head in green was technically issued in January 1902, and the dies reserved for Post Office use bear the letters B R at the base of bust, but no numbers ; also for the penny dies. These were the initials of Bunhill Row, where the contractors (De La Rue & Co.) works in the City of London are established. The Somerset House dies for private stamping had S H at the base for Queen's head in 1893-4 and numbers for the earlier and later ones, as also for the King Edward series.

The " bag " make of envelopes with tuck-in flaps at the same end as the stamp measured 5 2-5ths by 3 1-5th for N size, and 8 4-5ths by 3 9-10ths inches for O, or foolscap size. Those with the King's head were the same at first, but during the light green printing the stamp was transferred in 1906 to the other end for small size, and the large size has now been withdrawn, or at least suspended for the present.

The 2½d. stamp first appeared for private envelopes only at the beginning of 1877 with dates. It was not until 1892 that the same die was re-engraved without number or date for Post Office sale, printed in an ultramarine shade of blue on thin paper bearing portions of a watermark consisting of " De La Rue & Co " and " Extra Tough." There were two sizes officially named L and M, measuring 5½ by 3 1-16th and 5½ by 4⅜ respectively, and sold in packets of ten for 2s. 2½d. and 2s. 3d., but there was comparatively little demand for them, the wasting or loss of the stamp if the envelope was damaged or wrongly addressed being a drawback to its use. During the present reign, the large stock on hand was offered at reduced prices and finally at face price, but little response was made and they were withdrawn. Many of the larger size were overprinted " 40 Paras " in two lines, for use at Eastern Mediterranean ports, of which two or more varieties are known.

The type with head of the King has been used for private envelopes, and it is said that the first die was reserved for Post Office, but no printings made for sale to the public.

The Officially Issued Post Cards.

In the matter of post cards Great Britain cannot claim the credit of being first, as Austria was the real pioneer, a year before our earliest in October 1870. We will first state briefly the various issues in chronological order, as we find that many stamp collectors have never seen our early issues, and then proceed to details of each value.

The first type bore the head of Queen Victoria with "Halfpenny" below, and a border round the card, all printed in violet, and then in brown from 1875. In July of that year a foreign card of "One penny farthing" appeared. From 1878 the border was omitted and a new stamp with Halfpenny above the head. In 1879 the foreign cards were 1d. and 1½d., followed in 1882 with one at 2d. and in 1889 for "British Empire" at 3d. In 1882 reply cards were introduced, followed by a re-engraved ½d. stamp. The design of 3d. value, a full-length portrait of the Queen, was used for foreign cards in 1892 then reduced to 1d. anywhere, and the previous 1d. stamp utilised for first letter-cards.

The Halfpenny Cards.

The advent of the postcard caused some excitement at the time, as being equivalent to a reduction of the penny letter rate by one-half for short communications and many large tradesmen were quick to see its possibilities, not only in the cities and large towns, but in the suburbs, and my earliest card was posted at Hounslow on October 1, 1870, evidently one of many sent that day by a local draper. As the actual words of instruction thereon were unchanged for about 30 years, and then only by the omission of one word, the mere form of original may seem of little importance or interest, but a faithful chronicler would wish all to know the variations that have taken place without the necessity for engraved illustrations.

The engraved head of the Queen (so well-known up to a few years back) on a circular ground of solid colour was framed in a square with ornaments at the corners, and a straight label below of the word Half Penny, all enclosed in a plain lined outer frame. In line with the stamp were Post Card above the Royal Arms followed by "The address only to be written on this side."—and "To" as the commencement of another line. The whole was enclosed in an outer border about 4¼ by 3 inches deep outside, on a pale buff card measuring 4¾ by 3½ inches, or a quarter of an inch longer than present "Court" size. This was the first to appear, but just after it a similar arrangement with border a little longer and not so deep came out on a card barely three inches deep. The reason for this was supposed to be that the larger card being deeper than the general average of letters, or the largest envelope (B) issued by Post Office, was much torn by the postmen who usually tie the bundles of letters with string round the middle. Whatever the cause, this size was dropped, and it is curious to note that the "A" envelope of almost same size was issued soon after in thicker tough paper than in previous sizes.

The colour is usually called violet, and my first large cards purchased a month after issue were a full violet colour, but the earliest seen by me were more of a mauve or "red-violet" shade, probably intended for royal purple as more appropriate. During the four years printings of the smaller size the ink varied from a deep lilac or light violet to a purplish mauve—the bluer violet being scarcest. The cards at first were almost cream colour, settling down to the well-known buff tint later on.

Cancellation is not of importance, but a peculiar method tried in London, Liverpool, etc., may be mentioned as puzzling to some collectors. As was done with tram or railway tickets, a piece was snipped out near the stamp, but as it only reached the border, the card might have been used again by cutting off the margin. A larger form was used which cut into the stamp. Then perforated holes were tried,

one being in the form of an arrow head of eight holes, my copies are from London in August 1871 and May 1873. A Liverpool one of April 1874 has the two side holes missing on left and looks like a semaphore signal to go slowly.

In January 1875, the word " To " was omitted from the small cards, and a new issue of this type appeared on thick white cards of same size, printed in a light chestnut colour which varied after between a dull brownish red and a rich red-brown.

Three years later, a further change was made, the border disappeared, a new stamp was engraved, having HALFPENNY in curve over the head, the Arms were placed in first line between Post — Card, and both thin buff and thick white cards were printed in pale to a full red-brown. In October 1882, the first double or Reply cards were issued and perforated seven to usual gauge of stamps, or in a width of 20 millimetres. Shortly after, the perforations were six only, then changed to four, and finally settled down to 4 2-3rds, commonly spoken of as five. The reason for these changes is said to be that the fine needles at first were the same as used for our adhesives by the contractors, with alternate ones removed (the stamp gauge being 14), but the thick cards damaged them. Another machine was then tried, gauging 12, using half the needles only—then two needles were removed to one retained, making the four perfs., and the last one was the 14 gauge reduced in same way, one-third only of needles being used. After a fair trial the white cards were found to be too thick and hard for the fine perforations, and, instead, the two halves were separately printed and then joined together with a strip of linen or tape.

The Royal Arms of first card bears a curious little error by the engraver which probably not one person in ten thousand has noticed. In the final word of " Honi soit," etc., the letter N of " pense " has the sloping stroke reversed, or from bottom to top right. With the borderless card the new block is correct, almost exactly same size, but lion's tail and chain of unicorn differing. In the next series to be described the arms are 15½ mm. instead of 14 mm. wide.



TYPE A



TYPE B



TYPE C

ENLARGED TO 1½ TIMES THE SIZE OF ORIGINAL.

The next series had the same arrangement with the larger Arms, and instructions in a different type of lettering. The stamp itself was re-engraved, but the details are so minute they cannot well be described, and heavy inkings make the coronet and hair seem alike for each. The most readily noticeable variation is in the corners of inner frame lines above the first and last letters of the value. The double lines are closer together, leaving a narrow white line, and the triangle of colour down to curve is much larger than before. This was called B, or Type II., and immediately following it another variation appeared with more white line and less solid colour, called C, or Type III. For collectors of entire cards these are fairly distinctive, and C need not be confused with the 1878 type because of the size of Arms; but if the stamp is cut out another little point has to be observed. In the first type, or A, there are four curves between frame lines on top, and in both B and C there is a small portion of a fifth white curve showing. Most collectors prefer A, B, C as distinctions for these stamp varieties, as the Arms are often described as Types 1, 2 and 3.

The dates of Gibbons' list are 1883-9 and of Ewen's as 1888 and 1893. Out of hundreds of used cards examined, all up to 1887 were of early Type A, my earliest B is March 1888, but two printed cards seem to have reference to events of 1887 and were so pencilled a year or two after. I had a C type in 1888, but my earliest now is 1889. My earliest purchases of B and C are marked 1.89 and 3.90, and for the previous issue as late as 6.89 at London offices. There are varying shades of dull and red-brown to chocolate. The reply cards are of interest to specialists, though all are perforated 4 2-3rds for buff, and with linen hinge for thick cards. At present no one seems to have found a double card with B type on both halves—but B + C, C + B, and C + C are the rule. There is clear evidence of early C type on these, as one with B + C was postmarked for me at the Jubilee meeting at South Kensington, 2 JY 90. For lovers of minutiæ it may be remarked that early linen hinges were white and narrower than the bluish tint of tape used in 1890. The white cards, single or double, were thicker in the early issues and reduced when selling prices were lowered.

The original cards of 1870 were sold at face price, or 24 for 1s., as printed on an unbroken packet before me. In April, 1872, 6½d. per dozen was charged, and in 1875 the band says "12 thin postcards 7d," in 1889 the prices were 10 for 5½d.; the "stout" cards were 8d. and 6d. for same quantities, the cheaper white cards being ten per cent less weight.

In January 1895 the new "Court shape stout postcards" came out at 10 for 6d., and are with both B and C stamps. No reply cards of these have been traced yet.

Near the end of 1899, the buff cards came out enlarged to the full Postal Union size of 5½ by 3½ inches, and ONLY was omitted, now reading "The address to be," etc., and in both B and C types and prices as before. The white Court size had the same omission three months later. With the reply cards, both have the B + B type, in fact, on white card they seem the more numerous, and only a few of B + C—no other combination. Of the buff cards B + B is rare, C B and C C being the most usual of perforated couples—but these last were also issued imperforate, my earliest purchase in this form being in May 1900.

In January 1901, the colour of the stamp and lettering was changed to green (light to dark) for both classes of cards—reply cards with same combinations. There are minor varieties in some issues with and without a stop after REPLY, which all early issues were without, and occasionally no stop after SIDE, which may be due to a worn plate. I have one in green in which Her Majesty's face is almost colourless.

The King Edward type came out early in 1902 in dark green, which was changed to ordinary in 1903, and to light green (not yellow-green) in 1904. The line of instructions has since been omitted.

To prevent confusion with cards printed "to order" we may mention that the embossed (envelope) type was used in pink from 1872 for ten years. In 1884 the 1878 type was used without Arms in centre. Late in 1888 the same type was in use with the Arms, but the chain of the Unicorn is missing from the neck, also the stop after SIDE, and so continued up to 1897, when "The Address," etc., was left out, all in brown prints—green being used from 1901 for both Queen and King's heads. As the current Post Office cards have POST-CARD only, the private series may be distinguished easily by the Arms being still those of the original plate, or smaller than the official issues from 1888.

B. W. W.

(To be continued)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Continued from page* 188)

The Jubilee Stamps of 1900

In the year 1900 it was 25 years since the foundation of the Universal Postal Union in the old Town Hall at Berne. The Swiss Federal Council took up the initiative for the arrangement of a great official commemorative festival in Berne on 2 July 1900, to which representatives of all the Postal Union States were to be invited. In fixing, in the middle of April 1900, the official programme for this festival, the Postal Department, in conjunction with the Department of the Interior, was invited to issue on this occasion a suitable illustrated post card, and a special postage stamp. After a general and careful consideration of this issue, both with regard to the artistic as well as the technical aspects, the Postal Department was convinced that if a commemorative stamp was to be created which would be satisfactory from an artistic point of view the method of copper-plate printing should be chosen for its manufacture. At the same time it was seen that the time up to 2 July was too short to apply the copper plate process and render possible the manufacture and issue of the stamps to the Post Offices. It therefore promised, apart from the issue of a Jubilee stamp, to issue an illustrated post card of 5 cts. for which a suitable design was already in hand, and for the preparation of which there was also sufficient time. Nevertheless the Postal Department was instructed to prepare and issue Jubilee stamps in copper-plate impression of the values of 5, 10 and 25 cts. and Post cards of 5 and 10 cts. The somewhat hurried issue of these commemorative stamps left much to be desired and the stamps show a number of flaws and defects of impression, of which we only mention the more important. The colours of the three values were chosen in accordance with the regulations agreed to at the Congress in Washington of 1897, namely, 5 cts. green, 10 cts. red, and 25 cts. blue.

The design shows an allegory of postal affairs in an upright rectangular frame double the size of the ordinary stamps. A female figure, three-quarters the size of the stamp, with waving hair and wings of Mercury attached, grasps with the upwardly stretched left hand a telegraph pole, to which the Federal Arms are fastened by a band. The right hand directed downwards scatters letters. The background is formed of a partially visible globe. A curved white band at the top of the stamp bears the inscription "JUBILÉ DE L'UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" and another, half rolled up, at the foot, the dates 1875-1900. Near the lower left corner is a white shield with the figure of value. The female figure, which was received with very divided opinion, provided material for all sorts of caricatures and more or less witty products of the pictorial postcard industry.

S. Florian, of Paris, prepared the original die from the design of D. Grasset. The printing was entrusted to Max Girardet, of Berne, and was effected in colour on white paper. The plates corresponded in size and arrangement with those of the ordinary stamps, with the difference that each pane contained 50 instead of 100 stamps, as they were double the size of the ordinary ones. The separate panes of 50 stamps were halved and placed on sale in half sheets of 25 stamps.

The hasty preparation of the first printings left its traces not only in the actual printing but also in the perforation. Some days before the commencement of the Congress the printer delivered the first parcels. The perforation in the offices of the Mint should have quickly followed, but it appeared that the contractor for the

printing plates had wrongly estimated the size of the plates so that there was not one of the Ries machines suitable for that size. Luckily an old discarded Ries machine was discovered, by the help of which the perforating could be performed in case of need. The sheets, however, had to be passed through twice, once for the horizontal rows and again for the vertical rows. The perforation extended right across the margin of the sheets and is especially recognisable where it crosses the corners of the stamps. For later deliveries of the stamps from the printer there was time to manufacture a special Ries machine with which the whole sheet could be perforated at once. This was used also for the re-engraved stamps.

The stamps were in use from 2 July to 31 December 1900, in which time the following quantities, in round numbers, were issued :—

5 CTS.	10 CTS.	25 CTS.
21,000,000	17,000,000	6,000,000

The so-called re-engraved stamps are included in these figures. The quantities of the latter are in round figures :—

5 CTS.	10 CTS.	25 CTS.
5,400,000	1,900,000	4,200

and of the last value, when no longer available, 350 were destroyed. In all, ordinary and re-engraved together, there were destroyed about :—

5 CTS.	10 CTS.	25 CTS.
200,000	300,000	250,000

The Postal authorities still possess some remainders of the ordinary and re-engraved types, which are reserved for the Archives and are definitely lost for the purpose of the private collector.

At this point it must be remarked that the expression " re-engraved " for the latest editions is incorrect and does not correspond to fact. All, including the plates last in use, originate from the same original die and the same plates in relief, but the later galvanos are considerably harder, sharper, and more deeply cut, while there was sufficient time for more careful printing.

The stamps show as control marks the impressed cross in double oval, with the sole difference, that two are to be found on every stamp.



2 *July* 1900. Perf. 11½

A. First plate. Poor impression

5 cts. green (shades)
5 cts. yellow-green (shades)
10 cts. carmine-rose (shades)
10 cts. carmine
25 cts. blue
25 cts. ultramarine

Varieties of the 5 cts.

(1) Without letter " D " in imprint at base of stamp (6th stamp in left pane). First perforation
(2) Without the word " FLORIAN " in imprint at base of stamp (10th stamp in right pane)
(3) Flaw on fore-arm near the insulator
(4) Flaw in lower part of the shield bearing the Arms
(5) Broken line by the insulator, lying across the telegraph wires
(6) Horse-shoe shaped mark by right eye and nose of female figure (9th stamp of left half sheet). Second perforation

Varieties of the 10 cts.

(1) With flaw on left fore-arm (4th stamp of left half sheet)
(2) With star under " J " of " JUBILÉ " (16th stamp of left half sheet). Second perforation
(3) With wire running across the hand to the top of the shield bearing the Arms
(4) Right upper arm with a kind of vaccination mark (12th stamp of left half sheet). Second perforation
(5) The so-called " crucified " flaw on the left-hand (19th stamp of left half sheet). Second perforation
(6) Flaw on right fore-arm (25th stamp of right pane). Second perforation
(7) Large white circular flaw on right hip of figure

Varieties of the 25 cts.

(1) With large flaw on upper margin of shield with figures of value. (One stamp on each half sheet)
(2) With double-lined upper frame to shield with figures of value
(3) With large flaw under the figure " 2 "
(4) With caterpillar-shaped mark on shield bearing the Arms

B. So-called re-engraved plate (clearer printing, lined figures of value)

1 *August* 1900
5 cts. yellow-green
5 cts. dark green

Varieties :

(1) With a kind of band on fore-arm
(2) With caterpillar-like mark on the envelopes in right lower corner (20th stamp on right half sheet)

1 *November* 1900
10 cts. carmine-rose
10 cts. carmine (shades)

Varieties :

(1) With scratch round the word " FLORIAN " in imprint at base of stamp
(2) Female figure with a sort of head-dress of feathers (25th stamp of the right half sheet). Second perforation
(3) With caterpillar-like mark on shield bearing the Arms (10th stamp of right half sheet). Second perforation

28 *December* 1900
10 cts. purple
25 cts. blue

The official issue to the Post Offices of the re-engraved 25 cts., blue has been much disputed. By careful research, however, it has been established that the stamp was sold in Berne. Moreover, several copies are known used upon letters with post-marks, dated 30 or 31 December 1900.

Of the very numerous varieties of these stamps only some of the more important have been mentioned above. For an exhaustive study of them the reader is referred to the work : NEVEU-BALLUET. *Étude sur les timbres du Jubilé. Lausanne*, 1906.

(*To be continued*)

THE FORUM

CASTLE (M. P.). Notes on the lithographed stamps of Trinidad, 1852 to 1860. *London Philatelist*, XVIII, p. 208 *et seq.*

The continued philatelic researches of Mr. Castle, in these later days, into the local productions of such colonies as the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Trinidad, are always welcome additions to the literature of philately and have resulted in no small contributions to the sum of philatelic knowledge. The present study of the lithographed stamps of Trinidad from 1852 to 1860 is by no means one of the least interesting. It deals with a subject of much inherent difficulty and about which little has hitherto been written so that from every point of view it is to be commended to the attention of philatelists. As in so many other instances in early colonial stamps most of the previously existing knowledge is due to the sound philatelic work of Mr. E. D. Bacon, on which as a basis Mr. Castle builds his new superstructure, having discovered no defects in the foundation.

The main point of interest to the majority of collectors in regard to these lithographed stamps is the question of shades and printings. It has usually been customary to divide them into three or four sets in accordance with that state of the impression. Mr. Castle finds, after careful study, that the stamps fall naturally into seven classes, and he infers that each class represents a different printing. The characteristics of these are summarized in the following table :—

PRINTING.	SHADE.	PAPER.
1st.	Blue.	Toned and generally soft; medium thick.
2nd.	Blue.	Thick bluish, almost card.
3rd.	Grey-blue.	Thinner and harder than first printing.
4th.	Bright-blue.	As No. 3. Sometimes toned.
5th.	Slate.	As No. 4.
6th.	Grey.	As No. 5, but ranging in thinness to almost pelure.
7th.	Red.	

The question naturally arises as to whether more than one stone was prepared, and it appears to be satisfactorily settled that there was one only. This point Mr. Castle has established by plating the "blue" impressions with the help of a complete sheet of the "red." The method by which this was done is instructive for philatelists and may be dwelt on at length. A study of the "red" sheet showed that the stamps could be roughly classified as to impression into three states—very defective; defective; slightly defective—the very defective ones being chiefly located on the bottom row of the sheet. In Mr. Castle's words, "Having noted these variations of "wear," or more accurately, of defective printing through corroded ink, on the red stamp, the next step was obviously to ascertain how far back these defects could be traced, and if they were at all constant. With this view I began comparing defectively printed copies of the blue printings with the red, and I found that I was enabled to locate their place on the plate. I then essayed with some of the more defective copies and by practice, I was able to locate these—the result ultimately being that (after a long and arduous search for them) I have been enabled to reconstitute the sheet of "blue" impressions (54 specimens) and thus to prove that they were produced from identically the same stone as the stamps printed in red. I found that I could only rely upon the last two printings . . . . in slate and grey for my typing."

Having for the identification of the types established the fact that the red, grey and slate printings were all from the same stone, the fortunate occurrence of a marked defect on the red stamps enable the types to be traced to still earlier printings with the inevitable conclusion that all the stamps are from the same stone. "If the sheet of red stamps is carefully examined it will be seen that there is a horizontal line traversing the design about 6 mm. from the bottom, which commences on the outside of the left lower corner stamp, No. 46, is continued (indistinctly as to No. 47) to the outer edge of No. 49 and even possibly with traces on the next following stamp." Mr. Castle was able to find copies of stamps of all printings from the second onwards showing this line.

The remainder of the paper deals with the question of the probable dates of the different printings, and an endeavour is made to estimate the numbers of stamps of each printing. For Mr. Castle's conclusions on these points we must refer collectors to the original paper, which deserves careful study.

PHILLIPS (C. J.) Mexico, 1872, 6 centavos, green. Notes on the four plates and the retouches. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, X. p. 444.

This study by Mr. Phillips of an accumulation of stamps in blocks and strips has resulted in the surprising discovery that no less than four plates, or rather stones were prepared and put into use of the 6c. stamp of Mexico of 1872, but at the same time the details are left in a state of tantalising incompleteness. Mr. Phillips has succeeded in reconstructing fully the first two plates, but of the last two the bare existence is indicated and the details necessary for the identification of the types and their arrangement on the sheet is still to seek.

It appears that there are 10 original transfers of the stamps, and they may be easily distinguished by the following characteristics :—

Type 1. A coloured dash on the outer frame-line at right, above the letter "V" and "V" and "O" in "CENTAVOS" connected at top.
,, 2. A break in the left frame-line just below the tablet containing "SEIS"
,, 3. A break in the right frame-line over the letter "N" and another over the middle curl of the lower scroll at the right
,, 4. A white space in the pearled oval below the letter "C" of "CORREOS" and another below the "O" in "CENTAVOS"
,, 5. A dot of colour at the right of the upper curl of the lower scroll at right
,, 6. A small dash on the frame-line below "MEXICO," between the letters "IC"
,, 7. A double stop or dash after "MEXICO"
,, 8. A dent in the frame line, above the "T" in "CENTAVOS" and a small dash on the top of the "E" in "SEIS"
,, 9. The shirt front is unshaded
,, 10. A white space in the pearled oval above the "M" of "MEXICO"

On Plate I. these types are arranged in accordance with the diagram given below, there being 100 stamps on the sheet in 10 rows of 10.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
3 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
3 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
4 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
7 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
6 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
6 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11?
8 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The stamp marked 11 ? is stated to be something like Type 8, but there is a new variation, the word "MEXICO" having a full stop before it.

On Plate II. the same types occur but are differently arranged as follows :—

5 10 3 1 7 9 8 7 6 1
5 5 9 6 2 6 9 4 4 4
10 8 3 10 9 5 10 6 7 3
10 2 6 7 4 2 10 9 8 9
5 4 3 4 6 3 2 8 10 8
7 1 3 4 6 1 10 2 6 3
3 7 4 6 2 2 1 7 6 8
2 6 1 7 4 2 3 2 10 9
3 6 4 9 1 10 6 9 8 8
7 10 9 2 R R R 8 7 4

The three stamps marked "R" in the bottom label have been retouched chiefly in the bottom label, and they are excellently figured in the plate accompanying Mr. Phillips' paper, to which the reader is referred for details.

Of Plate III. only the two top rows have been reconstructed. In these new types, of which Mr. Phillips does not give the distinguishing marks, appear. They are indicated by a × in the following diagram :

× 9 × 1 3 4 8 3 7 10
× 9 7 8 × 1 × 3 × ×

In addition to these we have two bottom rows of sheets, one only in a strip of eight stamps, which as they neither agree with each other nor with the bottom rows of Plates I and II show that, if it is assumed that one of them belongs to Plate III, there must be a fourth plate. These bottom rows are arranged as follows, the ×'s indicating undescribed types, as before :—

(1) × 3 × 9 4 3 × 1 7 ×
(2) × 3 4 1 6 7 8 9

It will be readily seen that there is plenty of room for further investigation not only of the value under consideration but also of the remaining values of this issue, if only the necessary material is forthcoming. From what we now know of the 6c. it is highly probable that several plates exist of the 12 c. and 25 c. The study of the distinctive features of the types and the possible occurrence of retouches would occupy an earnest philatelist for many a long day, and there is no need for further demonstration that the stamps of Mexico offer an almost limitless field for research.

NOTES & NEWS

The Committee appointed at the Manchester Congress "to fix the number of delegates for each Society, and to lay down the rules and regulations of procedure and voting" held a meeting, by kind invitation of Mr. W. H. Peckitt, at his office at 47, Strand, London, W.C., at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, October 8th, 1909.

Present: Messrs. L. W. Fulcher, W. H. Peckitt, Franz Reichenheim, and Alexander J. Séfi.

After long discussion the following rules and regulations were unanimously adopted

1. Each Society under 100 members may be represented by two delegates; each Society of 100 to 200 members, by three delegates; each society over and above 200 members, by four delegates.
2. Each delegate must register his vote in person, no proxies being allowed.
3. Each subject for discussion must be notified to the Hon. Secretary of the Congress at least two months before the opening date of the Congress. It is left to the discretion of the Executive Committee to make a selection from the subjects proposed.
4. The Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed by the Society, under whose auspices the Congress is held, shall be the Chairman of that Congress, and has the right to a casting vote, although he need not be appointed one of the delegates of his Society. The other members of the Executive Committee are admitted to the Conferences, but shall have no votes unless they are delegates.

(Signed) Franz Reichenheim, (*Chairman*).
L. W. Fulcher,
W. H. Peckitt,
Alexander J. Séfi.

In the *Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society* Mr. E. D. Bacon makes the very important announcement that he has commenced the printing of the Catalogue of philatelic literature which he has been compiling for some long time past for the Earl of Crawford. The work will form a volume of the Catalogue of Lord Crawford's general library, which is now also passing through the press. Two hundred copies of this Catalogue are to be printed, and the whole of the edition will be distributed as presentation copies. After the two hundred copies of the Catalogue of philatelic literature have been printed off, Lord Crawford has very generously allowed Mr. Bacon the privilege of making any arrangements he likes for printing and publishing further copies. Mr. Bacon, in his turn, has offered the work to the Philatelic Literature Society, and this body has accepted his offer to publish and distribute a certain number of copies. It is hoped that the Society will be able to pay the whole of the expenses out of its own funds. These expenses will probably not be very large, as there is practically only the cost of the paper and the actual printing to be paid for, and if it is possible the work will be issued free of charge to the members of the Society. Librarians of Philatelic Societies, and collectors of philatelic literature are well aware how extremely difficult it is at the present time to ascertain what has been published; the Catalogue of Lord Crawford's library will be a practically complete Bibliography of the philatelic literature of the whole world and invaluable as a work of reference. Students of philately should be very grateful to Lord Crawford and to Mr. Bacon for placing it within their reach.

The issue of a new 4d. stamp for Great Britain on 1 November took philatelists quite by surprise as such a change was not foreshadowed in any way. The new stamp is printed in orange, and evidently from a single plate instead of from a "head" plate and "duty" plate as heretofore. It is also noticeable that the chalk-surfaced paper has been abandoned. We have not heard whether it is proposed to print the remaining bi-coloured stamps from 2d. to 1s. in single colours and from single plates in future, but it seems probable that such changes are in contemplation.

Collectors of the stamps of France will be interested in a note in the last number of the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* with reference to a retouch which exists on the 4 c. laureated Emperor's head. It is noted in an official report of 1865 that the stamp was actually retouched in consequence of defective impression. The retouch is very slight and to be found on stamps issued from 1865 onwards. Previous to 1865 the impression is light and

the back of the head merges insensibly into the plain ground of the medallion. After 1865 the impression is more careful, the back of the head and the hair is well defined from the plain ground surrounding it, and the ribbon which falls on the nape of the neck is clearer. The shading on the face is also more clearly defined.

The *Australian Philatelist* states that preparations are now being made for the introduction of a uniform series of stamps for the Commonwealth of Australia within twelve months, and that penny post throughout Australia is assured.

It is announced that an International Philatelic Exhibition will be held in Vienna in September, 1911, under the auspices of the Austrian Philatelic Club, "Vindobona," and the "Tauschvereinigung für Postwertzeichen." The date will be arranged so as to follow on the twenty-third German "Philatelisten-Tag," which will probably be from the 8th to the 12th September, so that the exhibition will be open from the 12th to the 26th. The exhibition will also be the "Jubelfeier" of the Vienna Exhibition of 1881, and will show the progress of philately during the last thirty years.

The last number of *B. and K. Items*, the circular issued by Messrs. Bridger and Kay, of Fleet street, contains the commencement of a list of "Catalogue Omissions," that is, an article giving notes and values of varieties not listed in Gibbons or other catalogues, with approximate market values. A start has been made with British Colonials beginning with Antigua. The average collector will find this list very valuable; the circular may be obtained gratis on demand.

The sale by auction of philatelic literature, held by Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., on 1 November, to which we referred in the last number of this journal, presented some interesting features. It showed, among other things, that early and rare items cannot yet be depended upon to maintain steady prices, and that the personal element of a limited number of collectors will be the determinant for some time to come. Standard works seem to fetch good prices on the whole, which now point to the fact, already well known, that the number of philatelists who are giving attention to their libraries is increasing, but it is also evident that many buyers of philatelic literature at auctions are quite ignorant of the market value of lots they bid for, when they pay three or four times the published price for a work actually on sale at the publishers, which was the case with more than one lot at this sale. It was a pity that the catalogue of this auction was not better prepared, and that such methods as dividing a set of periodicals into two lots should have been resorted to; the poor results achieved by some of the lots could have easily been averted by proper cataloguing, and the absurdity of making a lot of a few practically useless numbers of a journal would have been avoided.

The highest price attained by any lot was that of £8 for the Japanese Official History, not an extravagant one, considering that it contains well over £20 worth of unused Japanese stamps, besides official reprints not to be otherwise obtained. Then came *The Stamp Collector's Manual* (A. C. Kline, Philadelphia, 1862), the pirated edition of Mount Brown's catalogue of the same date, very rare. We give a short list of other prices realised. The whole collection produced just over £150.

	£	s.	d.
Moens. Manuel du collectionneur, 1862	2	8	0
—— The same, Second edition, 1862	2	17	6
—— The same. Third edition, 1863	1	15	0
—— On the falsification of postage stamps, trans. E. Doble, 1862	1	4	0
Mahé. Guide manuel du collectionneur. [Very rare, an absurd price]	0	5	0
Nicolas. Catalogue de l'amateur de timbres-poste ..	2	2	0
Valette. Petit manuel de l'amateur de timbres-poste ..	1	15	0
Mount Brown. Catalogue, 2nd edition, fine condition ..	2	16	0
—— The same, 3rd ed., £1 2s., 4th ed. 16s., 5th ed., £1 5s.			
—— The same, 5th edition, large paper, Presentation copy from the Author to Dr. Gray. [A very rare book, especially in this condidition]	2	2	0
Gray. Catalogue, 1st ed. £1 13s., 2nd ed. £1 6s. Other editions fetched from 7s. to £1 1s., much above their value.			
Sever & Francis, Catalogue of postage stamps, 1863 [Very rare]	2	2	0
Stourton. Postage stamp forgeries 1865. [A fine copy of this very rare book)	3	5	0
Dalston. How to detect forged stamps. [Also fine and rare.]	2	18	0

REVIEWS

VERZIJL (J.) Catalogue Prix Courant de tous les Timbres de Chemins de Fer et de Messageries ainsi que des Post Letter Fee stamps de la Grande Bretagne. Louvain, Belgique, [1909]. 3 Francs.

Those philatelists interested in the collection and study of the stamps issued by the railway companies for the franking of newspapers and parcels have been catered for during the past few years by the issue of comprehensive catalogues devoted entirely to this by no means uninteresting philatelic side-study. In 1906 the first catalogue to be so devoted was issued by Mr. L'Estrange Ewen. It represented the first attempt to record anything like a complete chronicle and description of the various newspaper and parcels stamps issued by the British railway companies, from the time of their inception to date, a by no means easy task, considering their obscurity, and the very scanty information obtainable, particularly as regards the earlier issues. In the late sixties and early seventies the pages of the philatelic journals of the period quite frequently recorded the issue of some new variety of these stamps by the railway companies, and, again, they were not considered unworthy to figure in the then standard stamp catalogues, as the pages of Dr. Gray, Moens, etc., still testify. It is undoubtedly to the latter, in his capacity as a dealer, that we, to-day, owe the survival of many of the earlier issues, as, in accordance with his general custom, he imported and stocked railway stamps quite as freely, in proportion, as the more legitimate postal and fiscal issues. It is fairly safe to assume that by far the greater number of early unused railway stamps in the collections of to-day originally formed part of the stock of the famous Brussels firm.

Mr. Verzijl's Catalogue comprises some 160 pages, ten of which are devoted to the Railway Letter Fees, and 56 pages to the Newspaper and Parcel Stamps of Great Britain. In addition to this Mr. Verzijl includes a long list of the stamps issued by foreign railways. The Danish railways are responsible for quite a formidable array of stamps—filling no less than 15 pages. The German States Railways make an even more lengthy list.

On the question of the pricing of the Catalogue we hardly feel qualified to express an opinion, particularly in regard to the issues of the foreign railways—our knowledge of these stamps being an almost negligible quantity. As regards the issues of the British railways, however, we venture to think that in the great majority of instances Mr. Verzijl's quotations represent very fairly and reasonably the market values of to-day.

One important, and doubtless intentional omission is to be noted, viz., the fact that right through the Catalogue no dates of issue are given. This is much to be regretted, and we hope that in any future edition the compiler may see his way to rectify this, though doubtless the uncertainty in correctly assigning dates to the earlier issues, owing to the absence of reliable data, may have led him to adopt the course complained of. As regards the later issues, however, we do not think this difficulty exists, and it should be possible to at least give the dates of issue in regard to these.

Apart from this omission Mr. Verzijl is to be congratulated on having produced a work of undoubted value, and one that should prove a welcome addition to the libraries of those collectors interested in this particular branch of philately.

SCOTT'S Standard postage stamp catalogue. Sixty-ninth edition, 1910. New York. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd. pp. xxxvi + 809. Price 75 cents, post free.

We have received the new edition of Scott's Catalogue, and find little to add to the welcome which it has received year by year in this journal. As the standard catalogue for the new world one turns naturally to the countries to which it most particularly appeals, and there is nothing which calls for particular mention. As far as we have been able to compare it with the previous issue there have been few advances in prices, those of the United States remaining practically unchanged, only a stamp here and there being raised in price. This list of the United States stamps is essential to every collector who is interested in them and we are still looking forward, without much hope it would seem, to the day when reference to it will be expedited by the addition of illustrations of the regular issues. We note that the publishers have adhered to a change made in the previous issue by the omission of the local stamps of their own

country, and this we regret to see. These stamps, though generally unpopular, were never lacking in interest, and we occasionally come across them and derive some curiosity in looking them up in the catalogue. The space they occupied was not very much and they might have remained instead of being issued in a separate booklet (which is obtained free on forwarding a voucher enclosed in the catalogue, or for 10 cents, from the publishers). The general appearance of the catalogue is as satisfactory as ever, but new stereos of some of the preliminary pages would add to it.

Standard Catalogue of postage stamps. Tenth edition, 1910. Ipswich: Whitfield King & Co. pp. vii & 467. Price 2s., post free.

This catalogue has now appeared annually since 1905, and from this fact can be determined the popularity which it enjoys with a large class of collectors. For the collector who desires a limit placed upon him, as well as for the less advanced collector who is concerned only with self apparent variety in his stamps, nothing better could be possible than this cheap and excellently produced volume, and no more suitable present could be made to stimulate systematic collecting at the right moment than this little catalogue. It has always been a matter of surprise to us that there should ever have been a cry, in England at least, for a 'reform' catalogue, when since 1899 the present one has been available. The publishers give some figures of the number of stamps it contains, and the general collector who calls to have his burden lessened will find it still fairly heavy, for this catalogue 'of "standard" varieties only' describes 22,926 stamps, 6,835 from the British Empire and 16,091 from the rest of the world. The catalogue is now issued in cloth binding, and we can congratulate the publishers upon its production; the paper shows the reduced blocks to great advantage, and it is surprising how such excellent printing can be issued at the price.

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V. 4. 23 October 1909. The Junction of the East: Official Report of the year's work of the Strait Settlements Post Office.—The New Hebrides, by SINGLE C. A. (contd.).—The world's stamp errors, by MISS FITTE (contd.).

V. 5. 30 October 1909. IRELAND (J.) The stamps of Crete.—The world's stamp errors, by MISS FITTE (contd.).—POOLE (B. W. H.) Philatelic Dictionary (contd.).

V. 6. 6 November 1909. GOLDSMITH (L. S.) "Finds."—The world's stamp errors, by MISS FITTE (contd.).—IRELAND (J.) The stamps of Panama and Luxembourg.

V. 7. 13 November 1909. HOARE (Miss M. G.) My favourite country and why: Heligoland.—KJELLSTEDT (L. H.) U.S. stamp books.—The world's stamp errors, by MISS FITTE (contd.).

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

NOVEMBER 1909

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PLATE. SWITZERLAND. 10 Rappen. RAYON II. 40 types

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXI

DECEMBER 1909

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXI DECEMBER 1909 No. 12

The PHILATELIC RECORD

With this number the thirty-first volume of *The Philatelic Record*, the first under its new directors, is completed, and we propose to notice generally some prospective changes in the new volume which experience has shewn desirable. No considerable deviation is projected and the general style and size will remain as in the past year, but certain details will be modified and some additions will be made. First among these may be mentioned the chronicle of new issues. The former monthly chronicle was replaced during the current year by a quarterly summary, which was intended to be experimental, but for various reasons it has proved unsatisfactory, and arrangements have been made to secure a full and accurate description of the world's new issues month by month. The heading "Current Literature" will cover a section differing somewhat from before. This will consist of a subject index, arranged under countries and other titles convenient for reference, showing the important contributions to the English and foreign journals, and there will be furthermore annotations of such of these as call for special mention. The separate Supplement for Reports of Societies and Auction Reports will be discontinued, both series of reports finding place in the body of the journal. The Proceedings of Societies will not, in future, be inserted at large but only in an abbreviated form, while the Auction Report will be re-arranged. In order to facilitate reference the more important stamps sold during the month will be grouped under countries, with the notification of date of sale and the auctioneer's name. The general format will be unchanged, except in the paper; exigence of illustration has forced the sacrifice of appearance to utility, in order to secure the full value of methods which cannot be used with the present paper.

With regard to the literary contents we are able to announce that, among other important contributions by the best authorities, an excellent translation, with the original illustrations, of the Swedish Society's work on the stamps of Sweden will be commenced in the next number.

We cannot refrain from stating our appreciation at the very cordial reception which has been given to this journal by philatelists and by the philatelic press, nor from recording the kindly support which has been received from the dealers and auctioneers. We hope to profit by the criticisms and suggestions which have been made by our readers and to continue in our utmost endeavours to produce a journal which shall be a worthy exponent of English philately.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHILATELIC CATALOGUE IN ENGLAND

By F. J. PEPLOW

(*Concluded from p.* 199)

In *Young England* (a magazine for the young then in its first volume) for June 1862, commenced a short series of articles by Dr. John Edward Gray on *The postage stamps of the world,* continued monthly until October. The substance, though not the actual form, of these articles was reprinted in *A hand catalogue of postage stamps for the use of Collectors,* by John Edward GRAY, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c. of the British Museum, London: Robert Hardwicke, 1862, pp. xvi + 54. This was published in December of that year and was the first of six editions of a catalogue which for about twelve years held a leading place in the estimation of English collectors. The first edition of 1,000 copies was sold out within three weeks, and was followed early in 1863 by the Second edition, pp. xiv + 58 , slightly enlarged and revised. The Third edition, 1865, pp. xvi + 96 + xxiv advertisements, was published by Stafford Smith and Smith, of Bath, and was entirely revised and re-written, and illustrated with wood-cuts; the Fourth edition, pp. xvi + 180 + xii advertisements. This was the last issued directly under the supervision of Dr. Gray, the Fifth edition, pp. xvi + 210, Bath: Alfred Smith & Co., 1870, being revised and corrected by Overy Taylor, and with the Sixth and last edition, 1875, pp. xvi + 523, the former characteristics of the catalogue were changed, and it appeared in a larger size, at first in eight monthly parts, the first of which was published in March 1874. In Gray's books the catalogue assumes the pretensions of literature and the position and scientific training of their author ensured their permanence and popularity. In the first three editions the arrangement was under groups, country and dependencies being put together, Great Britain and possessions coming first, but this arrangement was later made alphabetically under continents. The entries were at first limited to bare description of design, the details of which were given with much clearness, and value, and in the first edition even the colours are not given except in a few instances. The number of stamps described in the first edition was about 500. The third edition was an excellent little volume for the time, and doubtless commanded general patronage, especially among the younger collectors, and its fairly common occurrence shows that it was largely circulated. The entries are still limited to design and colour varieties, watermarks, perforations, etc., being ignored, but dates of issue are frequently given, with a limited number of illustrations, probably such as the publishers had by them. In the fifth edition the new tendency not to disregard what the editor termed the ' principal secondary characteristics of stamps, viz., watermark and perforation ' was provided for by the inclusion of particulars of watermarks and an indication whether the stamps were imperforate or perforated.

Very similar in general appearance to the early editions of Gray was *The standard guide to postage stamp collecting, giving the values and degrees of rarity* by Messrs. BELLARS and DAVIE, London: John Camden Hotten; First edition pp. xii + 100, 1864; Second edition, revised and corrected, pp. xiv + 130, 1864, re-issued with new title page ' Sixth thousand,' 1865. There are several interesting points about this catalogue, which may be considered in a sense the successor to Mount Brown, for we learn from a copy of the first edition of their book, inscribed by Miss Fenton, that G. Austin Bellars was a clerk at Passmore's, the publisher of Mount Brown's catalogues, (whose assistant Mount Brown himself was); Davie was an assistant at Cramer's, the music-seller. First as to the arrangement. This was, Great Britain and possessions in alphabetical order, then the rest of the countries of the world in alphabetical order, each followed by its possessions. The countries were subdivided under issues, headed by the date, and each type was described concisely

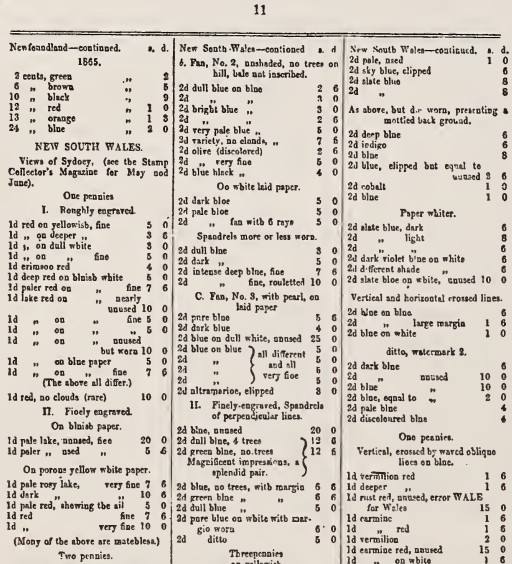
with the values and their colours ; to the left of the description a bold figure was given numbering 1 to 12, and these numbers related to a list in which 1 was circular, 2 oval, 3 triangular, 11 shield-shaped, 12 ornamental border, etc., the figures being used to avoid repetition of the description of shape. At the end of the volume Part II. related to local stamps, proofs, etc. There is every evidence to show that the scheme of the catalogue was carefully and methodically thought out, and the whole work did much credit to the compilers. Probably, however, the most interesting feature was the attempt made to assign comparative rarity to the stamps enumerated ; common stamps were without other indication but signs were used * for ' not common,' † for ' rare,' ‡ for ' very rare,' and § for ' excessively rare.' Of course these distinctions were speedily useless, and it is curious now to see the ' newspaper stamps ' (type-set provisionals of 1862) of British Guiana, early Ceylon (except the 1s. 9d. marked ' rare '), almost all the early Europeans, and many others with whose values the hand of time has not been lenient standing bare, without even the modest dignity of an asterisk, while Chile, Confederate States, Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua *et hoc genus omne* bristle with daggers of lost estimation, and many stamps now almost unobtainable had to be content with the minor signs of appreciation. I am unable to add details as to the number of stamps given in this catalogue, but the lists seem very complete for the time, especially as no distinction was made for perforation, and varieties and watermarks were not mentioned. Neither can I say what popularity it enjoyed, but I am inclined to think that this was less than it deserved, judging by the scarcity of all three editions, due possibly to the fact that they were not published by a stamp dealer.

Another catalogue of about the same date was the *Catalogue of British and foreign postage stamps*, published with Oppen's Postage stamp album, the first (1863) and second editions of which were by Edward A. Oppen, the next three by H. Whymper, the remainder to the thirtieth (1891) by Dr. Viner. This catalogue which maintained the form of a simple list practically throughout its publication, was probably little issued apart from the album, or at least had little external influence, though the fourth edition was issued also similar to that of Gray and Bellars and Davie, in which form it is very rare, and as no other edition was so issued it probably circulated but little.

Before leaving this part of my paper treating of the catalogues issued unpriced and without direct commercial motives, I may refer to the translation of Moens' *Manuel*, issued in 1864, by Grumel and Michel, London. This was by Dr. Viner, and in addition to the text of that work there appeared the series of plates, (originally issued in parts by Moens), giving illustrations of types of postage stamps These plates would from their excellence have been noteworthy at any time, and considering the date of their production are a wonderful example of the enterprise which early distinguished the great French dealer. The text also was much in advance of English contemporaries.

The above particulars give an account of the more important English catalogues of postage stamps, but by no means include the whole extent of the subject. The early sixties was a period of remarkable philatelic activity, and in no department was this more evident than in stamp dealing. Numerous firms rapidly arose and the magnitude of their transactions can be determined by the quantity of price lists they issued. While many of these served purely the purpose for which they were intended, there were others which provided for collectors lists of no little value upon which to arrange their collections, and some of these differ only in complexity with modern price catalogues. It would be quite impossible for me to describe even a select list of these in anything like a small space, but except to the literature collector this is hardly necessary, as these priced catalogues followed almost without exception a single style, consisting of an alphabetically arranged list of countries with the issues sub-divided by date and the stamps indicated by value and colour, with occasional particulars of design, together with the price at which offered for sale used and un-

used. The title of such publications to rank as more than trade lists consists in the fact that they included stamps not necessarily in the stock of the publisher, thus forming a fairly complete list of stamps issued up to their appearance, and they are often furthermore useful as a means of fixing unrecorded dates of issue within a certain margin. Most of these lists, particularly those published before 1870, are very rare, from their ephemeral nature. Some of them, such as those of Stanley Gibbons and Co., Plymouth, W. E. Lincoln, London, and Stafford Smith and Smith and Alfred Smith & Co., Bath and Brighton, developed into long series, and the two first have continued to the present day; others, as those of Moore & Eden, Liverpool (1864), Steinau, Jones & Co. and C. K. Jones & Co., (Manchester 1864-8), C. H. Gloyn, Manchester, 1866-9, Young & Stockall, Liverpool (1864-74), mark but the transient importance of dealers long passed from the knowledge of collectors, and there are minor lists and sheets almost innumerable of this and immediately succeeding periods which are known only by their advertisements in journals. One of these catalogues, however, deserves more than a passing mention, as it denotes a new era in English philately. This was the *Catalogue of the fine and very complete collection of postage stamps, selected, with great care, by E. L. Pemberton, Esq., of Birmingham, comprising all the rarest varieties of perforation, watermarks, &c., known, including full series of the stamps of the various countries upon which Mr. Pemberton has been writing during the last year*, a lengthy title, but one worth giving in full. It was a large octavo list of 20 pages, and was published on 1 September 1867 by Jas. J. Woods, of Hartlepool, with whom Pemberton had, at the time or later, business connections. Here we see for the first time in English philatelic literature the listing of varieties and terms with which we are now familiar, but which at that time were the *casus belli* of the fight between the two 'schools' of philately which has made the names of Pemberton and 'Pendragon' historical. No better example exists of Pemberton's methods than the page relating to New South Wales, and this I am able through the kindness of Mr. W. T. Wilson, who has lent me his copy, to reproduce. The prices attached have a special interest from the fact that Pemberton had just published in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* an elaborate study of the Sydney Views. This is, as far as I am aware, the first English catalogue of any kind giving a measured perforation, and distinguishing varieties, and their values, by a stated difference in their perforation. (Reproduced one half the size of the original).



11

Newfoundland—continued. s. d.

1865.

2 cents, green ,, 2
6 ,, brown ,, 5
10 ,, black ,, 9
12 ,, red ,, 1 0
13 ,, orange ,, 1 3
24 ,, blue ,, 2 0

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Views of Sydney, (see the Stamp Collector's Magazine for May and June).

One pennies

I. Roughly engraved.

1d red on yellowish, fine 5 0
1d ,, on deeper ,, 3 6
1d ,, on dull white 3 0
1d ,, on ,, fine 5 0
1d crimson red 4 0
1d deep red on bluish white 5 0
1d paler red on ,, fine 7 6
1d lake red on ,, nearly unused 10 0
1d ,, on ,, fine 5 0
1d ,, on ,, ,, 5 0
1d ,, on ,, unused but worn 10 0
1d ,, on blue paper 5 0
1d ,, on ,, fine 7 6
(The above all differ.)
1d red, no clouds (rare) 10 0

II. Finely engraved.

On bluish paper.

1d pale lake, unused, fine 20 0
1d paler ,, used ,, 5 6

On porous yellow white paper.

1d pale rosy lake, very fine 7 6
1d dark ,, ,, 10 6
1d pale red, shewing the silk 3 0
1d red fine 7 6
1d ,, very fine 10 0
(Many of the above are matchless.)

Two pennies.

I. Roughly engraved, spandrels of horizontal lines.

a, Fan, No. 1, shaded inside, hill with trees, bale inscribed.

On porous white paper, soft texture.

2d pale blue, clear impression 5 0
2d darker ,, ,, 3 6
2d blue ,, 3 0
2d ,, worn, but clear 3 0

Varieties with "Crevit" wanting.

2d blue, fine clear impression 7 6
2d ,, paler 5 6
2d ,, worn but clear 5 6

On porous yellowish paper.

2d dark blue, fine and clear 5 0
2d darker, and much finer 7 6

On blue paper, very worn.

2d deep blue, with margin 3 0
2d deeper ,, ,, 3 0

New South Wales—continued. s. d.

b, Fan, No. 2, unshaded, no trees on hill, bale not inscribed.

2d dull blue on blue 2 6
2d ,, ,, 3 0
2d bright blue ,, 3 0
2d ,, ,, 2 6
2d very pale blue ,, 5 0
3d variety, no clouds, ,, 7 6
2d olive (discolored) 2 6
2d ,, very fine 5 0
2d blue black ,, 4 0

On white laid paper.

2d dark blue 5 0
2d pale blue 5 0
2d ,, fan with 6 rays 5 0

Spandrels more or less worn.

2d dull blue ,, 3 0
2d dark ,, 5 0
2d intense deep blue, fine 7 6
2d ,, fine, rouletted 10 0

C. Fan, No. 3, with pearl, on laid paper

2d pure blue 5 6
2d dark blue 4 0
2d blue on dull white, unused 25 0
2d blue on blue } all different 5 0
2d ,, } and all 5 0
2d ,, } very fine 5 0
2d ultramarine, clipped 3 0

II. Finely-engraved, Spandrels of perpendicular lines.

2d blue, unused 20 0
2d dull blue, 4 trees } 12 6
2d green blue, no trees } 12 6
Magnificent impressions, a splendid pair.
2d blue, no trees, with margin 6 6
2d green blue ,, ,, 6 6
2d dull blue ,, 5 0
2d pure blue on white with margin worn 6 0
2d ditto 5 0

Threepennies on yellowish

3d yellow green, fine 3 0
3d ,, ,, 2 6
3d emerald 2 6

On bluish and blue.

3d yellow green 2 0
3d dark green 1 6
3d ,, 1 6

Laureated heads.

Twopennies.

Course waved vertical lines, on blue paper.

2d indigo fine 1 3
2d deep blue ,, 1 3
2d paler and worn impression 9
2d indigo, error, WAEES for Wales 5 0

Vertical lines crossed by waved oblique.

2d deep blue fine 1 0
2d cobalt ,, 1 0

New South Wales—continued. s. d.

2d pale, used 1 0
2d sky blue, clipped 6
2d slate blue 6
2d ,, 6

As above, but dull worn, presenting a mottled back ground.

2d deep blue 6
2d indigo 6
2d blue 8
2d blue, clipped but equal to unused 3 6
2d cobalt 1 0
2d blue 1 0

Paper whiter.

2d slate blue, dark 6
2d ,, light 8
2d ,, ,, 6
2d dark violet blue on white 6
2d different shade ,, 6
2d slate blue on white, unused 10 0

Vertical and horizontal crossed lines.

2d blue on blue 6
2d ,, large margin 1 6
2d blue on white 1 0

ditto, watermark 2.

2d dark blue 6
2d ,, unused 10 0
2d blue ,, 10 0
2d blue, equal to ,, 2 0
2d pale blue 4
2d discoloured blue 6

One pennies.

Vertical, crossed by waved oblique lines on blue.

1d vermilion red 1 6
1d deeper ,, 1 6
1d rust red, unused, error WALE for Wales 15 0
1d carmine 1 6
1d ,, red 1 6
1d vermilion 2 0
1d carmine red, unused 15 0
1d ,, on white 1 6
1d ,, 2 0
1d deep rust red on laid blue 2 6
1d ,, claret red ,, 2 6

Ditto, watermarked 1.

1d intense orange 1 0
1d orange 1 0
1d ,, unused 15 0
1d pale orange 1 6
1d discoloured to brown 1 6
The two last are without leaves on one side of top label.

Three pences.

3d dark green on blue 6
3d yellow ,, ,, 9
3d dark green on white 1 0
3d ,, on yellowish 8
3d yellow green ,, 6
3d ,, ,, 6
3d ,, ,, 6
3d ,, unused 5 0

Before treating of the dealers' catalogues, above mentioned, which were the progenitors of the catalogue of to-day, I will refer to a more important work by E. L. Pemberton. This was *The philatelical catalogue: being a complete catalogue of postage stamps and postal envelopes and cards, with voluminous notes on reprints, forgeries, and*

every subject of interest, by Edward L. PEMBERTON, with upwards of 1,100 heliotype illustrations. No. 1, January 1, 1874, Dawlish: James R. Grant & Co. This catalogue was announced to appear in eight monthly parts, No. 1, 1s. 1d. post free, Nos. 2 to 8, 1s. 7d. post free; subscription to the series 10s. 6d., (edition de luxe, 100 copies, 21s.), but only the first part appeared. In the *Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*, Vol. II., No. 3, July 1909, were published several letters which passed between Pemberton and Alfred Smith & Co., relating to this work, and Pemberton somewhat bitterly accused the publishers of the sixth edition of Gray's Catalogue of undue competition of that work with his own, and announced the abandonment of the *Philatelical catalogue* as probable on this account. Had it been completed it would have stood as by far the finest publication relating to philately published to that date. In typography, plates, style and research, these 52 pages, extending to Bolivia, are the greatest testimony to a philatelist who *nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*, and for the completion of the work we would gladly have sacrificed any number of editions of that which displaced it. I do not know what bearing upon this dispute between the two dealers (for Pemberton was Grant & Co. of Dawlish) the issue of *The Stamp collector's handbook*, by E. L. PEMBERTON, Plymouth: Stanley Gibbons & Co.; Dawlish: James R. Grant & Co., 1874 had, but Pemberton in his own *Philatelical Journal* (then just resuscitated) for January, 1875, complained that both the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* and the *Philatelist* had declined to review it, and suggests that this action was 'due to a fear that to make our *Handbook* known would be to the detriment of their own publication of Dr. Gray in serial form,' and it looks very much as if the issue of the *Handbook* (the preface of which was dated March 1874, a month or so later than the correspondence above referred to), was of the nature of a reprisal. However this might be, it is certain that it followed upon the accepted lines which had been adopted in the Gray catalogues, without the varieties which the more ambitious *Philatelical catalogue* offered, *e.g.*, stamps were mentioned as being *imp. and perf.* only, separate lists being avoided, though watermarks were given. This catalogue gave many interesting notes, and an Appendix of 36 pages of Russian locals was included. Altogether it is a most interesting book of 202 pp. and 700 illustrations. A second edition was issued in 1878, 340 pp., by Stanley Gibbons & Co., now of 8 Gower Street, W.C., and by Edward L. Pemberton, Southampton, much elaborated, though still keeping varieties limited, and this catalogue in its two editions served the needs of English philatelists for some seven or eight years without superior competitor. Pemberton died in December 1878, at the early age of thirty-four, and it is not too late thirty years later to deplore his loss to philately.

It is hardly necessary to state that by this time the catalogue had become well developed, and the formation of the Philatelic Society, London, and the great spread of philatelic study gave expression in the accurate knowledge of stamps which existed among leading collectors. The time was ripe for a really advanced catalogue, and this was provided by *A catalogue for collectors of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, wrappers and post cards, compiled from the most recent authorities* by Captain Edward B. EVANS, R.A., London: Pemberton, Wilson and Co., large 8vo., pp. 263 + liv plates, 1882, originally published in 16 parts. This was by far the most elaborate catalogue yet issued in England, and gave a wealth of detail which must have stimulated collecting immensely, and which makes it even to-day of interest to the collector. Notes on plates, varieties, etc. abound, and I have always considered this work as among the highest which has been given by a writer who has added constantly for many years to our philatelic knowledge. It has an additional value in the prices given as those at which the publishers could supply stamps quoted. The same author produced in 1885 *The Philatelic handbook. A guide for collectors*, published by Stanley Gibbons and Co. This was 'intended to act as a substitute' for the third edition of Pemberton's *Handbook* above mentioned; the style of the latter is closely adhered to, and the preface states that like that work,' it is not intended to be an exhaustive catalogue, going deeply and scientifically into all minor

varieties,' but that its author 'endeavoured to make the outward appearance of the stamp the primary distinction, the nature of the paper (not its colour), the watermark, and the perforation being secondary to this.' It comprised 396 pages, and a *Supplement* and *Second Supplement* were issued in 1886 and 1888 respectively.

It remains but for me to describe the dealers' catalogues before alluded to, so as to show how was derived the modern catalogue, published by a trading firm, which circumstances have decreed shall provide the collector in a variety of forms with the information he requires. It will not be necessary for me to do justice to all of these but I select those which were most in vogue. Amongst the most useful of these was the series of priced catalogues issued by the Smiths of Bath, which can be traced back to a broad sheet of 1862, and which from the 3rd to the 25th editions were in 4to form, of the simple type described—issues arranged under date, each stamp with the barest details, some illustrated in the text, others with coloured illustrations as plates. In 1880 a more pretentious *Alfred Smith & Co.'s Standard catalogue of the postage stamps of all nations*, large 4to, pp. 185, was issued. The text was on the right-hand side with illustrations opposite. A second edition was issued in the following year, and this was the last catalogue issued by this firm. The catalogues published by W. E. Lincoln were issued in their later forms principally as a corollary to the well-known albums published by him, and from them many collectors drew their juvenile needs. They have remained in practically their original simplicity down to the present day, the 14th edition being published in 1908, though I am inclined to think that this number is no real indication of the editions published, all of which were not numbered. Much more important than these, or, indeed, than any of the competitors which at various periods equalled or surpassed it, was *Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s priced catalogue* (the title varies with the editions) the gradual accession of which to almost universal use as the standard price catalogue resulted from the position which its publisher acquired as a dealer of world-wide reputation. Throughout the eighties and early nineties the old square 'Gibbons' became the guide, for prices at least, of every English collector; while there were many price lists of sorts, it had practically no competitor, and *pari passu* with the no less celebrated album of the same publishers it occupied an unassailable position for many years. The earlier editions took place with the many others which appeared contemporaneously, and it was not until Gibbons came to London and increased his scope in publications (which also coincided with the decline of many of the older firms) that the catalogue achieved its subsequent universality. Continuous and frequent lists seem to have been issued by him from about 1865, and an edition dated November 1872, which is the first to which I have personally referred consists of 29 pages in double columns precisely similar in general appearance to those issued for twenty years, except that it combined retail and wholesale by pricing stamps at the latter rate as well as the former, in adjacent columns. As I have no complete set to refer to (if, indeed, such exists), I am unable to say how often it was issued, but in one year 1878, at least two editions appeared, and *Addenda* were issued separately. In or about 1879 the catalogue took definitive form, and I believe that an unnumbered and undated edition of 58 pages was the First in this form, as a supplementary list issued in January 1880 is stated to refer to it. Besides the 58 pages of text there was now added an Appendix of 41 pages of illustrations, printed on one side. The catalogue listed stamps (including some locals) and postal stationery, and the prices were both singly and per dozen. Both Catalogue and Appendix were issued separately as well as together, at 2s. and 1s. 6d. respectively. The last edition issued in this form was the Ninth, dated May 1893, and it is significant of the vast increase in the number of stamps that the catalogue now numbered 188 pages and the Appendix gave 3,498 illustrations. While adhering, as before stated to the one style, this edition shows the advance of philately in the large number of varieties given, by comparison with the earlier edition quoted, but even these were kept within well-defined limits and are much less than are now given in most catalogues.

There will, I believe, be few collectors, who were collectors in 1895, who do not

remember the extraordinary interest which the Tenth edition of *Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Descriptive catalogue and price list of British, colonial, and foreign postage stamps* . . . 1895-6 was received, due not only to its novelty but also to the great high tide of philately, which that year ushered in. The introduction to that edition explained the reason of the change from a quarto to a pocket volume of 580 pages, with 6,000 illustrations and an amount of philatelic detail giving types, surcharges, plate numbers, beside elaborate 'reference lists' of the more important countries, all unheard of except among specialists. To do justice to the advance which this edition showed and the effect it had upon stamp collecting and its publications would be impossible in this paper; it was the first of a series of catalogues which have never failed to show annual increase and improvement, and which, despite my many imitators and competitors still hold a position in philatelic literature absolutely without rival, and one of which English philatelists should be proud, for to-day Gibbons' Catalogue is a composite work due to the research by all the best authorities. Subsequent editions showed changes, notably the division into British Empire and Foreign Countries, and the separate publication of the sections relating to Local stamps and to envelopes, wrappers and postcards.

The need for change which resulted in the altered form of Gibbons' Catalogue had already induced a Bournemouth firm, Messrs. Bright and Sons, to project a new catalogue, and *Bright & Son's "A.B.C." descriptive priced catalogue of the world's postage stamps, envelopes, post cards, etc.* . . . 1896, appeared shortly after the revised Gibbons, to the no small surprise of the philatelic world. The publishers in their preface explained how this was issued quite without knowledge of the intended alteration of Gibbons catalogue, and this catalogue was an independent testimony to the demand for one which should vie with the foreign catalogues. From some points of view it was a distinct advance upon its competitor, and its publishers had evidently gone to great labour to secure its excellence. A second edition in the following year showed many further improvements, and the catalogue has continued to the present day, the Eighth edition being announced for publication at the time of writing. For one feature of this catalogue philatelists have every reason to be grateful to Messrs. Bright and Son—the preservation of the catalogue of envelopes, postcards, etc., the only one issued in England.

Another catalogue of importance was the *Universal standard catalogue of the postage stamps of the world*, issued by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., First edition 1899, with the definite 'hope of counteracting the "decline in stamp collecting" on the part of the beginners' due to over-elaboration of existing catalogues. Whether this ostensible reason was successful cannot here be considered, but the resulting catalogue, omitting all minor varieties, was a very desirable addition, as has been amply proved by its success, the Tenth edition, 1910, having just been issued.

I have now brought the history of the philatelic catalogue in England down to the present day and there is little more to add to this summary of its progress. One fact has been self-evident, that the catalogue has been, nominally at least, for many years, almost entirely in the hands of the stamp trade. Many suggestions have been made to alter this condition of things, but up to the present nothing tangible has ensued, and it is doubtful how far any of the many possible forms of amateurs' catalogues could be successful, or would be necessary. The vital question of pricing (and there is a general opinion that no catalogue without prices would survive), is one which of its nature is almost unsolveable. The one or two instances we have recently had are not encouraging, and it is evident that a market price can only be fixed by those who influence the market. When, on the other hand, we turn to a great work like the American *Catalogue for advanced collectors*, and study at once its magnitude and the deficiencies which are constantly accruing, it seems patent that even the alternative of an unpriced catalogue offers very little hope. Still it is well that these matters should receive the continual attention and discussion of philatelists, for the advance of philately is assuredly (*pace* the modern detrition school) bound up with the progress of the catalogue.

BRITISH ENTIRES

(*Concluded from page* 209)

One Penny to Three Pence Cards.

Our first foreign card appeared on 1 July 1875 along with the new adhesive of 2½d. for the countries joining the Postal Union. Though formed in the previous September the tariff only came into force on that day, which arranged for the post cards to be half the letter rate, resulting in our case in the curious denomination of 1¼d., though most others made their rate equal to 15 centimes. The design was peculiar as a whole, the stamp portion being the Queen's head in circle as for inland card, ONE PENNY in upper semi-circle and FARTHING below, but framed within an oblong frame of Grecian pattern, the outer portion of which was carried down the sides and at foot as a border. The inscription reads FOREIGN POST CARD—FOR COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THE POSTAL UNION. A special notice had to be sent to postmasters in June that " no higher charge than 1¼d. each is to be made "—as, under a misapprehension the packets containing 192 were marked as of the value of £1 1s. 4d., or twelve cards for 1s. 4d., being the same extra as was then charged on the halfpenny cards. The card was a full buff, its size being 4¾in. by 3½in., and the printing was all in red-brown to chestnut colour. Many of the Continental States contented themselves with their inland cards, the extra postage being made up with adhesives for six months after.

The ONE PENNY card came out in April 1879, with a stamp specially engraved having the Queen's head in an octagon, with POSTAGE above and ONE PENNY at foot. The inscription in first line was UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE, followed by GREAT BRITAIN (GRAND BRETAGNE), and POST CARD in the third line. The card, as before but paler, the ink colour being brown. On September 1st the cards appeared with a new inscription having GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND for second line and GRAND BRETAGNE ET IRLANDE for the third line, post card being omitted. This change was due to a discussion in Parliament on the grievance of Irish members that their country was ignored as part of the official designation of the kingdom. The card was otherwise unchanged. It is noticeable that the halfpenny stamps and also of first foreign one already described do not bear the word " postage "—and it was assumed that the word " Post Card " was intended to cover the same meaning, and that it would be equally sacrosanct as an official word. It came as a surprise, therefore, that the Post Office (usually so jealous of its prerogatives) permitted the public to use the words on plain cards, either to be stamped at Somerset House or with an adhesive, as its use ought to have been limited to cards bearing an impressed stamp.

In January 1883 the foreign cards were enlarged to the full size, sanctioned by the Universal Postal Union, or 5½in. by 3½in., with re-set inscriptions in which Post Card reappeared. A Reply card was added for most European States, and ran the gamut of perforations already described for the buff inland cards. There being a far larger number of this value of the single cards printed than of the higher ones, the ink used varied from light, almost a golden brown to a normal brown ; the cards were a little thicker and paler, almost creamy.

For May 16 1890, a special card was made for the Jubilee Exhibition at the Guildhall, London, as duly inscribed thereon below a very large representation of the City Arms, and with V.R. surmounted by a crown at left. The whole was printed in carmine, and copies can be had with the special postmarks dated 16 or 19 May. The 10,000 cards were sold only at the Exhibition at sixpence, the extra amount above the normal penny value going to the Benevolent Fund.

The same stamp die, and colour was used for the Letter Cards when they came out on 10 February 1892 printed on pale blue card. These seemed to be popular at first as they were " out of print " in April, though the price charged was ten for a

shilling. The later printing was on a deeper blue card, and the price soon reduced to 1½d. per dozen over face price, while in France there was no extra charge, it is said.

Early in 1892 a new penny card was issued in thin buff about ¼ inch less each way, having Von Angeli's full length portrait of the Queen in her coronation robes, as used for the 3d. "Empire" card. The colour varied from vermilion to scarlet, also the thickness and surface of card slightly. Reply cards also appeared with the later stock perforation. Late in 1899, the same stamp with inscription reset was printed on buff cards of full size, the ink colour being a full to deep carmine. Double or reply cards also, both perforated and imperforate which are seldom met with, experience having shown that the replies were rarely used, and the issue with King's head was in use early in 1902.

A THREE-HALFPENNY card was out on the same day as the first one penny, bearing the same inscription, but with a stamp of pointed oval frame enclosing the head in a circle. The countries outside of Europe had mostly agreed to a 4d. rate for letters instead of the 25 centimes for Europe, the United States, and Egypt—and the post card rates we fixed in 1879 were respectively 1½d. and 1d. The addition of Ireland was not made in the smaller card as was done for one penny, probably enough had been printed of this value to last for some years; so the inscription was not altered until 1883, when the larger, or full size cards appeared. Reply cards were then introduced for West Indies and South America chiefly, but only the two large perforations are known.

The TWO PENNY card was issued at the same time as this last one, having the same inscription, but with a bolder arrangement of stamp frame, used mostly for India, Hong Kong, and Straits, *via* Brindisi; both were the large creamy cards and printed in the usual brown. The reply cards are like the lower value with the two gauges of perforation.

As the Australian Colonies refused to have less than a sixpence letter rate, a THREE PENCE card was introduced specially in September 1889, headed POST (arms) CARD as on the then discarded type of inland card, but with BRITISH EMPIRE as a second line, followed by the usual line of instruction, "The address, etc." which appeared on all issues for thirty years. The stamp design at that time was a great innovation from the typical Queen's head, being the full-length portrait referred to for the last penny issue of the reign, but with THREE PENCE at foot. Reply cards have been seen, but whether they were generally issued is uncertain. The colour was scarlet on a light buff card of better quality than usual. In 1891 its withdrawal was announced, the Australians having consented to a reduced rate.

A ONE SHILLING card was issued in 1872 for telegraphic use after the closing of usual offices at night. It was the size of the small post cards of that year, ruled spaces in front for twenty words, printed at back with instructions in two settings with large arms and a smaller size. The stamp was the same as for early adhesives, but fitted with date plugs; my dates are 25.1.72, 5.2.72, and 8.2.72. The forms could be had unstamped for addition of an adhesive or two 6d. stamps—to be dropped in a letter box and after first collection the message would be telegraphed to destination.

WRAPPERS OR NEWSBANDS.

The first introduction of these for public use was in October 1870, the rates for newspapers and printed matter having been lowered to one half-penny. The design bears the usual Queen's head in circle with HALF PENNY in upper curved tablet and slight ornamentation above. In the lower engraved work are three circular discs of colour bearing the figures 1.10.70. The size of the white paper band was 14in. by 5in., with square corners, which a few weeks later were cut diagonally at the gummed end. In November the bands were issued without a date, and in sizes of 12in. by 5in., 9in. by 4in., and 7in. by 4in., all being found with both square and tapered ends.

About September 1875 there was an addition above the stamp of three lines of printed instructions as to the limited use of the wrappers, copies of which are very

scarce, as in November it was enlarged to five lines which were more explicit. The printed colours varied between light and deep green, no yellow-green was used, and the thin paper varied from greyish white to straw or pale buff in 1877.

In April 1879, the stamp colour was changed to red-brown, and early in 1883 the die was re-engraved, the principal changes being a wider outer space or ring, uncoloured, round the central portion, and in the five-pointed stars where dates used to be. The paper had varied from thin to thick, and its tint between buff and pale brown. There is also a change in position of the first letters of instructions, the "T" being over space between "such" and "documents" instead of over the "h." In September 1888, the instructions were reduced to four lines all in capitals, and in 1898 were omitted altogether. At the beginning of 1901 the stamp colour reverted to green. A year later the new design with head of the King came into use, the stamp now having POSTAGE inserted over crown at top.

A ONE PENNY wrapper appeared in October 1878, with an oval stamp having POSTAGE in upper part and value below, at first on thinnish light buff paper increased in thickness in 1883. The stamp is in red-brown to chocolate. Both designs were varied somewhat, but not improved, when the King's head came out in January 1902. The two colours were deep green and scarlet or carmine, but later both tones were lighter.

Vaccination certificates were impressed with the halfpenny stamp, dated 9.12.71 to 21.3.72, and afterwards by the plain green and brown impressions; the latter also on coloured papers used for Admiralty Pension certificates, sundry Governmental Returns were stamped with the penny stamp, and an extra one for returning the official forms when filled up.

There are several values "stamped to order" for large firms like Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son with the embossed envelope stamps from ½d. to 6d. for heavy newspapers sent abroad.

Registration Covers.

In 1877 special "bag-shape" envelopes were made to prevent their being opened without indication of such opening having taken place, the registration fee being reduced to two pence from the one shilling, sixpence, and fourpence of earlier days. Two sizes were issued called F and G, on 1 January 1878, with the old oval stamp of two pence fitted with date plugs (running from 21.11.77 to 26.3.78) struck on the end flap at back in blue having above the stamp a semi-circular band inscribed "For Registration only"—until a new die could be engraved. Dies 1, 3, 4 and 5 of the envelope series had been used for this provisional stamping. Each of these dies appears to have its own upper band, as they vary slightly. The new circular stamp came out at the end of March, inscribed "Registration Two Pence." Five dies were in use up to March 1882 when dating ceased, and Nos. 6 to 29 and 37 to 47 were used afterwards with a "5 dot" or "9 dot" floret in place of dates.

As a general reference to the stamps alone, the above might be considered sufficient, as some contend that the stamp does not pay the postage. It is a special charge made to ensure safety for certain letters carried only by the Post Office, and the philatelist should recognise it as a postage stamp just as much as he would the twopenny adhesive extra stuck on an ordinary envelope for the same purpose. As the envelopes are large and thick, many collectors content themselves with one specimen of each series or setting of instructions printed thereon. M. Moens gives thirty main varieties to 1892, or nearly 100, including all sizes and various shades of the blue stamps, and to list all the minutiæ of the hundreds of my varieties might fill a dozen pages, so we will simply indicate the general differences of each series.

The first envelopes have printed on the front: "This Letter must be given to an Officer of the Post Office to be Registered," in ordinary letterpress as one line, with a plain lined frame containing REGISTERED in Roman capitals. This type was quickly changed to block, or sanserif capitals for all, the covers being mixed with the others before stamping as both are found with dates of November and December, ready

for the distribution on 1 January 1878. The later type-setting was also stamped with the new stamp above described. By June the instructions had grown to two lines, having " and a Receipt obtained for it " added, also an inscribed rectangle for postage stamp, and three more sizes supplied, named H, I and K. The smallest size (F) measured 5½in by 3¼in., and the largest (K) 11½in. by 6in.

In July 1881, a new formula was tried with REGISTERED LETTER as a first line, followed by three others all in block capitals, the new addition being—" If otherwise Posted there will be an Extra Charge on Delivery," but this was only on F size. In October the same heading was used, and the former two lines reverted to, a large R being placed at left-hand, on the two small sizes only ; the stamp of G being undated. January 1883 saw the introduction of the distinctive R in oval, so well known for 25 years (though that has now gone), and the formula as before ; a foolscap size H2 being included in series.

There were many varieties in the type-setting on front of the envelopes from the earliest, but they are too complicated to refer to in detail, though two founts of type used are rare. The flaps were sometimes cut plain, also with scalloped edges, the seams or folding edges of paper being both plain and serrated. The F make of June 1878 has been found impressed with the provisional stamp, the third type of stamp also is on an earlier make of envelope, and in February 1882, the figure 2 for the month on the stamp was inverted for 1st and 3rd days. For trivial detail lovers there are also variations of the contractor's imprint under flaps, broken letters, missing dots and commas for full stops ; besides four or five makes of the R at left. The crossed lines (in imitation of the coloured string or tape formerly tied round registered packets) are sometimes narrow on one side and broader on the other.

From 1883 the main letterpress with R in oval was about the same to the end of the reign, with a slight change and extra line as to the " Address " from 1892, but there were Insurance Regulations printed at the back in 1886-7, the amounts of compensation varying from £2 to £10, £5 to £10 up to £25, £50, and finally £120, according to fee paid. In 1892, a new stamp was supplied of slightly smaller size, and the flap with it was folded over in front, the words FEE PAID printed at bottom corner, also the same words added in two or three settings to left side of all old stock. Small labels were printed of the different tables of insurance to paste over previous amounts at each change, and were also applied to ordinary covers of registered packets, but have no philatelic value. In 1898 the form of flap was changed and the stamp placed at the top corner.

The colour for all printings was blue, but varied greatly between ultramarine grey, and slate-blue, usually a full fairly bright blue, the stamp being often very different as a separate printing, while some prints were quite greenish in tint. For the King Edward issues a new stamp was made, inscribed " REGISTRATION TWO PENCE —POSTAGE ONE PENNY " and printed in a light chestnut colour ; these are also overprinted 40 PARAS for the Levant.

The Philatelic Record of March, 1907, had some useful notes as to old registration fees, and in the following month an enquiry with illustration of a proposed wrapper to tie round packets sent in for registration over sixty years ago. From before 1860 to 1878 it was customary to tie round the letters a piece of string or narrow tape of green to greenish blue, so that the registered letters were clearly distinct from ordinary ones, a survival of which is seen in the blue pencil lines now crossed over packets or letters not in the official envelopes. A special numbered label is now affixed at left end on all covers whether official or private, retaining the R in blue.

EARLY C ENVELOPES. Since the October portion of this article was printed (see p. 182) I have found a used envelope of the C size on plain white paper with the pink seal which appears to be an early 'record' one. It is printed from die 95 with date inserted of 17-10-59, and was posted at Hastings in April 1860.

B. W. WARHURST.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF NEW ISSUES

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have kindly submitted many of the stamps recorded below, but for certain items in the list we wish to express our acknowledgments to various of our contemporaries.

Antigua. S.G. Type 4. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1d. carmine

Argentine Republic. Further values of the new " San Martin " type.

½c. violet
6c. olive-bistre
20c. blue

Australian Commonwealth. Postage Due stamps in the design of the 1906 Postage Due stamps of Victoria, lettered " AUSTRALIA " at base. Wmk. Crown and double-lined A. Perf. 12 × 12½.

½d. rosine and yellow-green
1d. ,,
2d. ,,
3d. ,,
4d. ,,
6d. ,,
1s. ,,
2s. ,,
5s. ,,
10s. ,,

Barbados. S.G. Type 6. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

¼d. brown
½d. green
1d. red
6d. dull and bright purple

Bermuda. S.G. Type 13. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

4d. brown-lilac and blue

Bolivia. Issue commemorative of the centenary of the Revolution of July, 1809. Perf. 11½.

5c. blue and black
10c. green ,,
20c. orange ,,
2 bol. red ,,

British P.O. in Levant. Surcharged on Great Britain. Chalk-surfaced paper.

30 par. on 1½d. purple and green
1 pre. 10 pa. on 3d. purple on yellow
1 pre. 30 par. on 4d. brown and green
2 pre. 20 par. on 6d. purple
5 pre. on 1s. green and carmine

Bulgaria. The surcharge on the first three stamps chronicled in the September number is in *blue*, the 25 on 50 stot. is also found with the surcharge in *red*.

The 5 stot. green of the 1889-90 issue has been surcharged " 1909 " in black in addition to the 1 stot. already chronicled, and both exist with the overprint inverted. The following stamps of the same issue have been surcharged with date " 1909 " and new figures of value.

5 on 30s. brown
10 ,, 15s. orange
10 ,, 50s. blue-green

The last-named in red as well as black.

China. Issue commemorative of the first year of the reign of HSUAN T'UNG. Picture of the Temple of Heaven at Peking in centre. Perf. 14-15.

2c. orange and green
5c. orange and greenish blue
7c. orange and purple

Cook Islands. Cowan paper. Wmk. NZ and star. Perf. 14.

1d. red

Dominica. S.G. Type 9. Chalk-surfaced paper (except the 2d.). Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. slate-grey and black
2½d. blue ,,
3d. purple and black on yellow
6d. dull and bright purple and black

Dominican Republic. Unpaid Letter stamps. S.G. Type 71. Wmk. crosses and circles. Perf. 14.

2c. sepia
6c. ,,
10c. ,,

Dutch Indies. Postage Due stamp. S.G. Type 52. Variety 1. Perf. 12.

5c. pale rose and black

Ecuador. Issue commemorative of the National Exhibition of 1909. Perf. 12.

1c. green
2c. steel-blue
3c. orange
5c. lake
10c. brown
20c. grey
50c. rose
1s. olive
5s. violet

The 50c. lake has also been surcharged " CINCO CENTAVOS " in two lines in black.

Gambia. S.G. Types 3 and 4. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. slate-grey
3d. purple on yellow
4d. black and red on yellow
5d. orange and purple
6d. dull and bright purple
7½d. brown and blue
10d. sage-green and red
1s. black on green
1s. 6d. violet and green
2s. purple and bright blue on blue
2s. 6d. black and red on blue
5s. yellow and green

Great Britain. New colour, issued 1 November 1909. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14.

4d. orange

Hungary. S.G. Type 7 with latest watermark. Perf. 15.

12f. violet

India. The current ½a. green has been overprinted " C.E.F."

Italy. The current 10c. stamp has been found imperf., used.

Japan. S.G. Type 26. Perf. 13 × 13½.
4 sen, pink

Montserrat. S.G. Types 4 and 5. Chalk-surfaced paper (all except 2d.). Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
2d. slate-grey
3d. purple on yellow
6d. bright and dull purple
1s. black on green
2s. blue and purple on blue
2s. 6d. red and black on blue
5s. green and red on yellow

New South Wales. S.G. Type 52. Wmk. Crown and single-lined A. Perf. 11.
2d. ultramarine

Nicaragua. S.G. Type 37 surcharged "C—Dpto. Zelaya" in black. Perf. 12.
1c. green
2c. vermilion
3c. orange
4c. violet
5c. steel-blue
6c. sepia
10c. brown-lake
15c. slate
20c. olive-brown
50c. deep green
1p. orange-yellow.
2p. carmine

Paraguay. S.G. Type 40. Perf. 11½, 12.
2p. slate and black
S.G. Type 39 overprinted "1909" in italic figures.
1c. blue-grey
1c. vermilion
5c. orange
5c. dark green
10c. carmine
10c. brown
20c. yellow
20c. violet
30c. indigo
30c. yellow-brown

Russia. New type with lozenge-shaped pattern of varnish lines. Perf. 14 × 14½.
3k. red

Russian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire. The set chronicled in the September number has been surcharged "Constantinople" and also "Jerusalem."

St. Kitts-Nevis. S.G. Type 1. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
1s. green and orange

St. Lucia. S.G. Type 10. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
3d. purple on yellow
1s. black on green

Siam. Various stamps of the 1906 and 1908 issues have been overprinted with approximately equivalent values in the new currency, in Siamese and English (100 satangs = 1 tical).
2s. on 1a. green and yellow
2s. ,, 2a. green
3s. ,, 3a. grey and violet
6s. ,, 4a. rose and carmine
12s. ,, 8a. olive-bistre and black
14s. ,, 9a. pale blue and blue
The 6 atts of 1904 has been similarly overprinted.
6s. on 6a. carmine

South Australia. S.G. Type 27. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½ (single line machine).
8d. ultramarine
9d. claret

Southern Nigeria. S.G. Type 2. Chalk-surfaced paper (all except 2d.). Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
2d. slate-grey
3d. purple on yellow
4d. black and red on yellow
6d. dull and bright purple
2s. 6d. black and red on blue
5s. green and red on yellow
10s. green and red on green
£1 purple and black on red

Spain. New issue with Head of King Alfonso to right in circle. Perf. 14.
15c. violet

Transvaal. S.G. Type 44. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
2s. 6d. mauve and black

Trinidad. S.G. Type 10. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
4d. black and red on yellow
6d. dull and bright purple

Turkey. New issue, similar in design to that of 1908, with the Turkish sign on the right of the thougra altered. Perf. 12, 13½, and compound.
5p. brown-ochre
10p. dark green
20p. rose-carmine
1 pias, ultramarine
2 ,, black

Turks and Caicos Islands. New type, line-engraved from copper plates, with King's Head to left. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
½d. yellow-green
1d. carmine
2d. slate-grey
2½d. blue
3d. purple on yellow
4d. red on yellow
6d. purple
1s. black on green
2s. brown on blue
5s. black on red

United States. Hudson-Fulton commemorative issue. Wmk. U.S.P.S. Perf. 12 and imperf.
2c. carmine
Some of the values of the current issue have been printed on an "experimental" bluish paper. Wmk. U.S.P.S.

Uruguay. Issue commemorative of the opening of the Port of Montevideo. Wmk. script "R O" in lozenges. Perf. 11½.
2c. brown and black
5c. salmon-pink ,,
S.G. Type 80 has been surcharged "8 centésimos-Provisorio" in red.
8c. on 10c. lilac
S.G. Type 41 has been surcharged "23 centésimos-Provisorio" in black.
23c. on 25c. brown

Zanzibar. S.G. Types 25 and 26. Wmk. multiple rosettes. Perf. 14.
1c. grey
10c. brown
75c. black

REVIEWS

BRIGHT & SON'S "A B C" descriptive priced catalogue of the world's postage stamps. Eighth edition. Part I. Adhesives. London: Bright & Son. pp. viii + 812. 2s. 6d. net.

The appearance of the eighth edition of this well-known catalogue shows that the useful features which have been associated with it since the first edition are appreciated by a large proportion of the philatelic public. These features, chief among which is the strictly alphabetical order of countries, permitting greater facility for reference than is the case with a grouped arrangement, are retained in the present volume, which has been improved by many new and clear illustrations. A special feature of the catalogue is the long list of British stamps used abroad which should prove invaluable to those collectors who favour this extensive field of collection. We notice also that cut envelopes and post cards of Great Britain are also listed, which is perfectly legitimate, for since the authorization of the use of them as adhesives in 1904 there is no doubt that they should form an integral part of any collection of the stamps of Great Britain. Among other alterations in this volume we find that the lists of Salvador and Nicaragua have been re-written, many varieties which are supposed to have been merely made for speculative purposes having been deleted. Holland and some of the Indian Native States have also been revised.

We have not been able to find much for criticism, but there are two matters in which we think an improvement might be made in the next edition. The note after the second issue of Japan applies only, if at all, to the first issue and the silk thread issues of Switzerland require re-writing. However, in a volume which, in general, reaches a high level of excellence these are, perhaps, matters of minor importance.

As regards prices we do not pretend to be competent to judge. In the preface we are told that in consequence of the growing demand there is a general upward tendency, and that in many cases they have been advanced. In the few cases where we have had some experience we find the quotations very moderate.

As a compact and handy manual Messrs. Bright & Son's catalogue deserves success.

FIELD'S simplified catalogue of the adhesive postage stamps of the British Empire. Second edition. London: D. Field. pp. 220. 1s.

That simplified collecting is in favour with a large number of collectors the second edition of this catalogue, so soon after the first, is witness, and the beautifully clear printing and illustrations, no doubt, serve to recommend the volume for general popularity among this type of collector. There are two important alterations in this edition; stamps with single Crown CA watermark and multiple Crown CA are separately listed and postal fiscals have been dropped. Of its kind nothing better than this catalogue could be published.

CATALOGUE universel de Timbres du xxe siècle. Prix-courant des timbres-poste, etc., parus depuis le 1er janvier 1901 jusqu'au 31 Octobre 1909. 5e édition. pp. viii + 158. Paris: M. Lemaire. 60 c.

We have received from M. Lemaire a copy of the fifth edition of his excellent catalogue of the stamps of the twentieth century. It has often been suggested that a general collector who wishes to restrict the area of his operations should adopt some such limitations as the stamps of the twentieth century or the stamps of the reign of King Edward VII., and the present catalogue would eminently serve the needs of any such. It is to be understood that the present work details neither watermarks nor perforations, and appeals to those who favour simplified collecting. The volume is printed in the tasteful style which we are accustomed to expect from our neighbours across the Channel, and is excellently illustrated. It is a marvel of cheapness and in this respect appears to be far outside the bounds of possibility of anything similar in this country.

CURRENT LITERATURE

The summary of the chief contents of periodicals does not preclude a future notice of any article.

Australian Philatelist.

XVI. 3. 10 November 1909. Australian Commonwealth Postage Dues: List of stamps in designs now obsolete.—BATE (A. T.) List of my unused New Zealand Pictorial issues (contd.)—History of early Australian Philatelic Societies, by the EDITOR (contd.).

Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung.

V. 21. 15 November 1909. Gebraucht-ungebraucht (schluss).—BUNGERZ (A.) Ueber kunstlerisches Briefmarken Sammeln.—Russische Levante-Neudrucke.—RENDES (G.) Was in den Katalogen fehlt.

V. 22. 27 November 1909. Venezuela: Guiana (contd.).—RENDES (G.) Was in den Katalogen fehlt (contd.).—Russische Levante-Neudrucke (contd.)

Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung.

XX. 11. 12 November 1909. ZOSCSAK (R.) Beschreibung und Katalogisierung der Ganzachen von Rumänien.—RAIMANN. Philatelistische Streiflichter: Original oder Neudruck.—LEWITH. Die Ausgabe 1850-58 von Oesterreich.

Deutsche Philatelist.

III. 11. 20 November 1909. BALKE (F.) Philatelistische Jugenderziehung.—OHRT (P.) Die il-und legitimen erzeugnisse an "ungezähnten Deutschen."—Supplement: Deutsche Stempel Zeitung IV. 17.

Echo de la Timbrologie.

No. 405. 15 Novembre 1909. Notes sur quelques timbres commémoratifs.—La Russie: son organisation postale et ses timbres-poste (suite).

No. 406. 30 Novembre 1909. MAHÉ (P.) Le un franc vermillon de 1849 dit "Vervelle."—Les timbres d'Haïti 1904—Introduction à l'histoire des timbres-poste de Belgique.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly.

X. 21. 20 November 1909. HANCIAU (L.) The postal issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies (contd.).—POOLE (B. W.H.) A type collection (contd.).—HARTE-LOVELACE (C. L.) Notes on the postage stamps of China (contd.).—DALWIGK (R. E. R.) By-paths of Philately: an "Error" collection.

X. 22. 27 November 1909. LEAVY (J. B.) The stamps of Nicaragua (contd.).—PEACOCK (T.) Notes on Great Britain (contd.).—ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Twentieth Century Colonials (contd.).

X. 23. 4 December 1909. HANCIAU (L.) The postal issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies (contd.).—Interesting first issues, by AN OLD SPECIALIST.—THORNTON (N.) Some notes on the stamps of Servia.—British Postmarks.

X. 24. 11 December 1909. POOLE (B. W. H.) Countries of the World: Hawaii (contd.).—Notes of a provincial junior, by YOKEL.—WILKINSON (R.W.) Notes on the Reprints of Holland.—DALWIGK (R. E. R.) By-paths of Philately: An "Error" collection (contd.).—HATCH (H. F.) The stamps of Orcha.

Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal.

XXXVI. 22. 20 November 1909. KRÖGER (J.) Der Streit um einige neuere Marken von Paraguay (contd.).

XXXVI. 23. 4 Dezember 1909. OHRT (P.) Zum jüngsten (III.) Neudruck portugiesischer Marken (contd.).

London Philatelist.

XVIII. No. 215. November 1909. HAUSBURG (L. L. R.) The Six Pence stamps (1854 and 1861) of Victoria.

Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.

III. 3. December 1909. FRENTZEL (R.) Notes of the postage stamps of Mexico from 1886 to the present time. WARREN (A. J.) The early stamps of Holland (contd.).

Philatelic Adviser.

II. 11. 26 November 1909. POOLE (B. W. H.) The stamps of the British South Africa Co. (contd.).

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

XIX. No. 227. 20 November 1909. PEMBERTON (P. L.) Papers for moderate specialists: Egypt (contd.).—BURTON (J. R.) Adhesive postage stamps of Chili (contd.).

Postage Stamp.

V. 8. 20 November 1909. HARLAND (H. H.) British New Guinea and Papua.—The world's stamp errors, by MISS FITTE (contd.).

V. 9. 27 November 1909. The world's stamp errors, by MISS FITTE (contd.). How to start a philatelic society, by the EDITOR (contd.).

V. 10. 4 December 1909. The world's stamp errors, by MISS FITTE (contd.).

V. 11. 11 December 1909. Ghosts, by CORNELIUS WRINKLE.—The world's stamp errors, by MISS FITTE (contd.).

Postillon.

VIII. No. 378. 10 Septembre 1909. Notes sur l'impression des couleurs dans les timbres (suite).—Renseignements divers: La question des catalogues.

VIII. No. 379. 25 Septembre 1909. Notes sur l'impression des couleurs dans les timbres (suite).—Le Catalogue général.

VIII. No. 380. 10 Octobre 1909. Notes sur l'impression des couleurs dans les timbres (suite).

Postillon.
VIII. No. 381. 25 Octobre 1909. Notes sur l'impression des couleurs dans les timbres (suite).—Le Congrès Philatélique de Carlsbad.—Timbres qui n'existent pas.
VIII. No. 382. 10 Novembre 1909. Notes sur l'impression des couleurs dans les timbres (fin).—Timbres qui n'existent pas (suite).

Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina.
XIII. 4. Julio y Agosto de 1909. La Exposición filatélica universal de 1910.—Conviemientos útiles: La siderografia ó grabado en acero.

Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung.
XXII. 9. September 1909. Internat. Postwertzeichen Ausstellung in Bern.

Schweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten.
No. 8. Oktober 1909. Zur Einweihung des Weltpost-Denkmals in Bern.—La Philatélie en Suisse depuis son origine jusqu'à ce jour (suite).—Fehldruck 20 rp. braun 1861.
No. 9. November 1909. Sizilien.—La Philatélie en Suisse depuis son origine jusqu'à ce jour. III.—OMMERBORN (C.) Neudruck und Nachdruck.

Stamp Collector.
XIII. 9. September 1909. Envelopes and Postcards. Rê the 'Penny black,' by Nemo.—British 'Post Paids.'—HEGINBOTTOM (J. E.) Notes on New Zealand (contd.).
XIII. 10. October 1909. The colour question again.—British Post Paids.—HEGINBOTTOM (J. E.) Notes on New Zealand (contd.).

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.
XV. No. 379. 18 September, 1909. WARWICK (F. G.) The collecting of English.—POOLE (B. W. H.) The stamps of the Solomon Islands (contd.).—JEAN (S.) The postage stamps of Uruguay (contd.).
XV. No. 380. 2 October 1909. WARWICK (F. G.) The collecting of English (contd.).—POOLE (B.W.H.) The stamps of the Solomon Islands (contd.).—JEAN (S.) The postage stamps of Uruguay (contd.).
XV. No. 381. 16 October 1909. POOLE (B. W. H.) The postage stamps of British Honduras.—JEAN (S.) The postage stamps of Uruguay (contd.).
XV. No. 382. 30 October 1909. POOLE (B. W. H.) The postage stamps of British Honduras (contd.).—JEAN (S.) The postage stamps of Uruguay (concluded).
XV. No. 383. 13 November 1909. POOLE (B. W. H.) The postage stamps of British Honduras (contd.).

Stamp Lover.
II. 5. October 1909. HEBBLETHWAITE (A. R.) Sudan.—WEDMORE (R.) The story of the J.P.S.: a record of ten years of progress.—CROUCH (L. W.) The fiscal stamps of the United States (contd.).
II. 6. November 1909. HARLAND (H. H.) The Virgin Islands and their postage stamps (contd.).—MELLAND (F. H.) The Deterrent Catalogue.—CROUCH (L. W.) The Fiscal stamps of the United States (contd.).

Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt.
XIX. 9. September 1909. Der XXI. Deutsche Philatelisten-Tag und 13 Bundestag in Karlsbad 19-24 August 1909.

West End Philatelist.
VI., No. 67. September 1909. POOLE (B. W. H.) The postage stamps of the Gold Coast.—The postage stamps of Zululand (concluded).—POOLE (B. H. H.) Stamps of the moment: Bulgaria (contd.).
VI. No. 68. October 1909. POOLE (B. W. H.) The Postage stamps of the Gold Coast (contd.).—POOLE (B. W. H.) Stamps of the moment: Bulgaria (contd.).

THE PHILATELIC RECORD
EDITED BY L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

DECEMBER 1909

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PLATE. SWITZERLAND. 15 Rappen. RAYON III. 10 types

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Communications relating to the literary contents should be addressed to The Editor, 37 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W. Those relating to Annual Subscriptions, Advertisements and to the Sale of Publications of The PHILATELIC RECORD, should be addressed to the Business Director, Mr. P. J. Evans, 8 Arngask Road, Catford, S.E.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

EXHIBITION BY THE BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The exhibition of postage stamps of Great Britain and Colonies, arranged by the Birmingham Philatelic Society in connection with a Conversazione, held at the Birmingham and Midland Institute on January 12th to 15th, was one of a very large number of attractions, and achieved a great success, between five and six thousand persons passing through the rooms during the four days the exhibition was open.

The exhibits were confined to the stamps of Great Britain, and a representative selection of Colonies, and consisted almost entirely of the issues prior to 1895. Lack of space prohibits our giving as full details of the many fine stamps shown as we could desire, and the following is a brief survey only of the exhibits :—

GREAT BRITAIN.—Exhibited by Mr. J. J. Knowles, of Wednesbury. A particularly fine lot, comprising many varieties of the greatest rarity, and in the finest possible condition ; a large number of superb mint pairs and blocks. The plate nos. of the values above 1d. were practically complete, and all mint. Among many fine things we noted 1d. red, on Dickinson paper, block of 4 ; 1½d. lilac-rose (unissued) mint block of six ; 8d. purple-brown (unissued) mint ; 2s. blue, three shades, mint ; 2s. brown, a fine mint copy ; 10s. cobalt blue, mint ; £1 green, I.R. OFFICIAL mint ; the £5 on blue paper, a superb used copy. Mr. Knowles also gave a display of some 150 Triangular Capes, mostly in pairs and blocks, the unused predominating. They included several " wood-blocks," and a particularly choice lot of the De La Rue printings.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. T. Whitmore Peck (Vice-President) exhibited a beautiful collection of New Zealand, first type only, among which we noted the following :—Pair of the 2d. blue, 1855, London print, unused ; also two singles, and two on blue paper ; two singles and a pair of the 2d. no wmk. on blue paper. A splendid range of shades of the 2d., 6d., and 1s., 1856 issue, no wmk. ; 1860-62 issue, no wmk., on pelure paper, imperf., a pair, and three singles of the 6d. brown, and two singles of the 1s. green ; 1862, large star wmk., imperf., a mint block of six the 1d. carmine-vermilion. In the rouletted series of this issue Mr. Peck showed what is probably unique, viz., a copy of the 6d. black-brown, on piece of entire, with postmark dated May 29, 1862, probably the earliest known dated copy. This considerably ante-dates the first date given by Mr. L. R. Hausburg. A good lot of the 6d. red-brown and 1s. green rouletted were shown.

Mr. Peck also exhibited South Australia.

CEYLON.—A display of the pence issues only, by Mr. W. S. Vaughton. Of the imperf. issue we noted four of the 9d. value ; a grand pair of the 1s. ; the 1s. 9d., both unused and used, and a fine 2s. Of the perf. issue there were a very nice lot, both unused and used, all the values in every possible shade. Mention may be made of a mint pair of the 2s. value.

VICTORIA.—Mr. C. A. Stephenson's display of the early stamps of this Colony was to our mind one of the finest and most interesting in the exhibition. In the 1850 issue 3d. blue, type B, there were shown 27 singles and one pair, all picked specimens in every variety of shade and state of plate. 1854, 2d. brown, and brown-lilac, 23 copies, including pairs and strips, arranged to show their position on the plate ; also six singles and one pair of the red-lilac shade. 1861, 1s. octagon, perf. 12, no wmk. eight fine specimens ; November, 1858, wmk., large star, 6d., blue (Queen on Throne), a page of 20 picked specimens ; exceptionally choice copies of the imperf. " Too Late " and " Registered " stamps ; the 1859-61 issues were very strong, including many fine pairs and strips ; 1864, 2d. grey-lilac, with the various errors of wmk. The later issues from 1884 to 1895, were practically complete in mint blocks of four. The shades of the various printings being all well represented.

Mr. STEPHENSON also exhibited Barbados, the line-engraved issues, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British South Africa, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Niger Coast.

MAURITIUS.—Exhibited by Mr. R. Hollick (President of the Society). These were a grand lot, the Post Paids being represented by eleven copies of the 1d. value, and nine of the 2d., all in superb condition, and in the various states of the plate. Some nice copies of the " Fillet " issue were also shown.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Exhibited by Mr. W. Pimm. A fine collection of the earlier issues, in choice condition. Of the " Sydneys " there were twelve of the 1d., 17 of the 2d., and 11 of the 3d. value, showing various " states " and " re-touches " ; and the " Laureated's " were strongly represented.

Mr. Pimm also exhibited Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

Other exhibits were India, Indian States and Strait Settlements, by Mr. B. B. Tilley ; St. Helena, by Dr. Groom ; Trinidad (Britannia type only) by Mr. F. J. Collier, all very complete and in fine condition.

The whole of the arranging and mounting of the exhibits was in the hands of Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., the Society's able and energetic Secretary, assisted by the Members of the Committee, to whom the greatest praise must be accorded for the manner in which they have carried out their duties, which, as all will appreciate, are of a highly self-sacrificing character. The value to local philately which must accrue from an exhibition of this kind cannot be over estimated, and the example which the Birmingham Philatelic Society has set is one which must be highly beneficial to them and to philately in general.

MANCHESTER STAMP EXHIBITION AND PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

BEFORE the next number of *The Philatelic Record* appears the Manchester Exhibition and Congress will be a matter of past history. There is every indication that it will be a success, and collectors who attend may rely on experiencing the happy combination of amusement with instruction. Exhibitions are usually attractive, but the Congress is a new feature which opens up the prospect of developments that may have an important bearing on the future of philately. The idea of the Congress seems to have been well taken up. Many Philatelic Societies have appointed delegates, and the deliberations will be followed with interest by the whole philatelic world.

In addition to the Societies named on the Prospectus, the Birmingham Society, the Junior Philatelic Society, London, and the Irish Society have signified their adhesion to the Congress.

It is permissible to call attention to the fact that the donations to the funds have not been so numerous as might have been expected. The Societies have been particularly backward, especially in regard to the fact that they will all officially participate in the Congress. A list of the donations up to date is appended :—

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	47	5	6
G. B. Duerst, Esq.	0	10	6
W. H. Woods, Esq.	1	1	0
J. W. Heath, Esq.	0	3	0
S. C. Buckley, Esq.	0	10	6
W. H. Tarrant, Esq.	0	10	0
F. J. Peplow, Esq.	1	1	0
Jas. Hoyle, Esq.	0	10	0
Arthur Robinson, Esq. ..	0	5	0
Eliot Levy, Esq.	2	2	0
H. Quare, Esq.	1	1	0
Geo. W. Varley, Esq.	0	2	6
T. C. Cartwright, Esq.	0	3	6
D. S. Darkin, Esq.	0	3	6
R. Dalton, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Albrecht	3	3	0
J. Bernichon, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. M. Albrecht	0	5	0
	£60	18	0

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Mr. ABBOTT presided at the 276th meeting held at the Rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society on Friday evening, January 15th.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Abbott was appointed the delegate of the Society at the forthcoming Philatelic Congress.

After the transaction of formal business Mr. E. PHILPOTT CROWTHER, Chairman of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Society, read a paper on the stamps of Finland. Having explained his reasons for the choice of this country, upon which he is evidently an enthusiast, he pointed out that it was only preceded in the issue of stamps by Great Britain, the Cantons of Switzerland, and Brazil. Mr. Crowther then dealt exhaustively with the various issues, illustrating his remarks by his collection, which included a superb copy of the 10 pen. in colour of the 5 ; the cut 5, the 10 pen. rose with top left corner missing, the "RENNIA" error on the 25 pen., blue, and the 1 mark, with centre doubly printed, of the 1885 issue ; the 1 and 5 marks with rough perforation of the 1889 issue, and many specimens of compound perforations. Amongst these were the 5 pen. orange, 1875, the 20 pen. deep lilac, and the 25 pen. rosine of 1881, perf. 11 × 12½ ; the 25 pen. crimson-lake and 1 mark lilac, 1875, perf. 12½ × 11, and the uncatalogued 10 mark, 1889, with 14 × 13⅓ perforation. There were also specimens of the 5 pen. orange, and the 10 pen. brown, 1875 issue, perforated 12½ on one side and 11 on the other three.

Some discussion arose as to the cause of these varieties of perforation, and as to the use of a comb or a single-line machine. At the close a very hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Crowther on the motion of Mr. Duerst, seconded by the Hon. Secretary. Mr. Crowther, in responding, alluded to the good work which is being done in South Wales by the Society with which he is officially connected.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The third General Meeting of the Season 1908-1909 was held at 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, December 15th, 1908, at 6.30 p.m.

Present :—Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. Archibald Boyes, R. Frentzel, A. H. L. Giles, C. R. Sutherland, W. T. Standen, E. W. Arnold, D. H. Jackson, W. A. Gunner, E. Bounds, K. Wiehen, A. J. Warren, J. E. Booth, W. H. Eastwood, D. Thomson, J. R. Laing, M. Simons, M. Weinberg, J. W. Campion, R. Reid, and J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian).

The PRESIDENT took the Chair.

The Minutes of the Meeting held on November 17th, 1908, were read and confirmed.

Mr. M. Z. Booleman was duly elected an ordinary member of the Society.

The Hon. Librarian reported the donation of several books from the President, Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co., Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein, Dresden, and the Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition, Amsterdan, 1909, and the regular exchange of three new journals against the "Monthly Report."

Mr. R. Frentzel reported donations of Entires from the President, and Mr. W. G. Cool to the Society's Collection.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The President then asked Mr. ROBERT REID to give the display of the European part of his collection, and although it was universally known that Mr. Reid had an extremely fine general collection very few of the members present expected to see such a complete and nicely arranged collection, containing with very few exceptions every principal variety in unused and mint condition.

It was universally regretted that the time was much too short to allow a careful inspection of the collection, and although the meeting did not close until 8.45 p.m. the members could only rush through the enormous amount of treasures placed before them for their inspection.

A very hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. W. G. Cool, and seconded by Mr. T. H. Harvey, was passed with enthusiasm, and suitably responded to by Mr. Reid, who promised to lay another part of his general collection before the Society at a future date.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary.

"Nine Fields," St. Albans.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

December 17th. Lady Avery's reply to the Society's letter of condolence was received and entered on the minutes.

Mrs. Lake, Messrs. Friedl and Henderson were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

The rest of the evening was devoted to the final arrangements for the Exhibition of Stamps of Great Britain and Colonies, to be held at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, from January 11th to 15th inclusive. Practically every British Colony will be represented, and an extremely fine lot of stamps will be shown.

For those who cannot take part in the conversazione, a private view has been arranged for Wednesday, January 13th, from 1.30 to 3 p.m., and complimentary tickets may be obtained by anyone, whether member or not, on application to Mr. G. Johnson (the Hon. Secretary).

January 7th. Mr. J. A. Margoschis exhibited, by means of his lantern, a large number of interesting stamps supplied by himself, and by Messrs. Stephenson, Grindall, Peck, Hollick, Collier, and Searle. In many cases they were shown two at a time so that differences of design might be pointed out.

January 12th to 15th inclusive. A very successful exhibition was held at the Midland Institute as part of the Annual Conversazione. It was limited to Great Britain and her Colonies, but of these a very representative collection was shown, nearly every Colony being included. Each subscriber of one guinea is allowed a ticket for self and friend and as there are some 3,000 subscribers it meant a very good attendance. Some 5,900 attended on the four evenings, in addition to 120 who were at the private view on Wednesday afternoon.

The chief exhibitors were Messrs. B. B. Tilley (India, India Native States, Straits Settlements, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, etc.), C. A. Stephenson (Barbados, Victoria, B.C.A., B.S.A., Transvaal, etc.), R. Hollick, (Canada, and all the other colonies of British North America, Bahamas, Mauritius, Bechuanaland, etc.), J. J. Knowles (Great Britain, Cape of Good Hope), W. Pimm (N.S.W., Queensland, West Australia, St. Vincent, Nevis, etc.), H. Grindall (Sarawak), T. W. Peck (South Australia), F. T. Collier (Trinidad), T. Groom (St. Helena), W. S. Vaughton (Ceylon), Society's Collection (pair of V.R. 1d. black).

All the exhibits reached a high standard of excellence, the Committee having spent several months in selecting the most representative collection of each colony from the various members.

Notices.—Mr. F. T. Collier will give a paper on Argentine 1877-1908, on January 28th.

February 4th is the last day for lots to be sent in for Auction on March 4th.

SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 14th December, 1908, at 26, Frederick Street, with an average attendance of members. The display of the evening, a particularly interesting and fine one, was undertaken by Mr. JAMES CORNWALL when he laid before the members his fine specialized collection of India, and Native States, comprising the following interesting varieties, etc., several strips of the essays and scarce proofs of the early issues of India, facsimile copies of sheets of 4 annas in wide

and close setting of 1854, the three varieties of the Scinde District Post, ½ anna, issued in 1852, the ½ anna red (9½ arches), and many specimens of the ½ anna blue and 1 anna red, showing varieties in shades, one of the very rare 2 annas blue with double impression, a specimen of the 1 rupee forgery of 1890, regarding which some interesting particulars were given of the forger's patient efforts, no less than 39 dies having been prepared before a sufficiently accurate impression was obtained. The Official stamps were well represented, all the rarities in fine condition and several mint copies.

A very complete collection of the Indian Government stamps surcharged for Native States was also shown, and particular mention may be made of the first issue Gwalior in mint condition, pairs *se-tenant* showing long and short Hindi surcharges, and a sheet of the 1 anna second issue, showing the different surcharges.

The stamps of the Native Feudatory States were also well represented, and a particularly fine collection of the stamps of Afghanistan and Kashmir, with many of the first issues on original envelopes with strips and blocks of the rarer varieties.

A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cornwall for his interesting display and remarks upon the stamps of this interesting country.

R. W. FINDLATER,
Hon. Secretary.

30, Buckingham Terrace,
Edinburgh.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The third meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall, on Thursday, January 14th. Present: J. C. Sidebotham (in the chair), Guy Semple, F. F. Lamb, J. E. Joselin, A. H. L. Giles, C. Nissen, O. Marsh, A. B. Kay, W. Schwarte, W. Hadlow, P. L. Pemberton, F. H. Oliver, and Visitors, V. Gregory, Owen Fearnby, H. J. Bignold, H. F. Johnson, and T. H. Hinton, Hon. Secretary. Mr. MOORE being unfortunately unable to be present, Mr. SEMPLE kindly undertook on his behalf the display of his very fine specialised collection of British stamps used abroad. This extensive collection includes many fine and unique things, amongst others many 2s. brown, 5s. and 10s. stamps, and a fine lot of rare West Indian and South American, in addition to very complete sets of Enropean issues, also many Crimean and South African war issues and curiosities on originals. The display was followed with keen interest by all present, and on its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Marsh, seconded by Mr. Joselin, was unanimously accorded. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded a very interesting evening.

PROPOSED PHILATELIC CLUB.

The Provisional Committee formed for the purpose of drawing up a scheme for the formation of a philatelic club in London met on January 7th, when the following gentlemen were present :—P. L. Pemberton, W. H. Eastwood, Cyril J. Phillips, T. B. Widdowson, A. B. Kay, T. H. Hinton, W. Cool, and J. E. Joselin. After some hours' deliberation the following proposal was drawn up for publication.

It is proposed to form a club in the Strand district of London bearing the title "GENERAL PHILATELIC CLUB, Ltd." The club is intended to be run on social lines under the auspices of existing societies and open to all classes of philatelists. Suitable premises of from four to six rooms have been offered to the Committee, and it is proposed to make provision for a restaurant, billiard room, reading room, rooms for general club purposes, etc.

The club should be formed with a nominal capital of £500 in £1 shares, and should raise working capital by the issue of £500 debentures bearing 5 per cent. interest. It is estimated that the expenses of inauguration and of the first year's work would not exceed £500, and it would be necessary to raise this amount from the above two sources in order to enable the scheme to be proceeded with. The Provisional Committee consider that membership should be secured by holding a £1 share, and an annual subscription of 10s. 6d. The management of the club should consist of a committee composed of one representative from each society holding in its corporate capacity at least one share. Country and foreign membership could be obtained by any member of a shareholding society for the proposed subscription of 5s.

This scheme will be brought forward for discussion at the Manchester Congress by Mr. P. L. PEMBERTON. Meanwhile any correspondence on the subject should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Provisional Committee, Mr. T. H. HINTON, 36, Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.

BATH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A very interesting display of stamps of "Leewards, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Kitts," marked the opening of the programme for the New Year, which took place last evening at the Bath Church Institute, in connection with the Bath Philatelic Society. The President (Mr. B. D. Pope) was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. The display (which was the property of Mr. J. E. Heginbottom) was greatly admired, and included practically all the rarities, etc., in connection with these islands, including the surcharges, bi-sectionals, and provisionals. The notes were undertaken by Mr. F. E. Haigh, who did justice to the various points requiring special mention. A vote of thanks to Mr. Heginbottom for his display, and Mr. Haigh for his kindness in undertaking this arduous task, brought a very successful and profitable evening to a close.

AUCTION REPORT

Note.—*The descriptions are those given in the Sale Catalogues.*

Mr. W. HADLOW

Sale of 4 January, 1909

	£	s.	d.
Brazil, slanting figures, 600r., fine	3	0	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, a mint unmounted set (3)..	3	3	0
British Somaliland, O.H.M.S., 1 rupee, superb mint, corner block of 4	1	6	0
Cape of Good Hope "vryburg" the scarce provisionals ½d. and 1d. both mint, the 1d. being the very rare variety italic *Z*	0	10	0
Cayman Islands, 1d. on 5s. strip of three on original, dated 29th Nov. 1908	2	4	0
Ceylon, the collection of the two cents surcharges unused and used including errors, catalogued over £14 10s. '..	2	12	0
Great Britain, the very scarce error 1½d. O.P.P.C., very fine	1	11	0
Griqualand, large G in red on the 5s. S.G. 40, unused and very fine	1	2	0
Small G in black on 4d. with outer line, S.G. 84	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G., 85, on piece of original	1	2	0
Seychelles, the very rare provisional 3c. on 4c. with surcharged inverted, used ..	1	0	0
Thurn and Taxis, the collection and Schleswig (60)	5	5	0
Transvaal, "Lydenburg" on ½d., S.G. No. 2., mint	0	13	0
Uganda, type set in black, 15 cowries, pair, but one has large piece missing, unused and rare	1	0	0
Victoria, 1d. error wmk., double line 4, fine	1	12	0
Zanzibar, on B.E.A. ½a. green, pair, one being the very rare variety "B" missing ..	0	10	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON

Sale of 5 and 6 January, 1909

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1884, wmk. crowns, £1 brown-lilac, unused in mint state and very fine	5	5	0
I.R. Official, 1885, 5s. carmine, on slightly blued "specimen," very fine ..	2	0	0
Ditto, 10s. blue, on slightly blued, ditto, ditto ..	1	16	0
Ditto, £1, purple-brown, wmk. crowns, "specimen" fine and scarce	5	10	0
Great Britain—			
Government Parcels, 1902, 1s. green and scarlet, a fine block of 4, unused in mint state .. .. £4 5 0 and	£4	4	0
Admiralty Official, 1903, 2½d. blue, a fine block of 4, unused and in mint state	10	10	0
Ditto, a vertical pair, ditto ..	6	0	0
Ditto, 3d., purple on yellow, a fine block of 4, unused in mint state	4	15	0
Ceylon, 1855-59, 8d., brown, imperf., fine and lightly cancelled	8	5	0
Ditto, 9d., imperf. lilac-brown, very fair	1	14	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d. imperf. unused and very fine but no gum ..	3	5	0
1861, 8d. brown (intermediate perf.), fine but not quite perfectly centred	2	15	0
Hong Kong, 1867, wmk. CC., 18c. lilac, unused in mint state..	1	14	0
British South Africa, 1891, ½d. 2d. and 4d. on 6d. ultramarine, and 8d. on 1s. brown, unused in mint state	3	5	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, woodblock, 4d. blue, the rare variety with retouched corner, a fine copy with good margins all round, on small piece of original ..	17	0	0
Mafeking, 1900, a complete set of the nineteen varieties and a duplicate	8	12	6
Mauritius, 1891, Two Cents on 4c. rose with *inverted* surcharge, unused, in mint state	2	4	0
Ditto, Two Cents on 4c. rose, with *double* surcharge, *one inverted*, used and fine ..	2	4	0
Ditto, Two Cents on 4c. rose, with *double* surcharge, *one inverted*, unused in mint state	2	2	0
Ditto, Two Cents on 17c. rose, with *inverted* surcharge, unused in mint state ..	3	10	0
Ditto, Two Cents on 38c. on 9d. lilac, with *double* surcharge, one inverted, unused in mint state	1	14	0
Ditto, Two Cents on 38c. lilac, with *double* surcharge, unused in mint state ..	1	17	6
Ditto, Two Cents on 38c. lilac, with *double* surcharge, *one inverted*, unused in mint state	1	18	0
Transvaal, 1877 (Oct.) V.R. Transvaal, 1d. red on blue, with inverted overprint, unused but a little damaged ..	6	0	0

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1867, perf. 12½ 10c. lake, a fine block of 4, unused in mint state .. £8 0 0
Ditto, 50c. violet, a fine block of 4, ditto 4 10 0
Ditto, 1 dollar green, a fine block of 4, ditto 7 15 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 2d. carmine, unused, nice colour and a very fair copy .. 8 0 0
Ditto 6d. scarlet, a fine bright copy, but very slightly thinned 5 10 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851-53, 1s. cold violet, unused, fine colour but slightly damaged .. 5 5 0
NEVIS, 1878, lithographed, 6d. grey, fine 3 3 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850-51, Sydney Views, 1d. rose-red, Plate 1 very fine 2 7 6
Ditto, 1d. carmine, ditto .. 2 10 6
Ditto, 1d. carmine-lake, two nice copies, on entire original 4 4 0
Ditto, another, very fine, used with a 1d. carmine on yellowish, laureated, on ditto 2 12 0
Ditto, 2d. dull blue, plate 2, fine, on piece of original .. 2 6 0
1851-53 laureated, 8d. orange yellow, a very nice copy but has small tear at bottom, on entire original 2 12 6
1854, laureated, with wmk. 2d. deep blue, a block of 15, unused and with full gum, from the top right hand corner of sheet, with margins, has three creases but these are scarcely noticeable on the face.. .. 90 0 0
Ditto 3d. bright green, a block of 20, unused and with full gum, being the left hand portion of the sheet, with margins and inscriptions ; is somewhat creased, with two stamps torn and is cut rather close at the right-hand side 92 0 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1860-62, pelure paper, rouletted, 1s. deep green, a very nice lightly cancelled copy, showing the the roulettes on two sides .. 2 2 0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER

Sale of 7 and 8 January, 1909

	£	s.	d.
SWITZERLAND, Zurich, 4 rappen, black, horizontal lines, Type II., unused, fine	12	12	0
CEYLON, 1st issue, 9d. lilac-brown, imperforate, fine	1	8	0
1883-84, wmk. C. & C.A., 24c. purple-brown, unused in mint state, but perfs. a trifle clipped at bottom	3	7	6
Ditto, 5c. on 15c. olive-green, the error " Flve," mint ..	1	15	0
INDIA, Chamba State, on Indian Service Stamp, ½a. green, error " CHMABA " mint ..	£1	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1a. plum, error " 8TATE," mint	0	5	0
Nabha State, on Indian, 1½a. sepia, error " ABHA," mint..	1	12	0
BRITISH EAST AFRICA, 1891 provl., MS. surcharge, 1 anna " A.B." on 4a. brown, pen-marked and postmarked fine	3	3	0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1880, wmk. C. & C.C., 3d. lilac-rose, a very fine corner block of 4 in mint state	7	5	0
Mafeking Siege Stamp, on British Bechuanaland, 1s. on 6d. lilac on red, used on piece, fine	2	10	0
LAGOS, 1st issue, 1s. orange, unused in mint state	1	10	0
King's head, single wmk. 5s. green and blue, mint ..	1	2	0
MAURITIUS, 1859, Greek border, 1d. red, a horizontal pair used on piece	3	7	6
1891, provl., "TWO CENTS" on 4c. carmine, twice surcharged	1	13	0
Ditto, " TWO CENTS " on 38c. lilac (1879-80 issue), twice surcharged	1	6	0
Ditto, " TWO CENTS " on 38c. bright lilac, twice surcharged, one inverted..	1	0	0
NIGER COAST, 1893 provl., ½d. in blue, fancy caps. on 2d. green and carmine, fine ..	2	10	0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 1890 provl., 1d. on 3d. ultramarine, an entire unused sheet of 240 in mint state, containing the different types..	3	12	6
V.R.I., first printing, 1s. brown and 5s. green, a mint horizontal pair of each with bottom margin, containing the no stop after " V " variety	3	12	6
SOUTHERN NIGERIA, King's head, single wmk. £1 violet and green, unused in mint state..	2	10	0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 6d. yellow unused with side margin, creased	4	0	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 2d. scarlet vermilion unused, small margins, but very fine	24	0	0
Ditto, 1s scarlet-vermilion, unused and very fine, but small margins	25	0	0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 6d. yellow-green, unused	2	6	0
Ditto, 6d. deep green, unused..	1	16	0

United States, 1869 re-issue, 15c. blue and brown, 24c. purple and green and 30c. carmine and blue, all unused, with gum, and very fine.. .. £2 5 0
British Guiana, 1852, 1c. black on magenta, a horizontal pair, rubbed on face .. 3 10 0
1888-89, 1 dollar, green, used on piece with 4 other values 2 2 0
British Honduras, 1888, provisional, 2c. on 1d. rose with inverted surcharge, unused in mint state 5 0 0
Ditto, 2d. on 1d. rose, twice surcharged, mint 3 10 0
Ditto, Error of surcharge, 5c. on 1s. grey, unused in mint state 10 0 0
Grenada, 1888, provl., 4d. on 2s. orange the variety with upright "d," unused in mint state 4 0 0
St. Vincent, 1880 provisional, 1d. on half 6d. blue-green, a fine unused pair 7 15 0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf., 4d. brown-lilac, a mint horizontal pair, very fine .. 2 2 0
1860, clean-cut perf., 6d. yellow-green, a mint horizontal pair, very fine .. 3 6 0
Mexico, 1864-66, overprinted with name, consignment number and date, 3c. brown, unused and fine 3 15 0
New South Wales, 1885, 20s. violet and carmine 4 15 0
New Zealand, 1856, Colonial print, 1d. red on blue paper unused, slight tear at one corner 2 2 0
Western Australia, 1st issue, 6d. grey-black, fine.. .. 1 18 0

Messrs. GLENDINING & Co.

Sale of 12 and 13 January, 1909

French Colonies, Zanzibar, 1904 25c. 2½ on 4c. Gibbons 265, fine 2 10 0
Ditto 50c. 5 on 40c. Gibbons 266, fine 3 0 0
Ditto 50c. 5 on 30c. Gibbons 267, fine 3 3 0
Ditto, another copy of the same stamp 3 4 0
Ditto 25c. 2½ on 30c. Gibbons 272, fine 5 10 0
Ditto 1½a. on 15c. green, Gibbons 277, fine 1 10 0
Holland, 1872-8, perf. 14, large holes, 25c. purple, mint .. 3 17 6
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr. black on green, mint and with good margins 3 17 6
Spain, 1850, 10r. blue-green, fine unused copy with wide margin at top 2 0 0
Spain, a very fine used copy of the same stamp £2 14 0
1852, 2r. pale red, bright unused copy, with margins on three sides 7 0 0
Ditto 6r. greenish-blue, mint and with margins 3 0 0
1853, 2r. vermilion, nice copy with margins on all sides .. 5 5 0
Ditto 5r. yellow-green, mint and with good margins .. 2 0 0
Ditto 6r. blue, fine and bright unused copy 2 2 0
Ceylon, 1857-9, 1s. 9d. green, nice copy, but has slight creasing 1 15 0
Ditto, 2s. blue, lightly marked and a good copy 2 5 0
1861, 8d. yellow-brown, lightly marked and a very good copy 4 0 0
Cape of Good Hope, March, 1861, wood block, 1d. brick-red, nice copy 2 17 6
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, slight nick, otherwise a very good copy 2 0 0
1874-80, Three pence on 4d. blue, error "THE.EE" .. 2 10 0
Ditto, ditto, error "PENCE," good copy 2 2 0
Mauritius, 1891, Two Cents on 4c. rose, surcharge inverted, Gibbons 120a, on small piece 1 10 0
Two cents on 17c. rose, surcharge inverted, Gibbons 120b, mint 2 10 0
Two Cents on 4c. surcharge double, Gibbons 121b, fine.. 1 2 0
Two cents on 38c. surcharge double, Gibbons 122, fine.. 2 16 0
Two cents on 4c. rose, surcharge double, one inverted Gibbons 122, used with another on small piece .. 1 8 0
Antiqua, 1862, no wmk. 6d. blue-green, brilliant unused horizontal pair 2 4 0
1863-7 imperf.6d. yellow-green, brilliant mint copy with good margins 2 10 0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., perf. 11½ to 12, 1d. carmine-lake and 6d. lilac, both very fine .. 1 18 0
British Honduras, 1872-9, wmk. Crown CC. perf. 14, 6d. rose, bright unused copy .. 1 7 0
1882-87, wmk. Crown CA perf. 14, 6d. yellow, superb unused copy 1 16 0
Ditto, 1s. grey, an exceptionally fine copy 1 12 0
1888, perf. 12½, 2d. on 6d. rose, superb 1 0 0
Ditto, perf. 14, 50c. on 1s. grey, brilliant unused copy.. 2 2 0
Cayman Islands, 1907, ½d. on 5s. mint 0 10 0
Ditto 1d. on 5s. mint 0 15 0
Ditto 2½ on 4d. superb mint copy 3 5 0

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1851, Plate III. 2d. blue, no clouds, nice copy £1 10 0
1853, 8d. yellow, lightly marked and a good copy 1 7 0
QUEENSLAND, 1860, wmk. large star, imperf., 1d. carmine-rose, with good margins, a superb copy 2 4 0
Ditto, 6d. green, another superb copy 2 8 0
September, 1866, Lithographed 5s. pale rose and 5s. bright rose, exceptional copies .. 2 4 0
1868-74, wmk. truncated star, perf. 13, 3d. brown, brilliant mint 1 18 0
Ditto 1s. red-violet, bright unused copy 2 12 0
Ditto, perf. 12, 3d. brown, a bright and fine copy .. 4 10 0
1868-79, wmk. Q and Crown, perf. 13, 4d. yellow, superb and 1s. violet, very fine .. 2 14 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1855, wmk. large star, imperf., 1d. deep green, horizontal pair, superb 1 10 0
1856-9, 1s. orange, superb horizontal pair 2 12 0
1867-70, 10d. on 9d., yellow, variety, printed both sides, Gibbons 50, a good copy 5 5 0
Ditto, perf. 11½, 10d. in blue on 9d. Gibbons 59, a fine horizontal pair 1 2 0
1870-71, 3d. on 4d. blue, Gibbons 110 and 124, both brilliant unused copies, the the last with gum 1 8 0
Ditto. Compound perf., 10d. in black on 9d. yellow Gibbons 119, superb unused copy 1 0 0
1868-74, perf. 10 × 11½, 1d. green, Gibbons 101, unused 0 19 0
1902, 5s. pale rose, Gibbons 301, mint 0 19 0
Ditto £1, blue, Gibbons 303, mint 2 10 0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & Co.

Sale of 14 and 15 January, 1909

CYPRUS, 1881, 30 paras on 1d., surcharge double, one inverted, very fine 2 0 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1862, 1s. green, Plate 2, hair lines variety, a mint imperforate copy from corner of sheet, with full margins 3 10 0
£5, orange on white, mint and well centred 4 15 0
1888, Orbs, £1 brown, unused but defective 4 5 0
I.R. Official, 1884, 1s. green, unused with gum, a good copy 1 4 0
Ditto, 5s. carmine, mint and very fine 5 5 0
GREAT BRITAIN—
I.R., 10s. blue, mint and very fine, with guarantee .. £4 0 0
O.W. Official, Queen, 10d. purple and scarlet, mint, but with corner perf. gone .. 1 5 0
Ditto, King, 10d., fine used on piece 3 5 0
Government Parcels, 1884, 1s. brown, plate 14, unused, a nice copy 1 8 0
SPAIN, 1850, 5 reales red, a horizontal strip of three, unused with gum 3 3 0
Ditto, 6 reales blue, unused and very fine 2 0 0
Ditto, 10 reales green, very fine 2 4 0
1851, 5 reales rose, very fine unused 1 8 0
Ditto, 6 reales blue, unused and very fine 2 4 0
Ditto, 10 reales green, mint and very fine 1 12 0
1853, 2 reales red, superb .. 4 7 6
SWITZERLAND, Zurich, 4 rappen, vertical lines, fine 7 0 0
INDIA, Scinde Dawk, ½a. white (2) ½a. blue, and ½a. red, all very fine 2 15 0
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1895, £25 blue-green, fine and well centred, but with slight rubbing in one place 9 0 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, wood-block, 1d. red, good colour 2 0 0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. pale blue, fine 2 4 0
1874, 3d. on 4d., the "PENCE" error, fine, with exceptionally light postmark .. 2 15 0
GOLD COAST, 1891, 20s. green and red, unused, with gum, a good copy 3 0 0
LAGOS, 1884, 5s. blue, mint and fine 5 0 0
MAURITIUS, 1848, 1d. red on bluish, early state, very fine 7 0 0
Ditto, 1d. bright red on bluish, early state, very fine .. 5 15 0
Ditto 1d. red on bluish, intermediate state, extremely fine 3 10 0
Ditto 1d. red on bluish, late state, superb 1 14 0
TRANSVAAL, 1877, V.R. in red on 6d. blue, imperf., ususued and fine, a trifle thinned .. 3 10 0
BARBADOS, 1878, 1d. on right half of 5s. rose, fine 3 0 0
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1865, imperf. 10 cents blue, unused and fine 2 8 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1852, 4c. blue, fine on piece 5 0 0
1853, 4c. pale blue, unused, fine margins 3 0 0
Oct., 1862, 1c. rose, border of grapes, a good copy .. 6 0 0
NEVIS, 1878, litho. 4d. orange, mint and very fine 3 3 0

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE fifth meeting of the season 1908-9 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. on Thursday, December 17th, 1908, at six p.m.

Members present: Messrs. M. P. Castle, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, J. R. Laing, E. A. Elliott, Baron A. de Worms, C. Neville Biggs, Herbert R. Oldfield, W. Schwabacher, H. M. Hansen, C. McNaughtan, R. B. Yardley, F. J. Peplow, H. Scott Bridgwater, Douglas Ellis, D. C. Gray, Robert Reid, G. B. Bainbridge, T. G. Wayman, Lance E. Hall (Associate) and one visitor.

The Chair having been taken by the HON. VICE-PRESIDENT, the minutes of the meeting held on December 3rd, 1908, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from the Hon. Secretary explaining his absence on the ground of indisposition, and this intimation was received by the members with much regret.

A letter was read from Lady Avery acknowledging the vote of sympathy passed in connection with the death of her late husband.

A letter was also read from Mr. W. L. Chew, resigning his membership of the Society, and such resignation was accepted with regret.

The Hon. Assistant Secretary reported the receipt from the Austrian Society of one of the Austrian Jubilee cards, which was handed over for the use of the official collection.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Amsterdam Exhibition inviting members to exhibit, but as the copies of the regulations referred to in such letter had not been received they could not be placed on the table.

A letter was read from the Vice-President, who was detained in the House of Lords, and the Chairman read a note he had prepared upon the Black Penny English Essay, which note will appear in the pages of *The London Philatelist*.

Mr. Robert REID then gave a display of British and British Colonial stamps, including those of all the Australian States, which were in an unused condition.

The collection comprised some magnificent copies of many varieties, including among others:—

Victoria: Many of the early issues in pairs, errors of watermark, 2s., green, imperf.; 6d., yellow, rouletted; 3d., blue, first issue, perf. 12. New South Wales: Sydney Views and 8d., orange, laureated. South Australia: First issues, London print and Colonial prints. New Zealand: imperf. series, watermark NZ, perf. "NZ," 1s., green. Queensland: First issue, 6d., green; other issues complete. Western Australia: A fine series of early imperf. issues. Tasmania: 1d., blue, and 4d., different states of the plate. Hong Kong: Mint copy of the 96 c., yellow-brown. India: 4 annas, with rosettes; all the Officials. Ceylon: Many of the imperf. Ceylon and rare pence issues perf.

At the conclusion of the display a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. T. W. Hall, seconded by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, and after some remarks in support by Mr. M. P. Castle was carried unanimously. The proceedings then terminated.

From *The London Philatelist*.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 277th meeting was held at the Rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society, on Friday evening, January 29th, the President in the Chair.

After formal business, Mr. F. H. Bazley was elected a Corresponding Member, and the resignations of Mr. William Brown and Mr. R. B. Martin were accepted with regret. Messrs. Duerst and Gee were appointed delegates to the Manchester Congress in addition to Mr. J. H. Abbott.

In the absence abroad of Mr. DUERST, his paper on the stamps of Baden was read by the Hon. Secretary. It contained full particulars of the various printings of each issue, the numbers of the reprints, and of the stamps sold to dealers or destroyed, and was illustrated by his collection, which included a fine used copy of the 9 kr., first issue, on green, error of colour. Mr. North also sent his collection for inspection.

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Mr. BECKTON presided at the next fortnightly meeting on Friday, February 12th, when the duties of the delegates at the forthcoming Philatelic Congress were discussed. He also gave a display of the stamps of Brazil from 1843 to 1888, and in his notes pointed out that this was the second country to adopt postage stamps, the first appearing in 1843. It consisted of three values, 30, 60 and 90 reis, first on thick yellowish, and afterwards on thin greyish paper, from steel plates, printed in *taille douce* with engine turned back ground. He alluded to the unsuccessful attempts by the late Mr. Ehrenbach and others to reconstruct sheets, their only guidance being the lines between the stamps, and also to the opinion that more than one plate was used, and that all three values were printed on one sheet, being cut off by the printers before despatch to the post offices. The issue of 1844, with smaller numerals, was imperf, but unofficially perforated specimens are known, the 600r. being generally found with one or more sides closely cut. After dealing with the subsequent issues, he recommended that of 1881-5, with the varying sizes of heads, the two varieties of the large heads and the back grounds, probably retouches, as a field for profitable study.

At the List Meeting, on January 22nd, Mr. Munn continued the series of papers dealing with "The Making of a Stamp," his particular subject being Lithography. He described the process which has changed very slightly since its first adoption, and illustrated it by a number of pictures produced from the stone. He also enumerated the issues of stamps which have been lithographed either directly or from lithographic transfers.

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Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht should have dealt with the question of "Gumming" on February 5th, but his duties as Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition Committee had left him no time to prepare a paper. In its place he gave a display of Costa Rica, his collection including the ½ real of the first issue, imperf., the 10c. of 1887 overprinted OFICIAL, with the error of figure 1 for the first I, unused, and a large number of colour trials and proofs.

G. Fred H. Gibson,
Hon. Secretary.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A General Meeting was held at 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, January 19th, 1909, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice President), L. E. Bradbury, W. T. Standen, A. H. L. Giles, R. Frentzel, C. R. Sutherland, W. A. Boyes, T. H. Harvey, W. C. Cool, H. J. Bignold, M. Weinberg, E. Bounds, G. White, Baron Anthony de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, Messrs. J. E. Booth, W. A. Gunner, D. H. Jackson, E. W. Arnold, W. Wiehen, J. A. D. Reade, H. G. Watson, C. Nissen, F. J. Melville, J. R. Laing, A. Lange, J. H. Rosenheim, W. F. Clarke, J. W. Campion, P. R. Stevens, P. Ashley, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary) and four visitors.

The President took the Chair.

The Minutes of the meeting held on December 15th, 1908, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine was elected an ordinary member of the Society.

A letter from Lady Avery in reply to the condolence of the Soceity on the death of the late Sir William Avery was read.

The President and the Vice-President were appointed delegates of the Society to the Philatelic Congress at Manchester.

A donation of £1 1s. 0d. from the Society to the Manchester Exhibition was voted.

Donations of stamps and entires from the President, the Vice-President and Mr. H. Greenhalgh, and of Forgeries from Mrs. Baird and Messrs. C. C. Tait and H. G. Watson for the Society's collections were received and acknowledged with thanks.

Donations for the Library were received from the President, Mr. W. T. Wilson and "The Melville Stamp Books."

These also were acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. H. G. Watson handed round for the inspection of the members a used copy of Transvaal 1d. King's Head, wmk. cabled anchor, of which stamp he has found two copies in a lot of more than 5,000 stamps of this value. As the watermark appears on one copy in the centre and on the other on the edge of the stamp, there seems to have been at least two sheets erroneously printed on the paper destined for Cape of Good Hope stamps instead of being printed on the paper with multiple Crown C.A. watermark.

Baron A. de Worms then gave a display of his collection of the Stamps of Great Britain. The display was much appreciated and at its conclusion Mr. Watson proposed, and the Vice President seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Baron A. de Worms for the opportunity he had afforded the members of examining his treasures. This was carried with acclamation and suitably responded to.

The Vice-President then took the opportunity of welcoming Mr. I. J. Bernstein, the President of the Committee of the forthcoming Philatelic Exhibition and Congress at Manchester at a meeting of the Herts Philatelic Society and requested him to address the members as to the prospects of the Manchester Exhibition. He added that if a similar Philatelic Congress should be held elsewhere next year the Herts Philatelic Society offered to hold the Congress in London under its auspices, and requested Mr. Bernstein to convey this intimation to the next meeting of the Committee.

This Mr. Bernstein promised to do, adding that he was sure that the Congress would be in no better hands as the Herts Philatelic Society was a real live Society at the meeting of which it was a pleasure to be present. He congratulated the Society on its choice of Delegates and was sure that Manchester would feel highly complimented. The preparations for the Exhibition were well advanced, and as the Exhibition was not confined to members of the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society only it was hoped that other collectors also would send exhibits and help to make a representative show comprising stamps of most of the countries.

Mr. Bernstein further informed the Society that the Postmaster-General had given permission for the use of a special postmark for obliterating the correspondence posted at the Post Office in the Exhibition building during the Exhibition and Congress, and that all the principal English Societies had consented to send Delegates to the Congress.

Mr. Bernstein's statements were received with applause, and the Meeting terminated at 8.30 p.m.

H. A. Slade,
Hon. Secretary.

"Nine Fields," St. Albans.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The fourth meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall, on Thursday, February 11. Present: J. C. Sidebotham (in the chair), Major J. de C. Laffan, L. W. Fulcher, P. P. Brown, F. F. Lamb, Guy Semple, W. J. Bovill, W. Schwarte, A. B. Kay, P. L. Pemberton, the Hon. Secretary, and visitors, R. B. Yardley, H. F. Johnson, D. B. Armstrong and O. Fearnley. Mr. R. B. Yardley gave a display of his fine complete specialised collection of Trinidad, including two Lady McLeod locals on entires, and all the early issues and rare provisionals. The notes given by Mr. Yardley were much appreciated by all present, and in moving a hearty vote of thanks Mr. Fulcher referred to the scientific research which had been brought to bear in forming this collection. This was seconded by Mr. Pemberton and carried unanimously, and a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman concluded a pleasant gathering. The next meeting will take place at Essex Hall, on Thursday, March 11, when Mr. P. L. Pemberton will read a paper on a subject of philatelic interest. All members and any visitors cordially invited.

T. H. HINTON,
Hon. Secretary.

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 52nd meeting of this Society was held at the usual headquarters, Mills' Restaurant, 14, Broad Street Place, E.C., on Wednesday, January 13th. Twenty-two members were present, and two new members were elected.

Mr. A. N. GILES displayed his collection of the stamps of the Argentine Republic, including Buenos Ayres and Corrientes, accompanied by some interesting notes relating more particularly to the early issues. He showed that the first issue, though obtained from one original matrix, contained nine different types of each value, which could be located by small flaws or marks on the stamps. All issues were well represented in the collection, and its owner well deserved the vote of thanks proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. Leon.

A display by members of "their favourite country" followed, no less than 13 collections being brought up, amongst which Mr. H. A. Fulcher's United States and Mr. Séfi's Cashmere deserve special mention.

D. N. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.

80, Hanley Road, Stroud Green, N.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, January 19th, in the Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.

The President, Mr. C. HARDING, occupied the Chair.

An interesting display of the postally used stamps of Cyprus, Malta, and Gibraltar was given. In the absence of Mr. E. Higginbottom, B.A., the notes were read by the President. Mr. W. G. FINDLATER also showed his specialized collection of Gibraltar which was practically complete in the different varieties and shades.

It was agreed that a hearty vote of thanks should be accorded to Messrs. Higginbottom and Findlater for their displays.

Mr. W. V. Morten was appointed as delegate to represent the Society at the forthcoming Postage Stamp Exhibition and Congress.

At the meeting held on February 2nd "A display of the stamps of Egypt, with notes" was given by Mr. J. W. DUFFIELD. The display was practically complete, many of the stamps being represented by numerous shades. Mr. Egly and Mr. W. V. Morten also showed their collection of Egyptian stamps.

In addition to Mr. W. V. Morten, Messrs. H. Wade and W. K. Skipwith were elected as delegates to represent the Society, at the forthcoming Stamp Exhibition and Congress.

Mr. Egly showed the new 3 centimes, blue-lilac of Switzerland.

THE STAMP TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LTD.

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1908.

The present strength of the Association is 51 subscribing members, two having been elected during the past year, and one retired; at this moment four gentlemen are applying for election.

The Brighton case, which resulted in a conviction for forging stamps, has now been fully wound up, the expenses amounting to £140. The Association still has a substantial balance in hand towards any future case.

The financial position of the Association is very sound, after heavier expenses being met than had ever previously been incurred, a good credit balance being carried forward.

The number of cases placed in the hands of the Secretary during the year amounted to 314, in nearly 50 per cent. of these cases cash or stamps being recovered.

Full particulars of the Association can be obtained from the Secretary, 63/4, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

AUCTION REPORT

Note.—*The descriptions are those given in the Sale Catalogues.*

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE & CO.

Sale of 14 and 15 January 1909.

(*Continued from page VIII*)

New Brunswick, 6d. yellow, superb	£1	14	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d. scarlet vermilion, good colour, fine	2	10	0
Ditto, 6½d. scarlet-vermilion, fine unused	3	17	6
Nova Scotia, 6d. yellow-green, unused, extremely fine	1	14	0
Trinidad, 1860, litho. 1d. slate, very fine	2	0	0
1863, no wmk., perf. 11½, 4d. reddish-purple, very fine unused	1	4	0
1860, clean cut, 6d. green, fine used	1	1	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d. red, unusually fine	1	14	0
Queensland, 1860, 2d. blue, good margins on three sides	3	0	0
1862-7, 1d. Indian red, fine unused	1	10	0
South Australia, 1876-70, perf. 11½ × 12½, 1d. yellow-green, unused	0	18	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s. blue on yellow, very fine	2	17	6
Ditto, 5s. blue and red, a brilliant mint copy	1	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d. brown-black on red, very fine	1	18	0
Ditto, 2d. brown on red, very fine, but pin hole	1	10	0
Ditto, 6d. grey-black, fine	1	3	0
1882, ca, 12, 6d. lilac, mint	1	7	0

Messrs. HARMER, ROOKE & CO.

Sale of 16 January 1909

British South Africa, 1897, 6d. purple and pink, mint sheet, but slightly torn (60)	1	2	0
1891-4, 8d. rose-lake and ultramarine, mint sheet of 60	1	11	0
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 4p., scarlet, repaired and with fold	1	6	0
Canada, imperf., 10d. blue, apparently unused, fair margins	0	19	0
Cape of Good Hope, wood block, 4d. blue, intermediate shade fine copy	0	17	0
Ceylon, 1885, perf. 14 × 12½, 5c. on 32c. unused with gum	0	11	0
1885, 5c. on 4c. lilac-rose	0	19	0
Cyprus, 30 paras on 1d., red, Plate 217	0	13	0
Labuan, 1883, 81 on 16c. blue, MS. surcharge in red	£1	18	0
Lagos, 1885, 10s. lilac-brown, mint	2	12	6
Portugal (Nyassa) 10r., 150r., 300r., mint and with inverted centres	1	9	0
Siam, 1907, 20 ticals (S.G. 159), fine	0	15	0
Uganda, 1897, 1 rupee black, overprinted "L"	0	18	0
United States, 1855, imperf., 12c. black, superb mint copy	0	14	0
Western Australia, 1854, roulette, 1s. grey-brown (S.G.14), nice copy	0	12	0

Mr. W. HADLOW

Sale of 18 January, 1909

British New Guinea, set ½d. to 1s. and Papua, 1st type, complete set, all mint	1	12	0
Cyprus, King, single, 30 paras, 1, 2, 6, 9, 12, 18 and 45 piastres, mint	2	6	0
Hong Kong, wmk. cc, 18c. lilac, unused and very fair	0	14	0
Labuan, wmk. cc, 12c. carmine, with red dotted postmark, very fine	1	6	0
Mauritius (4d.) green and (9d.) magenta, both very fine	1	4	0
Nevis, litho. 6d. grey, practically unused and superb but minute thin spot	3	0	0
Nyassa, 10r., 150r. and 300r., all mint and with inverted centres	1	10	0
St. Lucia, 1st issue, 4d. blue, unused and very fine	1	10	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON

Sale of 19 and 20 January 1909

Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies, 1898, 1 peseta, bistre and blue, with blue overprint, a pair, mint	1	12	0
Ditto, with inverted "V" for "A," 40c. orange-brown, with normal type *se tenant*, mint	1	17	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 peseta, bistre and blue, ditto, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 pesetas, black and carmine, ditto, mint	3	3	0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d. black, a very fine strip of 3, deep impressions, mint	2	14	0

GREAT BRITAIN—
1840, 2d. deep blue, a strip of 3, with side margins, two are a little cut into at top but the other is very fine, without gum £7 5 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, block of 11, a little bit close at sides and creased across, mint .. 4 0 0
1847-54, octagonal, 6d. purple, fine and with large margins on each side, mint 5 5 0
1858-97, 1d. rose-red, plate 225, a very fine block of 6, with side margins, mint .. 7 0 0
1887, 3d. brown on orange, mint 1 9 0
CEYLON, 1863-67, wmk. CC, 2d. emerald, very fine, mint .. 1 16 0
Ditto, 5d. purple-brown, very fine, mint 2 17 6
INDIA, GWALIOR, 1885, short native inscription, 2a. blue, mint 1 2 0
Ditto, 4a. green, mint .. 1 9 0
Ditto, 6a. bistre, mint .. 1 15 0
Ditto, 8a. mauve, mint .. 1 16 0
Ditto, 1 rupee slate, mint .. 2 0 0
JHIND, 1886-98, 2 rupees carmine and brown, mint 1 1 0
Ditto, 3 rupees, brown and green, mint 1 14 0
Ditto, 5 rupees, blue and lilac, mint 2 6 0
STRAIT SETTLEMENTS, 1879-82, Five Cents on 8c. yellow, the rare variety without stop, a little soiled 3 7 6
1883, 3 *cents* on 5c. purple-brown, mint 1 2 0
1883, 8 *Cents* on 12c. purple-brown, fine but no gum .. 1 8 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853-58, triangular, 1d. rose-red, a superb block of 4, mint .. 3 7 6
Ditto, 1d. deep rose and 1d. brick-red, fine but no gum .. 1 18 0
Ditto, 4d. blue, on *bleuté*, a fine pair, mint 2 10 0
Ditto, 4d. blue, a pair, mint .. 1 6 0
Ditto, 6d. lilac, a pair, fine but slightly creased, mint .. 3 17 6
Ditto, 1s. deep green, a superb block of 4, mint 10 0 0
Ditto, 1s. yellow-green, fine but no gum 3 17 6
1861, Woodblock, 4d. blue., a nice copy, but slightly repaired, unused 6 5 0
1863-64, triangular, 1d. carmine-red, a very fine block of three, mint 1 17 6
Ditto, 6d. mauve, a superb block of 8, mint 8 0 0
Ditto, 1s. emerald green, a superb pair, mint .. 6 0 0
Ditto, 1s. pale emerald-green, ditto 6 0 0

LAGOS, 1904, wmk. single CA, 1s. green and black, a pair, mint £1 4 0
Ditto, 2s. 6d. green and carmine, ditto 3 5 0
Ditto, 5s. green and blue, ditto 1 18 0
Ditto, 10s. green and brown, ditto 12 0 0
NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1900, 10s. green and brown, a pair, mint 3 15 0
SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1901, £1, purple and green, a pair, mint 5 5 0
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1865, imperf. 10c. blue, very fine, mint .. 2 12 0
NEVIS, 1867, 1s. blue-green, mint 2 0 0
1878, lithographed, 4d. orange-yellow, mint 2 7 6
TURKS ISLAND, 1881, 2½ on 6d. black, type 6, mint 1 1 0
Ditto, 2½ on 1s. lilac, type 6, mint 3 17 6
Ditto, 4 on 1s. lilac, type 16, mint 3 10 0
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1899, 4d. brown, the rare error "PENCF," with normal type *se tenant*, mint 3 0 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1888-89, 1 dollar green, mint 2 4 0
Ditto, 4 dollars green, the two types *se tenant*, mint .. 2 12 6
NEW ZEALAND, 1864, wmk. NZ, imperf, 2d. blue, a pair, with side margin, very fair, unused 3 0 0
Ditto, 1s. green, with gum and very fair, unused 1 16 0
Ditto, perf. 6d. red-brown, a pair, fine but no gum .. 2 10 0
QUEENSLAND, 1860-61, wmk. large star, clean cut perfs., 6d. deep green, a block of 6, very slightly oxidised, mint .. 27 0 0
TASMANIA, 1892-99, £1 green and yellow, mint 3 15 0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER

Sale of 21 and 22 January 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, 1870, 1½d. rose-red, error of lettering (OP-PC for CP-PC) fine 1 16 0
I.R. OFFICIAL, 1885, 5s. rose on bluish, unused 1 10 0
GOVT. PARCELS, 1883, 1s. brown, plate 14, unused mint 0 17 0
HAMBURG, 1st issue, 9 sch. yellow, imperf., used and fine, but tiny tear 1 0 0
RUSSIA, Levant, 1865, 2 kopecs brown and blue, fine but a trifle thinned 3 5 0
Ditto, 1865, 20 kopecs blue and red, tiny tear at side but fine 3 5 0
SPAIN, Madrid, 1 cuarto bronze, unused 1 7 0

CEYLON, 1st issue, 6d. claret on white paper, imperf., unused, but thinned at back .. £1 10 0
PUTTIALLA, on Indian, 1892-99, 3 rupees brown and green, mint 1 14 0
LABUAN, 1st issue, wmk. sideways, 6c. orange-brown, mint .. 1 5 0
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1898, provl. 1d. red and blue, imperf., unused, Expert Committee's report attached .. 2 4 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Woodblock, 4d. blue, a trifle short at bottom, but fine 1 10 0
1882, ½d. on 3d. claret, wmk. Cr. cc, fine 1 7 0
GOLD COAST, 1891-94, 20s. green and red, very fair 2 6 0
GRIQUALAND, 1877, large "G" in black on 6d. lilac, Gibbons type 11, unused 0 10 0
LIBERIA, 1892, 4c. black and green, error, centre inverted, mint 1 6 0
MAURITIUS, Greek border, 2d. blue unused, cut close .. 2 6 0
1891 TWO CENTS on 4c. carmine, surcharge inverted, TWO CENTS on 1879-80 38c. lilac, double surcharge, one inverted, and another, all used together on piece, fine 2 8 0
NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1st issue, set of 9 complete, mint .. 3 10 0
SOUTHERN NIGERIA, King's head, single wmk., £1 violet, unused, mint, with corner margins 2 12 6
TRANSVAAL, V.R.I. £5 green, unused, mint 4 0 0
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1865, 10c. blue imperforate 1 0 0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1s. violet, slightly creased, but very fair 5 0 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1860, 2d. orange-vermilion, unused and fine.. 0 16 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 6d. yellow-green, unused 0 11 0
Ditto, another fine specimen and 3d. blue, used together on entire 1 6 0
Ditto, 6d. deep green unused, fair 0 10 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1875, perf. 15, 8c. rose, unused and fine .. 1 8 0
NEVIS, 1st issue, 4d. rose on slightly blue paper, unused and very fine 4 0 0
Ditto, 6d. grey-lilac on blued paper, unused and rare, but two perfs. clipped at one corner 1 0 0
1883, 6d. green, unused with gum 3 0 0
ST. LUCIA, 1st issue, 4d. blue, unused, mint 1 11 0
ST. VINCENT, 1861, clean cut perf. 14½, 6d. yellow-green, unused with gum 2 0 0
ST. VINCENT—
1866, 1s. slate-grey and 1869 1s. brown £1 2 0
1869, 1s. brown, unused with gum and fine 2 10 0
TURKS ISLANDS, 1881, 2½ on 6d. black, type 6, unused with gum and very fine 1 10 0
ARGENTINE, 1899-1900, 20 pesos carmine, mint with side margin 1 4 0
BRAZIL, 1st issue, 90 reis black, unused and fine 1 7 0
CHILI, 1854, 10c. blue, mint .. 1 1 0
URUGUAY, 1st issue, 80c. green, unused with part gum, fine 1 12 0
Ditto, 1rl., vermilion, unused, slightly thinned 1 0 0
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Interisland Postage, 1863, 2c. black on thin bluish paper, unused .. 4 12 6
NEW SOUTH WALES, Laureated issue, 1853, 8d. orange, variety, top corners unfinished, fine and scarce .. 2 10 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1st issue, 2d. brown on red, printed on both sides, very fine .. 3 0 0

MESSRS. GLENDINING & CO

Sale of 26 and 27 January 1909

LUXEMBURG, Official, 1882, perf. 13½, 5fr. orange, Gibbons 437a, mint 2 4 0
RUSSIA, Wenden, 1863-71, 4 kop. black and blue-green, bright unused copy 0 14 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 6c. in violet on 2a. yellow, well centred and mint 0 18 0
24c. in blue on 8a. rose, fine unused copy 0 19 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1855-8, 6d. lilac, a good horizontal pair 1 5 0
Ditto, 1s. yellow-green, a very fine horizontal pair, with good margins 2 15 0
Ditto 1s. deep green, a very fine and lightly marked pair, with good margins .. 3 12 0
1863-4, 1d. brown-red, bright unused copy with gum and good margins 0 12 0
6d. bright mauve, fine horizontal pair with good margins 3 0 0
1s. emerald green, good copy 0 15 0
1s. emerald green, two nice shades, one with good margins 1 13 0
MAURITIUS, May 1848, 1d. vermilion on bluish, intermediate state of plate, fine .. 5 15 0
1848, 2d, blue on bluish, intermediate state, lightly marked and a very good copy .. 3 17 6
1891, Two cents on 4d. carmine, surcharge inverted Gibbons 120a, mint .. 1 10 0

MAURITIUS, Two cents on 17c. rose, surcharge inverted, Gibbons 120b £1 11 0
Two cents on 4c. double surcharge, one inverted, Gibbons 122a, mint 1 11 0
NATAL, 1859-60, no wmk. imperf. 1d. rose-red, brilliant unused horizontal strip of twenty-four 6 5 0
NIGER COAST, Sept. 1893, ½d. on half of 1d. lilac, Gibbons 7, an unsevered mint pair .. 0 19 0
Dec. 1893, Halfpenny in violet on 2d., Gibbons 9, very fine 0 19 0
Do. Half-penny on 2½d. Gibbons 10 and 11, good copies, first fine 0 18 0
Ditto, Halfpenny in carmine on 2½d., Gibbons 12, mint .. 0 14 0
Ditto, Halfpenny in violet on 2d., Gibbons 16, very fine .. 0 18 0
Ditto, Halfpenny in vermilion on 2½d., Gibbons 17, very fine 0 13 0
Ditto, Halfpenny in violet on 2d., Gibbons 22, fine .. 1 6 0
Ditto, Halfpenny in blue on 2d., Gibbons 23, very fine .. 2 7 0
Ditto, Halfpenny in vermilion on 2½d., Gibbons 24, very fine 1 19 0
Ditto, Halfpenny in blue on 2½d., Gibbons 25, mint .. 1 8 0
Ditto, Halfpenny in green on 2½d., Gibbons 26, exceptionally fine 1 7 0
Ditto, Halfpenny in green on 2½d., Gibbons 28, mint .. 1 17 0
Ditto, One Shilling in violet on 2d., Gibbons 30, exceptionally fine 1 6 0
1894, ½ on half of 1d. bright blue, Gibbons 46, exceptionally fine on small piece 1 12 0
Ditto, 1d. on half of 2d., Gibbons 48, exceptionally fine on small piece 1 0 0
Ditto, ½d. on 2½d. blue, Gibbons 62, a very fine copy on small piece 1 1 0
NORTHERN NIGERIA, 10s. green and brown, well centred and mint 1 19 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1883, wmk. Crown CA, perf. 14, 4d. blue, brilliant well centred mint copy 4 15 0
1893, wmk. Crown CC, perf. 14, ½d. on 1½d. lilac, choice unused copy, with full gum, but one or two ink spots on face of stamp 3 17 6
SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1902-4, £1 violet and green, brilliant well centred mint copy .. 3 0 0
SWAZIELAND, perf. 12½, 10s. brown Gibbons 12, superb mint copy 8 12 6
TRANSVAAL, May 1870, fine roulette, 1d. carmine-red, Gibbons 37, mint 2 12 0

TRANSVAAL—
July 1870, 6d. ultramarine, imperf., should be Gibbons 38a, an uncatalogued but well-known variety, superb and with large margins £26 0 0
Sept. 1870, 6d. blackish blue, Gibbons 50, brilliant mint.. 5 0 0
1876, fine roulette, 1d. red, Gibbons 97, superb and practically without postmark 4 5 0
Ditto, 3d. lilac, Gibbons 99, a brilliant unused copy .. 7 0 0
Ditto, 6d. blue, Gibbons 118, a very fine and bright unused copy 15 0 0
Fine roulette, 1d. bright red, Gibbons 155, an exceptionally fine copy 2 8 0
Imperf. 6d. dull blue, Gibbons 162, superb mint copy .. 2 4 0
Fine roulette, overprint inverted, 6d., Gibbons 193, variety with double roulette at bottom, mint except for slight thin spot 2 4 0
April 1879, fine roulette, 3d. mauve on green, Gibbons 241, a nice copy 5 0 0
1895-6, 10s. brown, Gibbons 389, mint horizontal pair .. 3 0 0
V.R.I. £5 green, brilliant well centred mint copy 4 2 6
ZANZIBAR, Nov. 1895, blue surcharge, ½a. green, Gibbons 1, variety with small second 2 and inverted q for b, mint 8 5 0
Nov. 1895, blue surcharge, 1a. plum, Gibbons 2, variety with small second z and inverted q for b, mint.. .. 5 10 0
ZULULAND, 1888-92, 5s. carmine, well centred mint copy .. 1 15 0
BAHAMAS, 1860, clean cut perfs., 1d. lake, good copy .. 1 16 0
1861, perf. 11½-12, 1d. carmine-lake, bright unused copy .. 1 10 0
BARBADOS, 1856-7, imperf, white paper, ½d. yellow-green, brilliant mint, with margins 1 12 0
Ditto, ½d. deep green, brilliant mint and with margins .. 2 2 0
1861-70, 4d. dull brown-red, brilliant, well-centred mint copy 1 10 0
Ditto, 4d. dull vermilion, superb mint 0 18 0
Ditto, 4d. lake-rose, well-centred and mint 1 14 0
Ditto, 6d. rose-red, brilliant unused copy 1 10 0
Ditto, 6d. orange-red, superb, mint.. .. .. .. 1 5 0
Ditto, imperf., 6d. orange-vermilion, a brilliant mint copy with wide margins 1 4 0
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1865, imperf., 10c. blue, a superb copy with good margins on three sides 1 12 0

BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Another choice copy with margins on all sides ..	£1	16	0
1867, perf. 12½, 10c. lake, choice mint copy	1	15	0
Another superb mint copy ..	1	19	0
Ditto 8d, green, brilliant mint	2	6	0
BRITISH GUIANA. 1853, imperf. 1c. red, the variety with small "o" in "one," minute thinning, otherwise a most exceptionally fine copy, very lightly marked and with good margins	3	0	0
CANADA, 1851, 12d. black overprinted SPECIMEN	3	2	6
1852-7, 7½d. green, very fine and with large margins ..	2	0	0
1858, 6d. purple-brown, unused, but one corner defective	1	7	0
Ditto, a fine used copy of the same stamp	4	0	0
FALKLAND ISLANDS, 1891-6, 2½d. pale ultramarine, mint block of six	3	0	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1860, 6d. orange-vermilion, very fine ..	2	4	0
TRINIDAD, Sept. 1859, pin perf., 1s. deep purple, fine ..	2	6	0
August, 1861, 4d. brown-lilac, Gibbons 36, brilliant mint. horizontal strip of six ..	8	0	0
Ditto, 6d. yellow-green, Gibbons 48, brilliant mint vertical block of six	7	10	0
Ditto, the same stamp, paler shade, brilliant mint horizontal block of six	7	12	6
Ditto, 6d. deep green, brilliant mint horizontal block of six	8	15	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & CO.

Sale of 28 and 29 January 1909

CYPRUS, 1880, 1s. green, fine unused	1	4	0
FRANCE, 1876, 25c. ultramarine, a horizontal strip of three showing the two types B/N and U/N postally used and very fine, with Expert Committee's certificate	5	10	0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, the so-called Royal Reprint, wmk. large Crown inverted, mint	1	2	0
CEYLON, 1861, clean cut perfs. 6d. bistre-brown, fine	1	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d. brown, a fine well-centred copy but with small defect at left corner ..	1	16	0
1872, CC, perf. 12½, 2 rupees 50c., mint, but a few perfs. close	3	5	0
INDIA, 1854, 4 annas, type A, with blue lines, Gibbons 15, superb copy, with wide margins, very slightly creased ..	£1	0	0
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, April, 1896, One Penny on 3d. mint	2	8	0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, woodblock, 4d. pale blue, fair ..	1	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. pale blue, very fine	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. pale blue, deeper shade, very fine ..	2	8	0
GAMBIA, 1880, 1s. deep green, mint and fine	1	4	0
MAURITIUS, 1848, 1d. red on blued, intermediate state, a superb copy with very large margins	3	7	6
Ditto, 2d. blue, intermediate state, a fine copy but short at bottom	1	10	0
Ditto, another copy, fine margins	1	14	0
March, 1859, 2d. blue, a superb copy with large margins and light cancellation	1	5	0
Ditto, 2d. blue, a very fine horizontal pair on entire ..	1	14	0
Sept., 1891, 2c. on 38c. surcharge double, one inverted, S.G. 122c. fine used ..	1	16	0
ZULULAND, Postal Fiscal, £5 carmine and green, mint ..	6	0	0
BARBADOS, 1906, 1d. on 2d., a vertical strip of four, tête-bêche, mint, unique, only six pairs exist	1	10	0
BRAZIL, 1844, 300 reis, fine ..	1	3	0
CAYMAN ISLANDS, King, 1d. on 4d. fine used	2	6	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1860, 6d. orange vermilion, fine	0	15	0
FIJI, 1874, Gothic V.R. in black, 2c. blue, very fine	1	0	0
1875, Gothic V.R. in black, 6c. green, unusually fine ..	4	2	6
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 2d. lilac-blue, plate III., first retouch, extremely fine ..	2	8	0
1852, fine background, 6d. light brown, fine on piece ..	1	4	0
1854-5, imperf., 8d. yellow, nice margins	2	4	0
NEW ZEALAND, 1856, blue paper, 1d. red, fine	1	6	0
VICTORIA, 1863-4, 1d. green, wmk. 4, a good copy	2	2	0
1864, 1d. green, wmk. Six Pence, a good copy ..	1	0	0
1865, 1s. blue, wmk. V and Crown, mint, well centred and very fine	3	3	0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1860, 6d. sage green, unused, a good copy	1	6	0

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

The sixth meeting of the season 1908-9 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, January 7th, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: Lord Crawford, M. P. Castle, R. Mabson, B. Pinner, R. B. Yardley, J. C. Sidebotham, Thos. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, H. Scott Bridgwater, C. E. Fagan, A. Chilver, H. R. G. Clarke, Robert Reid, T. G. Wayman, W. Schwabacher, J. R. Laing, D. C. Gray, A. J. Warren, E. A. Elliott, C. McNaughtan, Col. J. Bonhote, F. Ransom, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, J. E. Joselin, Malcolm S. Cooke, B. D. Knox, L. E. Hall (Associate), and one visitor.

The chair having been taken by the Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The programme for this meeting consisted of a display by members, those attending the meeting being asked to bring with them "Twelve Interesting Stamps," or other objects of philatelic interest. The Chairman, having explained the object of the Committee, by whom the programme for the season was arranged, in proposing a display of the above nature, and the opportunity thus given to a large number of members to take an active part in the business of the evening, called upon those present in turn to show the stamps and other objects they had brought for inspection, and to give such descriptions and explanations as they desired in regard to their display.

In response to the invitation, displays were given by eighteen members, and the stamps shown were, in the majority of cases, accompanied by a description of the points of interest to which attention was desired to be called.

Mr. Harvey Clarke showed the three values of Sydney Views (unused) in early states of the plate; the 1d. grey, New South Wales (Queen's Head), without the overprint of one halfpenny; the 9d. Ceylon (Crown CC), perf. 13, unused, and rare Transvaal stamps.

The exhibit of Mr. Reid consisted entirely of unused rarities, comprising amongst others, the 3 l. Tuscany, 12d. Canada, 1s. Newfoundland (in both colours), 100 r. Portugal of the first issue and that very great rarity, the 2 reales (error) blue stamp of the 1851 issue of Spain.

A series of "Postage Due" stamps of Holland and Colonies illustrating permanent printing faults was shown by Mr. A. J. Warren, and amongst other stamps brought by Mr. Joselin was the very interesting discovery made by him of the current 1d. Transvaal, printed on the "Cape" paper with "Anchor" watermark.

Mr. Laing showed the ½ gro. Saxony error of colour, the 25 pias. Turkey (1871) with value inverted in one corner, and 6d. Fiji overprinted "V.R." with Maltese Cross stop, in addition to other interesting items.

Mr. McNaughtan's contribution consisted principally of scarce varieties of South Australian stamps and some Queensland errors; Col. Bonhote showed the 10 rappen yellow Swiss stamp with frame to cross.

In submitting for inspection of the members a complete series of the abnormal varieties of the stamps of Great Britain, including all those that have so far been seen imperforate, the Vice-President suggested that all members possessing any of the varieties in used condition should submit them to the Expert Committee so that photographs might be made for future reference. Appended to the descriptive notes written by Lord Crawford for the occasion was a supplement dealing with the question of the missing stamps, for which search should be made by collectors.

Mr. Castle had brought with him a series of the 2d., Sydney View stamps, illustrating the various stages of the existence of the first plate. As showing the rapid deterioration of the plate, he called attention to the fact that it was "retouched" within five weeks of the date of the first appearance of the stamps.

Mr. Ransom showed the Sydney embossed envelope as the first officially issued postage stamp known to collectors, and amongst other items of interest displayed by him were a pair of the Providence (Rhode Island) stamps, showing the 5 c. and 10 c. together, and a strip of the 2 c. British Guiana provisionals (showing the three types of border).

H.R.H. the President sent for inspection an original sketch of the first 1d. and 2d. stamps given by Mr. Rowland Hill to the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time of the introduction of postage stamps, and some interesting essays of stamps prepared for use but not issued; a proof from the die of the King's Head stamps of Canada showing the changes in the design in preparing the plates in the Dominion; stamps showing curiosities in watermarks, including a Grenada stamp with a diminutive four-rayed Star for watermark; and some values of Mauritius stamps (Queen's Head), watermarked Crown C.A., perf. 12, as to which information is desired. Amongst these was the 13 c., which has not before been noticed on the Crown CA paper.

Amongst the stamps contributed by Mr. Yardley were Barbados (Perkins Bacon plate), perf. 14, violet (aniline), 1s., blue (error), and a pair of 6d. vermilion, apparently with a compound of the clean-cut and rough perforation. Other interesting specimens comprised scarce perforations of South Australian stamps.

Mr. Pinner showed high values of Natal and British South Africa, and Mr. Wayman New Zealand pictorials used on entires.

Mr. Sidebotham had put together examples of handsome stamps, ugly stamps, distinct and indistinct surcharges, and various errors.

Mr. Matthews sent for inspection a number of Post Office circulars and other objects of interest in connection with the postal service and with the Guildhall and South Kensington "Jubilee" functions, including an envelope with the 1d. black stamp, postmarked 1840, and again posted in 1890 and franked with the current 1d. stamp and postmarked with the South Kensington Jubilee postmark.

Mr. Hall, in showing unused Uruguay (Diligencia) stamps of the first issue, explained how they were prepared, with the result that almost every stamp other than the 60 c. differs from the others in the value label. His exhibit included an example of the very rare printing from the second die of the 60 c.

Mr. Fulcher's display was devoted to an attempt to discover the number of the various types of the 10 paras stamp of Turkey (1869-74); some six types being included in the stamps shown by him.

In many instances the display led to some discussion on interesting questions connected with the stamps shown, and before the termination of the meeting, which lasted somewhat longer than usual, many of the members expressed the hope that displays of a similar nature might again be a feature of the next season.

From the *London Philatelist.*

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 279th meeting was held at the Rooms of the Geographical Society on Friday evening, February 26. The president took the chair and amongst those present were four members of the Liverpool Society. After formal business Mr. B. Gordon Jones was elected a corresponding member.

Mr. W. E. Whitnall, of Liverpool, gave a display, with notes, of the stamps of the United States from 1847 to 1869, dealing with the Postmaster Stamps and the various values, perforations and varieties of type. The display was of a distinctly novel character, consisting, not of stamps, but of reproductions on a very large scale in the actual colours, most artistically painted and shown on a special framework which allowed all the stamps of one issue to be displayed at the same time. There was also a large coloured chart which showed at a glance all the values, colours and varieties of perforation issued between the two dates.

At the close the Hon. Secretary proposed, and Mr. Munn seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Whitnall, and the President, in putting it to the meeting, expressed the hope that the interchange of visits, commenced this Session, would become an annual institution. The motion having been carried with acclamation, Messrs. Savage and Calloway suitably responded for the Liverpool Society, after Mr. Whitnall had spoken on his own behalf.

Mr. Beckton presided at the 280th meeting on March 12. After formal business and the appointment of a small committee to suggest a place for the annual picnic, Mr. Abbott gave a display, with notes, of the stamps of Liberia. He explained the probable four transfers of the lithographed stamps of the first issue, the first showing a distance of 2 mm. between the stamps imperforate and perf. 12, the second with frame, perf. 11 and 12, the stamps being 5 mm apart, the third, with imperfect frame, stamps $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart and perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the fourth, apparently a rough reproduction of the second transfer, perf. $10\frac{1}{2}$. His collection included, besides most of the later issues, pairs of many of the transfers, several used specimens, one being on entire, the 1 c. and 2 c. 1892, errors of colour, and a sheet of the 5 cents on 6 c. green, 1893, showing the four varieties of surcharge.

G. FRED H. GIBSON,
Hon. Secretary.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The fifth meeting of the season 1908-1909 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 16 February, 1909, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), C. R. Sutherland, R. Frentzel, A. H. L. Giles, W. A. Boyes, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, L. E. Bradbury, E. Bounds, J. R. Laing, E. W. Arnold, K. Wiehen, C. Becucci, L. Magnee, F. J. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, D. H. Jackson, J. H. Rosenheim, A. Lange, W. H. Eastwood, H. Griebert, H. M. Hansen, A. J. Warren, P. Ashley, C. J. Phillips, J. C. Sidebotham (hon. librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary).

The President took the Chair.

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

Messrs. I. J. Bernstein and R. H. Newton were elected ordinary members of the Society.

Donations of Forgeries were received from the President and Messrs. Frank Neck and R. Frentzel; and of stamps from the President and Mr. A. H. L. Giles.

The Hon. Librarian reported donations to the Library from the President, Messrs. Hilmer Djurling, and E. J. Nankivell, and from the American Philatelic Society.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The prospectus of the North of England Philatelic Society's Exhibition to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on March 26 and 27 was circulated among the members present at the meeting.

The President then called upon Mr. Chas. J. Phillips to give the display of the collection of Forgeries of Italian States of Messrs.

Stanley Gibbons', Ltd. This collection, contained in five Albums, comprises forgeries made to deceive Governments as well as the collectors, forged obliterations, essays, reprints, printer's waste, bogus stamps, etc. With nearly every group there are shown one or two specimens of the genuine stamp or postmark for comparison. The display was accompanied by a very interesting paper containing valuable information about the forgeries and reprints of nearly every Italian State.

After the conclusion of the display the President, in proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Phillips, said it was most gratifying that so busy a man as Mr. Phillips had not only come himself to the meeting to show such an interesting and voluminous collection, but had also taken the trouble to put down in writing valuable information on forgeries, etc., for the benefit of the Members of the Herts Philatelic Society and collectors in general. The members are always glad to inspect large collections but in this especial case they are extremely pleased to see such an enormous number of mostly dangerous forgeries and fakes locked up in safety.

The vote of thanks, seconded by the Vice-President, was then put to the meeting and passed unanimously. Mr. Phillips, in thanking the meeting, promised to show another part of the firm's forgery collection on another occasion.

Mr. Percy Ashley then addressed the meeting, and gave a long and interesting lecture on the history of the various Italian States.

A hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. W. A. Boyes, and seconded by Mr. A. J. Warren, was passed to Mr. P. Ashley for his instructive lecture, and duly acknowledged.

The meeting terminated at 8.30 p.m.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

January 28. Mrs. Milne and Mr. J. H. Kemp were elected members. Mr. Collier then commenced his paper on Argentine, 1877 to 1908, but there was such an instructive and interesting discussion on the plates, methods of printing, and types of the various values of the 1877 to 1858 issues, that the subsequent ones were left for another meeting.

February 11. Mr. B. Gordon Jones was elected a member. Mrs. Lake, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, L. S. Wells and P. Guerin were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection, and Messrs. C. T. Reed and W. F. Wadams for periodicals and catalogues.

The rest of the evening was devoted to an interesting display of South African Colonies by Members.

February 25. For an hour previous to the ordinary meeting the auction lots for the sale of March 4th were on view.

Mr. A. Cecil Fern was elected a member.

The Century Stamp Co., Dr. J. H. Keynes and Major Shore, were thanked for contributions to the Permanent Collection; and a vote of thanks was accorded Herr H. Kropf, who had presented a copy of the edition de luxe of his work "Die Postwertzeichen des Kaisertumes österreich."

Mr. B. B. Tilley then gave his display with notes of the stamps of British Guiana. Every issue was represented in most cases absolutely complete. In such a wealth of interesting material it is difficult to single out what was appreciated most, but perhaps the well-filled pages of fine specimens, nearly all mint, of 1852 to 1875, may be mentioned as taking the chief place.

March 4. Two hundred and fifty-six lots were disposed of by auction, including 71 which had been arranged by the Society for the widow of a deceased member, as she had no idea of arranging them herself.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The fifth meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall on Thursday, March 11. Present: Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham (in the Chair), J. E. Joselin, Guy Semple, F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, A. B. Kay, P. L. Pemberton, W. Schwarte, and the Hon. Secretary. It was moved by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Mr. Joselin, and carried unanimously, that the best thanks of the Union be accorded to the delegates to the recent Congress (Messrs. Pemberton, Lamb and Lincoln). Mr. P. L. Pemberton then read a carefully thought out paper on the stamps of Prince Edward Island, which was much appreciated by those present. A hearty vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Joselin and seconded by Mr. Semple, concluded a pleasant evening, only marred by the regretted absence of some members through illness. The next meeting will take place at Essex Hall on Wednesday, April 14, when Mr. T. W. Hall will give a display of the stamps of Uruguay. All members and any visitors cordially invited.

T. H. HINTON, Hon. Sec.

26, Annford Road, East Putney.

BRITISH GUIANA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the British Guiana Philatelic Society, on Wednesday night, 20 January, at the residence, in Duke Street, Kingston, of Mr. W. B. Gray, and at which the President, the Hon. B. Howell Jones, took the chair, the following members were present: The Rev. Canon Josa (Vice-President), the Rev. G. V. Salmon, Messrs. W. B. Gray, G. T. Manly, W. V. Colvin, A. B. Anderson and A. D. Ferguson (Hon. Sec.).

After the election of Mr. T. J. Roy to the membership of the Society, the Secretary laid over communications from the following:—Messrs. Archie Webb, St. Peters-

burg ; Karl Wolff, Winnipeg ; D. M. Hasch, San Paulo, Brazil ; Alfredo Clebsch, Paraguay ; Charles and Sons, St. Lucia ; and the Germania-Ring, Germany, all requesting copies of the Society's journal and inquiring the rates of advertisement therein ; the meeting decided to grant the requests and to furnish the information required.

Letters were also submitted from Messrs. Charles Doran ; J. R. Hooper, Winnipeg ; and J. Jourdan, Johannesburg, desiring to enter into exchange correspondence with members of the society.

The Secretary further submitted a letter from Mrs. Howell Jones, in acknowledgment of the receipt of a communication from the members of the society, expressing appreciation to Mrs. Howell Jones and her daughters of their efforts in connection with the Society's recent "At Home." Mrs. Howell Jones expressed the gratification the letter had afforded her and the Misses Howell Jones, and went on to say that it had given them the greatest pleasure to have done what they could to make the "At Home" a success, and to have entertained the members and their friends.

The next item on the agenda was the consideration of several suggestions of amendment to the society's existing rules. First it was suggested that election of the Committee should be done by ballot, but the meeting was unanimously of opinion that no necessity for such a course existed, and the President suggested that if any member or members desired the election of the Committee by ballot they should bring the matter up in the form of a motion.

It was also suggested that the members of the Committee should be increased by one, in that the Hon. Secretaryship and Hon. Treasurership, which were at present combined, should be made distinct offices. In putting forward the suggestion, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Ferguson, urged the desirability in view of the increasing duties of the office. The meeting, however, decided that for the present the matter should be allowed to remain as it was.

It was also suggested that a book-case should be procured for the Society's literature, and it was agreed that the matter should be left in the hands of the Hon. Secretary.

A resolution was unanimously passed, appointing Messrs. Howell Jones, L. M. Hill and J. K. D. Hill, a special committee to draft a letter to the Government in connection with the question of penny postage between the United States of America and this colony, pointing out its advantage, and to state that the meeting was unanimously of opinion that such an arrangement would be a boon to the people generally, and further, it was a matter that was bound to be decided sooner or later.

The President exhibited the modern issues of the postage stamps of the world which had been added to the collection of the Museum. The stamps were contained in three albums, and were carefully and neatly mounted.

The meeting came to a close with the usual votes of thanks.

BATH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening, 17 February, 1909, at the Bath Church Institute. This was an open meeting, and many friends took the opportunity of being present at the invitation of the President. Amongst those present were Mr. B. D. Pope (President), Mr. F. G. Warwick, Mr. Norman Horley, Mr. G. B. Caple, Mr. W. J. Titley, Mr. H. J. Norman, Mr. H. J. Goodman, Mr. F. G. Nokes, Mr. T. J. Gandy, Mr. L. J. Westlake, Mr. W. G. Olds, and Mr. C. J. Preater (Hon. Secretary). Mr. Olds was voted to the chair. Mr. Pope interested the company with a paper illustrated with fine displays of stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, Orange River Colony, and Natal. The paper proved to be one of the best during the season, and a hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Warwick to Mr. Pope for his most interesting display and paper, and was carried by acclamation. The members afterwards exhibited their duplicate stamps and exchanged with each other. This is a great feature of this Society, which thus brings collectors together, who exchange duplicates. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

A meeting was also held on March 3, at the Church Institute, when a display, with notes, kindly sent by Mr. J. E. Heginbotton, of Rochdale, was given of the stamps of Trinidad and Turk's Islands. The stamps shown were much admired by those present. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heginbotton brought a very profitable evening to a close.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The seventh ordinary meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society was held in the Religious Institution Rooms on Tuesday evening, when there was a large attendance of members, the President, Mr. W. A. R. Jex Long, occupying the chair.

Mr. Long read a most interesting and comprehensive paper on "Stamps," what to collect, and methods of arranging same, in course of which he introduced and strongly recommended a novel and original system of classifying, which would enable the collector to find a desired stamp without a great turning over of pages.

AUCTION REPORT

Note.—*The descriptions are those given in the Sale Catalogues.*

Messrs. HARMER, ROOKE & CO.

Sale of 30 January 1909

British East Africa, 1890-91, 1 rupee grey, mint block of 4, with perforations on each side £1 14 0
British Honduras, 1899, surcharged Revenue, a mint horizontal pair of the 50c., containing the two types, surcharge 12 mm. long and 11 mm. long, *se tenant* .. 1 18 0
British New Guinea, 2s. 6d. mint, unsurcharged .. 2 2 0
British South Africa, £2 rose-red, fine specimen, postally used 0 15 0
1896, 1d. on 4s., S.G. 42, superb well-centred copy 1 3 0
Cayman Islands, multiple, 5s. orange, mint 0 19 0
France, Ivory Coast, 4 fr. on 60c. brown on buff, type P 12, mint 1 12 0
Heligoland, 1873, ¼ sch. rose and green, complete original sheet of 50, expertised .. 1 3 0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d. red on blue, very fine copy with large margins and light postmark, but late state of plate 0 15 0
Papua, Type 1, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 6d., 1s. in mint blocks of 4.. 1 4 0
St. Lucia, 1863, cc, 12½, 4d. indigo, mint pair 1 4 0

Mr. W. HADLOW

Sale of 1 February 1909

British Central Africa, 1st issue, £1 mint 1 10 0
1896, wmk. CC, 1d. to 5s., mint set (8) 2 4 0
British East Africa Co., 1st issue on Great Britain, fine used set (3) 2 11 0
France, 1870-3, 10c. bistre, *tête-bêche* pair on entire original 1 10 0
Great Britain, I.R. Official, 1st issue, 1s. green, fine colour, unused and with gum .. 1 13 0
Board of Education, 1902, 5d. mint 2 8 0
Hamburg, 7 sch. orange, perf., very fine pair on piece of original 1 2 0
Lagos, King, single wmk., complete set, ½d. to 10s., all mint unmounted (10) 9 0 0
Liberia, 4c. black and green (elephant) with centre inverted, mint 1 4 0
South Australia, 1877, 1d. wmk. SA close, with superb margins, imperf., uncatalogued £1 0 0
Victoria, 1st issue, 1d. rose, unused and very fine.. .. 1 5 0
5s. carmine and deep blue, perf. 11½-12, mint 2 0 0
West Australia, 1st issue, 6d. golden bronze, superb .. 3 0 0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON.

Sale of 2 and 3 February 1909

Great Britain, 1872, 2½d. lilac-rose, plate 2, the error "L F H L," a nice copy .. 1 8 0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, ¼ sch. red, with dotted background, rouletted, a superb lightly cancelled copy, on entire original envelope .. 7 7 0
Servia, 1866, Vienna print, 40 paras blue, unused, fair .. 1 6 0
Tuscany, 1853, 1 soldo yellow-buff, unused with gum, but a little cut into at right .. 1 10 0
Ditto, 9 crazie, grey-lilac, fine 1 10 0
Ceylon, 1861, 8d. brown, rough perfs., very fine 3 3 0
1864, wmk. star, perf. 12½, 10d. orange-red, unused, nice copy 1 5 0
India, 1854, 2a. green, a fine unused block of 4, with side margin 2 0 0
Gwalior, 1885, short native inscription, 6a. bistre, unused in mint state 2 4 0
Ditto, 8a., mauve, ditto .. 2 0 0
Ditto, 1r. slate, ditto 1 16 0
Straits Settlements, 1879, 10 on 30c. claret, Gibbons type 6, fine 1 16 0
British South Africa, 1891, ½d., 2d. and 4d. on 6d. ultramarine and 8d. on 1s. brown, unused, in mint state .. 3 10 0
Cape of Good Hope, Mafeking, on British Bechuanaland, 1s. on 6d. purple on red, sans-serif type 2 0 0
Mafeking, a set, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 7, all fine (17) 6 0 0
British Columbia, 1865, perf. 12½ 10c. lake, a fine block of 4, unused in mint state .. 7 0 0
Ditto, 50c. violet, a fine block of 4, ditto 4 2 6
Ditto, 1 dollar green, a fine block of 4, ditto 6 15 0
Cayman Islands, 1907, 5s. orange and green, a block of 6, in mint state 3 14 0

CAYMAN ISLANDS—
1908, ½d. on 5s. orange and green, a block of 6, ditto .. £3 0 0
Ditto, 1d. on 5s. orange and green, a block of 6, ditto .. 3 15 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850-51, Sydney Views, 1d. lake, plate 2, two nice copies on entire original 2 10 0
Ditto, 1d. lake, plate 2, a nice copy 1 12 0
1851-53, laureated, no wmk., 1d. carmine on yellowish, a pair, one is the variety without leaves, on entire original, fine 2 15 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1855, London print, 1d. carmine, a nice copy, but a little close at right 2 17 6
Ditto, 2d. blue on white, on piece of original, very fine .. 1 18 0
Ditto, 1s. green on bleuté, on piece of original, very fine .. 2 6 0
1856, blue paper, 2d. blue, unused, good margins, a nice copy 4 5 0
Ditto, 1s. green, a nice copy, but cut a little close .. 1 10 0
1856, no wmk., serrated perf. 6d. chesnut, somewhat thinned, but a nice copy, with perforations all round .. 8 12 6
1860-62, pelure paper, 2d. lilac-blue, fine colour 1 10 0
Ditto, perf. 2d. lilac-blue, fine 3 0 0
1862, wmk. star, imperf. 3d. mauve, superb lightly cancelled copy on small piece of original, fine deep colour .. 3 0 0
1863-4, wmk. star, perf. 3d. mauve, unused and fine with part gum 3 17 6
1872, wmk. lozenges, 2d. vermilion, very fair 2 6 0
TASMANIA, 1856, pelure paper, 1d. brown-red, a pair, unused with gum, but a little marked on the face 6 0 0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER.

Sale of 4 and 5 February 1909

BELGIUM, 1st issue, wmk. LL in frame, 10c. brown and 20c. blue, both unused in mint state and very fine 3 5 0
1850, wmk. LL in frame, 10c. brown, unused with gum, very fine 3 12 6
Ditto, 40c. carmine, unused in mint state, with top margin, fine 2 10 0
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, 1864, ¼ sgr. orange-red, used and fine 2 14 0
WURTEMBERG, 1875-79, 2 marks, vermilion on orange, unused in mint state and very fine 4 0 0
SWITZERLAND, Geneva, 1849, 5c. yellow-green, the envelope stamp used as an adhesive, on entire, very fine £6 15 0
Neufchatel, 1850, 5c. black and red, unused and very scarce, but a trifle thinned at top .. 1 14 0
CEYLON, 1857-59, 6d. deep claret, imperf., unused 4 0 0
1861, wmk. star, rough perf. 6d. brown, unused and fine 3 15 0
Ditto, another fine unused specimen, with part gum .. 4 4 0
1862, no wmk., perf. 11½, 1d. blue, unused 3 10 0
1863-67, wmk. Crown CC, 9d. black-brown, an unused block of 4 in mint state 2 8 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1855-64, triangular, 1s. emerald-green, a superb unused pair in mint state 4 0 0
Ditto, another superb pair .. 4 17 6
1881, wmk. Crown CC, 3d. pale claret, uncatalogued variety, a mint horizontal pair with side margin 2 7 6
1880, tall narrow figure "3" on 3d. lilac-rose, a vertical pair, top stamp has surcharge omitted, with expert committee's report and photograph 6 6 0
MAURITIUS, Britannia issue, 6d. blue, imperf, a mint horizontal pair 1 2 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1883, wmk. Crown CA, 4d. blue, unused in mint state, but perforations partially clipped at bottom 2 15 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 2d. scarlet-vermilion, superb 5 15 0
Ditto, 6d. scarlet-vermilion, small margin at top but very fine 6 0 0
1860, 4d. orange-vermilion, unused 1 8 0
BAHAMAS, 1860, no wmk. clean-cut perf. 15, 1d. lake, unused 2 0 0
1861, no wmk., perf. 11½, 4d. dull rose, unused and fine .. 5 10 0
Ditto. no wmk., perf. 13, 6d. lilac, unused and fine .. 7 0 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1853, 4c. blue, imperf. unused in mint state and very fine 5 12 6
CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1908, ½d. on 5s. vermilion and green, a mint horizontal pair with top margin 0 19 0
Ditto, a single specimen and 1d. on 5s. both mint .. 1 1 0
Ditto, 1d. on 4d., Postage and Revenue, mint 2 10 0
Ditto, 2½d. on 4d. brown and blue, mint 2 10 0

DOMINICA, 1887-88, wmk. CA, 1s. lilac-rose, a superb unused block of 4 in mint state, with top margin £5 15 0
ST. CHRISTOPHER, 1882, wmk. Crown CA, 4d. blue, unused in mint state 2 17 6
BRAZIL, 1866, perf. 13½, 430 reis yellow, mint 1 4 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1856, no wmk., thick paper, pin perf. 1d. orange 5 10 0
1862, 1d. orange, rouletted, unused 2 14 0
VICTORIA, 1852, Queen on throne, 2d. reddish brown, a fine unused horizontal pair, but creased 1 5 0

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE & Co.

Sale of 8 February 1909

BRITISH SOMALILAND, King (O.H.M.S.) single CA, 2a. dull lilac and purple, mint .. 2 8 0
Ditto, 8a. grey-black and pale blue, mint and superb .. 1 0 0
CEYLON, no wmk., 9d. brown, superb, lightly cancelled copy 0 15 0
CYPRUS, 1880, 1s. green, plate 13, superb unused copy .. 1 2 0
GAMBIA, 1880, 1s. green, superb mint copy 1 8 0
MAURITIUS, 2c. on 38c. on 9d. with double surcharge, one being inverted, mint 1 18 0
2c. on 4c. with inverted surcharge, mint 2 10 0
2c. on 4c. carmine, with double surcharge, mint 2 10 0
1859, 2d. blue, superb pair, with light cancellation, on entire original 2 0 0
NEW ZEALAND, imperf. large star, 6d. brown, unused and superb 1 0 0
VICTORIA, 1850, rouletted, 3d. blue, fine 0 15 0

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co.

Sale of 9 and 10 February 1909

AUSTRIA, 1877, perf. 13, 2 kr. yellow, mint 1 8 0
Ditto 3 kr. green and 5 kr. red, both well-centred mint copies 1 0 0
Ditto 10 kr. blue, mint, with very slight creasing .. 1 0 0
Ditto 15 kr. bistre, superb mint 1 15 0
Newspaper stamp, 1851, 6 kr. dull yellow, unused and with part gum 4 0 0
Ditto, a nice used copy, with margins 2 0 0
Ditto, 30 kr. rose, nice copy .. 3 10 0
FRANCE, 1849-50, 1 fr. carmine-brown, mint horizontal pair 3 10 0
HUNGARY, 1871, lithographed, 10 kr. pale blue and 25 kr. red-lilac, both superb mint 3 0 0
MALTA, 1861, no wmk., blued paper, ½d. buff, mint .. £1 3 0
OLDENBURG, 1852, 1-15th rose, S.G. 9, bright unused copy, with margins 3 3 0
Ditto, 1-10th pale yellow, S.G. 12, good unused copy, with margins 6 5 0
1859, ⅓ gr. on green, fine unused copy with wide margins 3 10 0
1861, 2 gr. red, fine copy with margins, on original .. 1 18 0
Ditto, 3 gr. deep yellow, nice copy on original 0 16 0
PARMA, 1854, 5c. orange-yellow, an unused vertical strip of three 2 4 0
Ditto, 15c. pale red, bright unused horizontal pair .. 2 0 0
SWITZERLAND, Geneva, August, 1850, 5c. black and red, S.G., L 3, mint, but with very slight creasing 1 14 0
A very fine used copy of the same stamp, on original .. 2 2 0
Federal Administration, 2½ rp. S.G. 2, nice unused copy .. 1 5 0
CEYLON, 1885, 10c. on 16c., S.G. 117, very fine 1 6 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1879-82, 5c. on 4c. rose, S.G. 21, very fine 1 4 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, blued paper, 1853, 1d. brick red, an exceptionally fine pair with good margins 1 7 0
1855-8, proofs, 1d. black, pair 2 2 0
Ditto, 1s. yellow-green, very fine pair with margins three sides and small margin on fourth side 2 12 0
1861, woodblock, 4d. pale blue, an exceptionally fine copy with good margins, on portion of original 4 2 6
Another fine copy, with margins on all sides 3 3 0
LAGOS, 1876, wmk. Crown CC, perf. 14, 3d. chestnut, brilliant mint 1 3 0
MAURITIUS, 1859, 2d. pale blue with wide margins and fine 1 0 0
April 1854, 4d. green, S.G. 35, very fine 1 14 0
1863-72, wmk. Crown CC, 9d. yellow-green, good copy .. 1 0 0
September, 1891, Two Cents on 4c., double surcharge, one inverted, S.G. 122a, choice unused copy 2 0 0
Ditto, Two Cents on 38c. lilac, double surcharge, one inverted, S.G. 122c. mint .. 1 10 0
Ditto, a used copy 1 7 0
1904, 15c., variety overprint double, S.G. 207, mint horizontal pair 5 10 0
Ditto, a single mint copy of the same stamp 2 17 6

NATAL, 1857, 1s. buff, nice average copy £1 2 0
SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1901, 5s. black and yellow, mint block of four 1 12 0
10s. purple on yellow, brilliant mint block of four from corner of sheet, with margin .. 2 16 0
CANADA, 1852-7, imperf. 10d. blue, very lightly marked and with margins, an exceptional copy 1 6 0
NEVIS, 1861, greyish paper, 4d. dull rose, very fine 0 19 0
Ditto, 1s. green, good copy .. 1 1 0
1867, 1s. blue-green, choice unused copy, well centred .. 1 5 0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 6d. yellow, lightly marked and with margins on all sides .. 1 7 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 8d. scarlet-vermilion and 1860 2d. orange-vermilion, bright unused copies 0 18 0
Half of 8d. used as 4d., fine on original 2 12 0
1860, 4d. orange-vermilion, good copy with margins .. 1 4 0
Ditto, 6d. orange-vermilion, exceptionally fine with large margins, but slight thinning 2 12 0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, rare, but thinned 3 15 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1857, 1s. mauve, good copy, but with very slight thinning 7 15 0
ST. LUCIA, 1882-4, wmk. Crown CA, 1s. orange, S.G. 29, brilliant unused copy 1 12 0
Ditto, perf. 12, 4d. yellow, S.G. 30, mint 1 0 0
UNITED STATES, 1851-60, 90c. deep blue, brilliant mint .. 1 8 0
April 1869, 90c. carmine and black, nicely centred and a good copy 1 6 0
State Department, 90c. deep green, mint 1 1 0
Justice, 30c. violet, mint .. 1 1 0
Ditto, 50c. violet, bright unused copy 0 18 0
Newspaper stamps, 1875, $36, brown-red, mint 2 14 0
Ditto, $60, violet, fine unused copy 3 10 0
URUGUAY, 1856, 60c. blue, unused, one corner very slightly clipped 1 12 0
Ditto, 80c. pale green, fine unused copy 1 6 0
Ditto, 1r. pale vermilion, fine unused copy 1 3 0
1857, 120c. pale blue, mint and with good margins, but has small tear 1 18 0
VIRGIN ISLES, 1867-8, white paper, 1s. mint 1 4 0
A fine used copy of the same stamp 1 7 0

VICTORIA, 1850, no frame lines, 1d. orange-vermilion, fine .. £1 10 0
1855, imperf., Too Late, 6d., with wide margins and fine 1 1 0
Ditto, Registered, rouletted, 1s. S.G. 362, fine on small piece 2 12 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1854, imperf. 1s. chocolate, fine unused copy 1 1 0
Ditto, rouletted, 1s. pale brown 1 8 0
1857, rouletted, 6d. black-bronze, roulettes showing on all sides 1 8 0
1861, 6d. purple on blue, S.G. 42, good copy 1 1 0
1864, perf. 13, 4d. vermilion, mint 1 5 0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & Co.
Sale of 11 and 12 February 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, 1870, 1½ lake-red OPPC error, fine 1 8 0
SICILY, ½g., 1g., 2g., 5g., 10g., 20g., used, 50g. 1 10 0
SWITZERLAND, 1850, 5r. blue and red, partly reconstructed plate (37), 10r. on yellow, complete sheet (40) 15r. rose, complete sheet of 10 .. 3 0 0
CEYLON, 1885, 5c. on 64c., perf. 14 × 12½, unused 0 10 0
PORTUGUESE INDIA, 1877, 10, 15, 20, 40, 100, 200, 300 and 600 reis, unused 2 10 0
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, August 1888, ½d. vermilion, mint block of four with "Protectorate" inverted .. 1 5 0
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1897, £10 yellow, fair 2 10 0
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, 1890, £2 rose, brilliant mint, well-centred copy 1 11 0
1897, £1; 1898 £1, unused with gum 1 14 0
1898, £5, brilliant mint well-centred copy 3 12 6
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, Woodblock, 4d. deep blue, fine colour 3 5 0
1863, 1d. carmine-red, superb block of four 3 5 0
MAURITIUS, Dec. 1859, 2d. blue, superb 1 2 0
NATAL, Official, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., all mint 1 5 0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, V.R.I., level stops, mint horizontal pair, one being the variety I omitted 1 6 0
Ditto, ditto, 6d. carmine, mint horizontal strip of three, the centre stamp being the variety without figure 6 .. 4 0 0
Ditto, raised stops, 2½d. blue and 6d. carmine, mint .. 1 10 0
ANTIGUA, 1862, 6d. green, mint block of six 4 4 0

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION

The North of England Philatelic Society is to be congratulated both on the excellence and the success of its first Postage Stamp Exhibition, which was held in the Academy of Arts, Blackett Street, Newcastle, on March 26th and 27th. The opening was performed by Alderman J. J. Forster, the Lord Mayor of the City, who is himself an enthusiastic collector, and there was a large attendance of the leading philatelists of the North of England.

In the opinion of competent judges the Exhibition ranks high, and in variety of stamps shown, as well as in quality, is considered to surpass the recent Exhibition of the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society, although, of course, that was on a larger scale. This was probably due in some measure to the competitive nature of the Exhibition, and the silver and bronze medals awarded drew representative exhibitors from all over the country.

Amongst the more notable exhibits to be mentioned were the fine collection of the President, Alderman G. B. Bainbridge, his magnificent and almost complete collection of triangular Capes attracting universal admiration.

Mr. W. Waite Sanderson, of Newcastle, took first award for West Indian Colonies, with a complete collection of Nevis stamps, and also took a bronze medal for a fine exhibit of Western Australia.

Other notable collections on view were Mr. Cochrane's Caricatures of Mulready Envelopes, the well-known English collection of Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun., of Manchester; Mr. J. H. Taylor's Sicily; Canada, and New South Wales, shown by Mr. H. H. Horsley, of West Hartlepool, and Mr. Wade's early United States of America.

There was also an unusually fine exhibit in the Section for Rare Stamps, for, while there were only three entries, the exhibitors had a remarkably valuable 75 stamps among them, Mr. Bainbridge, the President, again carrying off a medal.

The Judge was Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, and his awards were as follows :—

Class 1 (Open).—Great Britain.—J. S. Higgins, Manchester, Silver Medal for a specialised collection of stamps up to 1900, unused, with practically all official stamps.

Class 2 (Members).—Best Exhibit of any Country.—Silver Medal to G. B. Bainbridge, Newcastle, for a splendid exhibit of triangular Capes, all in fine condition with many unused copies, and a large number of pairs, strips and blocks.

Silver Medal also awarded to O. K. Trechmann, of West Hartlepool, for magnificent display of "pence" Ceylon, and a Bronze Medal to R. W. Wilkinson, of Gateshead, for Greece specialised.

Class 3 (Open).—Best Colony in Asia or Africa, limited to 150 stamps.—Bronze Medal to T. D. Hume, Newcastle, for Ceylon, 1855 to 1868, entirely pence values.

Class 4 (Open).—Best Colony in Australasia, limited to 250 stamps.—First award: Bronze Medal, to W. Waite Sanderson, for Western Australia.—Second award: Bronze Medal, to Dr. T. S. Parkinson, Benton, for South Australia.

Class 5 (Open).—United States of America (over 200 and less than 500 stamps).—Bronze medal, to H. Wade, Leeds, for practically complete collection of all stamps up to 1869, including very rare.

Class 6 (Open).—Any European Country (excepting Great Britain) limited to 300 stamps.—Bronze Medal to John H. Taylor, Manchester, for a specialised collection of Sicily.

Class 7 (Open).—Any Colony in West Indies, limited to 150 stamps.—Bronze Medal to W. Waite Sanderson, Newcastle, for a complete collection of the stamps of Nevis, including six unbroken sheets.

Class 8 (Open).—Any British North American Colony.—No competitive displays.

Class 9 (Open).—Any country, the rest of the world, limited to 300.—Bronze Medal, to E. Heginbottom, Rochdale, for British Honduras.

Class 10.—King's Head stamps, any five Colonies, limited to 500 stamps.—Charles L. Bagnall, Winlaton-on-Tyne, for Gibraltar, British Somaliland, Cayman Islands, Ceylon and Natal, mint collection.

Class 11 (Members).—Twenty-five Rare Stamps.—Bronze Medal: G. B. Bainbridge, Newcastle; also Bronze Medal to W. J. Cochrane, Sunderland.

Class 12 (Juniors).—Bronze Medal: Master R. P. Wanless.

Special Albums, given by Whitfield, King & Co., Ipswich: Master T. Wanless; and 1,000 Varieties, given by F. W. Brandon & Co., York: Master D. A. Oubridge.

At the opening ceremony Alderman G. B. Bainbridge, President of the Society, was in the Chair, and in calling on the Lord Mayor (Alderman J. J. Forster) said it was the Lord Mayor's brother who had induced him to resume stamp-collecting, twenty-five years ago, after he had given it up for some time. He had known the Lord Mayor since he was five years of age, and almost ever since they had been associated in various ways.

The Lord Mayor said that it gave him great pleasure, not only as Lord Mayor but also as a philatelist, to open the Exhibition. He did not know what had induced him to commence col-

lecting, but he knew it was the day after the Battle of Solferino that he started, and they knew that was many years ago. He urged every young man and young woman to have a hobby of some kind and collect something. It kept them from doing other things, and getting into mischief. He had not much time himself, but when he had leisure he liked to get his stamps out and go over them. There was a controversy now as to what stamps should be collected, and he would not say what they should collect, but he urged them not to collect only for appearance. When he was a boy they utterly disregarded the backs, the perforations, and the colour of the paper. They also insisted that every boy should "collect," and looked down on the one who bought. He remembered once doing violence to his conscience by buying three Ionian Island stamps for 2d. In conclusion, he suggested that emergency and commemorative stamps ought to be excluded from good collections.

Mr. H. H. Horsley, West Hartlepool, proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, and told a story of the influence of stamp-collecting. "The other day," he said, "a boy of his acquaintance asked his father who wrote the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire?'" "Stanley Gibbons" was the reply. (Laughter).

Mr. Easton, the Secretary, in seconding, apologised for the absence of Mr. Wilkinson, the Exhibition Secretary, who had overworked himself, and was confined to the house.

The President proposed, and Mr. Trechmann of West Hartlepool seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Paine, the Judge, and in acknowledging this, Mr. Paine said he had had a good deal of experience of Exhibitions both at home and abroad, and was surprised to find in Newcastle such a fine collection of stamps, with such great rarities in many of the classes. In Newcastle, philately did not appear to be taken up in the ordinary way, as it was in many centres where they had large societies, but was treated as a science. (Applause).

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The seventh meeting of the season 1908-9 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 21 January, 1909, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, H. R. Oldfield, E. D. Bacon, Thos. W. Hall, G. B. Routledge, B. Pinner, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, T. Wickham Jones, A. J. Warren, Baron P. de Worms, C. N. Biggs, Franz Reichenheim, A. Chilver, C. McNaughtan, J. A. Tilleard, J. R. Laing, B. D. Knox, L. E. Hall (Associate), and three visitors.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on 7 January, 1909, were read over and signed as correct.

The members then proceeded to ballot for the election of the following members, who were subsequently declared duly elected members and fellows of the Society:—

Mr. Arthur Laceby, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mrs. Stella Jones, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Major Frank Young, proposed by Lieut. A. E. Stewart, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

A display of the earlier embossed stamps of Portugal, with notes, was then given by Mr. R. B. Yardley, who showed two volumes of his collection of this country, comprising the issues from 1853 (Donna Maria) to Dom Luiz, 1870, the stamps of the curved label type perforated.

Mr. Yardley pointed out that the type of the first issue was based on that of the octagonal embossed stamps of Great Britain of 1847 and 1854, and that, like the latter stamps, they were all printed one at a time by a printing press obtained from Messrs. Dryden and Co., of Lambeth, who supplied the press for the British octagonal stamps, but that the dies of the Portuguese stamps were made at the Mint at Lisbon, and the close connection between the dies of the stamps and the corresponding coins could be recognised from a comparison of the coins with the stamps, for which purpose Mr. Yardley produced for inspection coins of 1853 bearing the impress of Donna Maria and a series of coins bearing the impress of Dom Pedro V., showing the several types of head with the straight hair and the curly hair, and also of the early coins bearing the impress of Dom Louis.

The collection consisted mainly of unused copies, in blocks and pairs, but it also comprised a number of stamps on original cover showing the order in which the several dies appeared, and specimens of the various reprints, some of them in complete panels.

Among other stamps, attention may be called to the following:—

Donna Maria.

5 reis, Die I., thick and thin paper, unused; Die I., worn die, unused; Die II., pair and single, unused; and several used.

50 reis, two single specimens, unused, and two copies of the rare stamps on thin paper, used.

100 reis, two single specimens and one pair, unused, and a large strip of these stamps, used.

In the curved label type there were several mint pairs of the imperforate set.

There was one unused specimen of the 120 reis, and a specimen of the great rarity 25 reis, used, perforated *en croix*.

There were also many specimens carefully shaded of the imperforate and perforated stamp in mint condition.

The several dies of the 5, 25, and 100 reis being represented.

DOM PEDRO V.

Straight hair, nine specimens of the 5 reis, including one each of the seven types, and a pair of the rare 25 reis, unused, Die II.

In addition there were a large number of stamps in mint condition of the curly hair type, some of the copies being exceedingly rare and unused.

DOM LOUIS.

Mr. Yardley also showed an unused specimen of the 10 reis, 1863, of the true yellow shade.

At the conclusion of the display a vote of thanks to Mr. Yardley was moved by Mr. M. P. Castle, and seconded by Baron Percy de Worms, and was carried unanimously.

From the *London Philatelist.*

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The sixth meeting of the Session 1908-9 was held at 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 16 March, 1909, at 6.40 p.m.

Present: Messrs. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, C. R. Sutherland, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, L. E. Bradbury, J. C. Sidebotham, T. H. Harvey, P. Ashley, R. Meyer, Fred G. Melville, W. H. Eastwood, R. H. Newton, J. E. Booth, W. van Oppen, K. Wichen, E. W. Arnold, E. Bounds, W. A. Gunner, A. J. Warren, W. Simpson, A. G. Wane, T. F. Stafford, T. G. Wayman, J. K. Boddy, H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary) and three visitors.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President took the Chair.

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

Messrs. B. Gordon Jones and T. G. Wayman were elected Ordinary Members of the Society.

Donations of Philatelic Literature were received from the President and "The Melville Stamp Books" (Mr. W. H. Peckitt) and of stamps for the Society's collection from Mr. J. K. Boddy.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the President had stated that all those present at the Manchester Congress heartily supported the invitation issued by the Herts Philatelic Society to hold the Congress in London next year under its auspices; that it proposed to inaugurate the Congress without help from outside, with the exception of a Committee that will fix the numbers of delegates of each Society, lay down the rules and regulations of voting, discuss matters to be brought before the Congress, etc. The Herts Philatelic Society have determined to carry the matter through as thoroughly as possible, and it is expected that other Societies will offer hearty co-operation.

The Chairman also mentioned that the Chinese Minister and other distinguished persons had accepted invitations to be present at the Annual Dinner to be held at the Café Monico on May 4, and he trusted that all members would do their utmost to make the function a record success. Applications for upwards of 40 tickets were received during the evening.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. A. J. WARREN then exhibited his wonderful collection of the stamps of Holland, accompanied by explanatory notes. The large muster of members sufficiently testified to the interest taken in this country, and certainly few specialised countries can compare with it in point of research and completeness. Mr. Warren's notes, with a list of the more interesting stamps, will be published in the "Monthly Report," and the enthusiasm which greeted the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. van Oppen, and seconded by Mr. Sutherland, was well deserved.

Mr. Warren, in returning thanks, adverted to this in his characteristically modest manner and a most enjoyable and instructive meeting terminated at 8.20 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

NORTHAMPTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1908-9.

The Annual General Meeting for the election of officers and final fixing of the programme for the season, was held on 16 September, 1908.

September 30th. Dr. PERCIVAL showed the British and European portions of his large general collection, among which were noticed a mint set of Admiralty officials and some nice stamps in old German States, and other early Europeans.

October 14th. The Hon. Secretary showed a small special collection of Great Britain, including stamps surcharged for the Levant and the Morocco Agencies.

November 11th. The Vice-President, Mr. J. JELLEYMAN, displayed his specialised collection of United States, 1847-69 issues. Nearly all varieties were shown in fine used condition, also a number of mint copies and used on originals. The numerous minor varieties of type, etc., were explained as the sheets were passed round.

December 16th. Mr. HUMPHREY BENNETT, F.R.P.S.L., sent his fine specialised collection of Sarawak. This was a very complete lot, nearly every stamp being shown in singles, pairs, blocks of four, and complete sheets. A copy of the first issue *engraved* instead of lithographed, was included, and a large number of scarce varieties of surcharge, also some interesting proofs.

February 10th. Mr. T. B. WIDDOWSON, of Leicester, gave his interesting paper on "The Printing of Postage Stamps," which was much appreciated by the members present. A number of printing plates and stones were handed round to illustrate the various methods employed in producing stamps.

March 24th. The President, Mr. H. E. ARCHER, showed the Foreign portion of his collection, which included many nice specimens. This meeting concluded the Season's programme.

Any stamp-collectors in Northampton or district not already members, should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, W. Nichols, 70, Stimpson Avenue, Northampton, who will be pleased to give them any information.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting was held on Tuesday, March 2nd. Mr. C. W. Harding occupied the Chair.

Mr. W. DENISON ROEBUCK gave an interesting display of the stamps of British Bechuanaland. Several uncatalogued varieties were shown.

The Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to the President of the Argentine Philatelic Society, protesting against the unnecessary issue of commemorative stamps in 1910, to celebrate the centenary of the Independence of the Republic, and requesting the members of the Society to use their influence with the Postal Administration in protesting against the same.

The Bradford Philatelic Society visited the Leeds Society on March 16th, when Mr. W. M. GRAY (of Bradford) gave a display of his well-known collection of the surface printed stamps of Great Britain. Mr. Gray read a paper, giving many interesting details regarding the mode of printing, date of production, etc.

The President, Mr. C. W. Harding, proposed that the best thanks of the Society should be given to Mr. Gray for his magnificent display; Mr. Thackrah seconded, and Mr. Gray briefly replied.

Novelties shown by Mr. Egly: Argentine Republic, 12 centavos, blue, and Switzerland, 12 cent. and 15 cents, redrawn design.

AUCTION REPORT

Note.—*The descriptions are those given in the Sale Catalogues*

Mr. W. HADLOW

Sale of 15 and 16 February 1909

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1867, perf. 14, 10c. lake and blue, mint ..	£2	0	0
Ditto, perf. 12½, 25c., mint pair	1	12	0
BRITISH EAST AFRICA, On Great Britain, 1st issue, complete set of three	3	5	0
BRITISH NEW GUINEA, 1st issue, complete set ½d. to 2s. 6d., mint	2	12	0
Ditto, surcharged 'Papua,' complete mint set, ½d. to 2s. 6d.	1	10	0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Woodblock, 4d. blue, margins all round and superb	2	10	0
6d. lilac on bleuté, mint ..	1	4	0
CAYMAN ISLANDS, Provisional 1d. on 4d. mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 4d., mint ..	2	8	0
½d. on 5s. and 1d. on 5s., both mint	1	4	0
1d. on 5s. mint	0	18	0
GAMBIA, imperf. 4d. dark brown unused and fine	0	15	0
Ditto, used and very fine ..	1	2	6
No wmk., 6d. blue, two fine shades £1 10s. od. &	2	0	0
CC, 6d. unused, very fine ..	1	2	0
Ditto, 4d. two superb shades ..	2	6	0
GREAT BRITAIN, 10d. octagonal, unused and fine	1	0	0
GREAT BRITAIN—			
Government Parcels 1s., plate 14, unused and very rare ..	£1	4	0
I.R. Official £1 green, the extremely rare error, no stop after R	5	17	6
4d. vermilion, plate 8 imperf. and without wmk. ..	1	10	0
6d. plate 8, superb mint block of four	1	6	0
MAURITIUS, Two cents on 38c. lilac, double surcharge	1	0	0
MODENA, 10c., mint pair, showing error CNET	0	15	0
NATAL, no wmk. clean cut perf. 14, 1d. lake, superb block of four	1	1	0
'Postage' 14 mm. on 3d., unused	1	2	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 4d. scarlet vermilion, unused	3	15	0
2d. scarlet, superb (slight thinning)	4	10	0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Registered, error wmk. double lined 1	3	0	0
Laureated, 8d. orange, fine copy on original	1	5	0
Ditto, 8d. orange, variety no lines in corners	2	6	0
NEW ZEALAND, 1s. green, on bleuté, practically unused ..	4	4	0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 5s., mint block of four, showing variety wider space between 5 and S	2	4	0

ORANGE RIVER COLONY—
6d. blue, strip of three, centre stamp with figure of value omitted £1 4 0
1s. brown, figure of value omitted and S and stop spaced, mint 2 6 0
1d. superb pair on original, one the variety VR close and I omitted 1 15 0
4d. blue, mint corner block of 6, one the uncatalogued variety, no stop after R .. 1 5 0
1d., with small figure of value, superb 0 19 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1st issue, 2d. brown and black, printed both sides, very fine .. 2 6 0

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON

Sale of 16 and 17 February 1909

GIBRALTAR, January 1886, ½d. to 1s., set of seven, unused .. 3 0 0
December 1886, ditto .. 1 10 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1867-8, £1 brown-lilac, fine 1 12 0
1880, 2s. red-brown 1 14 0
1882-3, £5 orange, very fine .. 2 8 0
1884, £1 brown-lilac, fine .. 1 1 0
1885, I.R. Official, 5s. carmine, unused, very fair 3 0 0
Ditto, 10s. blue, fair 1 12 6
1902, O.W. Official, 5d. lilac and blue, fine 1 2 0
Ditto, 10d. purple and scarlet, fine 2 2 0
1902, Board of Education, 1s. green and scarlet, very fine 3 5 0
HANOVER, 1859-61, 10gr. olive-green, fine 1 16 0
TUSCANY, 3 lire, yellow, dark shade, fair 17 10 0
CEYLON, 1872-80, CC, 2r. 50c., little heavily cancelled .. 1 12 6
INDIA, 1866, Service, 2a. black and purple, fine 1 10 0
JAPAN, 1874, 10s. green, plate 1 unused and fine 1 2 6
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1883, 8 cents on 12c. purple-brown, mint, and the same with large 8 in red, unused 2 16 0
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1891, £1 blue, fine 1 2 0
1892-3, 3s. on 4s. grey, and 4s. on 5s. orange, latter unused 1 5 0
1895, £1 orange and black, very fine 1 6 0
1896, £1 blue, very fine .. 2 0 0
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, 1896, One Penny on 3d. grey, fine .. 2 5 0
Ditto, One Penny on 4s. grey, fine 1 7 6
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Woodblock, 4d. very fine and lightly cancelled 2 10 0
1882-3, wmk. anchor, 5s. orange, fine 1 1 0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—
Vryburg, 1899, on Cape, ½d., 1d., 2d. on 6d. and 2½d., on entire original, very fine .. £3 3 0
Ditto, ½d. and 1d., the two varieties of spacing, very fine 1 15 0
LAGOS, 1904, single CA, 2s. 6d., mint 1 12 6
Ditto, 5s., mint 0 18 0
Ditto, 10s., mint 5 15 0
MAURITIUS, 1848, 1d. orange on bluish, worn impression, fine 1 15 0
1859, Greek Border, 1d. red, fine, but close at top .. 1 15 0
Ditto, 1d. scarlet, fine .. 2 4 0
NATAL, 1857-8, 9d. blue, little defective but nice large copy, measuring 27 × 31 mm. .. 5 15 0
Ditto, 1s. buff, nice copy, but rather heavily cancelled .. 5 5 0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 1900, 1d. mauve, error I omitted, with normal type *se tenant*, on original .. £1 4s. & 1 5 0
Ditto, 2½d. blue, variety no stop after V, with normal type *se tenant*, mint £1 1s. & 1 3 0
Ditto, 6d. blue, strip of three, the centre stamp without figure of value, mint .. 1 0 0
Ditto, 5s. green, variety without stop after V, with normal type *se tenant*, mint .. 3 3 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1897, 2½d. on 1s. lilac, type *d*, mint 1 0 0
ZULULAND, 1888-92, 5s. carmine, mint 1 12 6
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1866, perf. 12½, $1 green, fine 2 0 0
CANADA, 1859, 1c. rose, on ribbed paper, very fine 1 2 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1897, One Cent on 3c., dull purple, the rare type, mint 0 15 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1s. purple, fine and very lightly cancelled, with good margins on three sides 8 5 0
MONTSERRAT, 1884-5, CA, 4d. blue, fine 1 6 0
ST. VINCENT, 1880, wmk. star, 5s. rose-red, unused and very fair 6 10 0
1d. in red on 6d. blue green, unused and very fair 2 5 0
TURKS ISLANDS, 1881, 2½d. on 1s. dull blue, type 10, mint, but few perfs. clipped 9 0 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1856, 4c. black on magenta, nice bright copy, measuring 28 × 24 mm., but a little thinned 5 5 0
1862, 2c. black on yellow, fine but no roulettes 2 2 0
FIJI, 1870, 1d. rose on quadrillé, fine 2 15 0
1874, Roman V.R., 12c. on 6d. rose, fine 1 12 0

NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney, 2d. dark blue, plate 2, variety no pick and shovel, fair .. £1 17 6
Ditto, 2d. lilac-blue on laid, plate 3, second retouch, fine, but a little heavily cancelled 2 8 0
Ditto, 3d. bright green, fine .. 3 0 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1860-2, pelure paper, perf. 13, 1s. deep green, exceedingly fine 3 10 0
TASMANIA, 1853, 1d. blue, very fine and lightly cancelled .. 2 7 6
VICTORIA, 1850, 1d. dull red, strip of four, fine 1 12 0
1868, 5s. blue on yellow, not fine 1 12 6
1878, 8d. red-brown on rose, wmk. 10, mint 1 2 6

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co., LTD.

Sale of 23 and 24 February 1909

FRANCE, 1849-50, 1fr. orange-brown 2 5 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, wmk. *large crown*, 1d. black, mint horizontal pair 3 10 0
Ditto, a single copy 1 4 0
1854-7, imperf, 1d. red, plate 66, mint 0 19 0
1867-83, white paper, £5 orange, fine 2 2 0
Levant, July, 1906, 1 piastre on 2d., superb mint 6 10 0
I.R. Official, 1887-91, 1s. green, mint horizontal pair .. 1 4 0
GREECE, 1861, Paris Print, 1, 2, 20 and 40l, all mint 2 4 0
Ditto, 5l. emerald green on greenish, superb mint .. 1 3 0
NAPLES, ½t., cross, good copy .. 2 10 0
SARDINIA, 1854, 20c. blue, block of four, two stamps without embossed head, mint .. 1 0 0
SAXONY, 1850, 3 pf. pale red, unused, minute nicks in margin 5 15 0
SICILY, ½, 1, 2, 5 (2), 10 and 50 g. all mint 2 0 0
TURKEY, 1876, ½ pre on green, unused horizontal pair, one stamp with inverted surcharge 0 9 0
CEYLON, 1857-9, 4d. deep-rose, brilliant mint copy .. 18 0 0
Ditto, 9d. lilac-brown, fine and well centred 2 0 0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, exceptionally fine 2 12 0
Ditto, 2s. blue, exceptionally fine 5 5 0
HONG KONG, 1863-71, CC, 96c. yellow-brown, very fine .. 1 0 0
1882, CA, 10c. blue-green, mint 2 15 0
INDIA, 1854, imperf. ½a. deep blue, Die I., block of four with small portion of inscription, unused 2 2 0
Ditto, 1a. scarlet, Die II., block of four, unused 1 16 0
INDIA—
Ditto, 2a. deep green, block of four, from corner of sheet, showing portion of inscription, unused £2 16 0
Ditto, 4a. red and blue, 2½ mm. apart, fine horizontal pair.. 1 7 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853, blued paper, 1d. brick red, two exceptionally fine pairs, shades, on pieces 1 12 0
1855-8, 1d. rose-red, block of four, fine 1 3 0
1863-4, 1d. black, *proof*, fine pair 1 18 0
Ditto, 1s. pale emerald green, mint 2 0 0
Ditto, 1s. emerald green, very fine 1 1 0
1882-3 CA, 5s. orange yellow, exceptionally fine 1 8 0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 1896, Halve Penny on 3d., double surcharge, one inverted .. 0 10 0
Ditto, ditto. Part mint sheet of 60, one stamp error, Peuny 0 15 0
TRANSVAAL, 1895-6, 5s. slate and 10s. pale brown, mint .. 0 14 0
ZULULAND, 1894-6, £1, purple on red, very fine 1 10 0
BARBADOS, 1870, wmk. large star, rough perfs., 1s. black, mint 2 2 0
BRAZIL, 1843, 30, 60 and 90r., all fine 1 13 0
CANADA, 1852-7, imperf, wove paper, 10c. blue, fine unused 3 15 0
COLUMBIA, 1861, 2½c. black, fine.. 1 6 0
1862, 20c. red, very good copy 1 15 0
Ditto, 1p. lilac, very fine .. 1 6 0
Bolivar, 1863-6, 10c. green, very fine 3 3 0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, 1865, laid paper, ½r. black in pale green fine, unused 1 8 0
1867, 1r. blue, 'unreal' in one word 1 8 0
Ditto, 1r. blue, without inscription at top or bottom .. 2 10 0
1864, pelure paper, 1rl., unused 2 2 0
NEVIS, 1878, 4d. lithographed, rare yellow shade, practically mint 4 4 0
Ditto, 4d. orange, mint .. 2 0 0
Ditto, 6d. grey, very fine .. 2 15 0
Ditto, 1d. red, retouched plate, fine, unused.. .. .. 2 0 0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1860, Connell proof, 5c. imperf. 1 6 0
ST. VINCENT, 1866, perf. 11-12½, 6d. green, unused 1 10 0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, mint .. 0 13 0
1869, perf. 11-12½, 4d. yellow, ususued 1 8 0
1877, 4d. deep blue, unused .. 2 5 0
1880, 6d. yellow green, superb, unused 1 10 0
1881, 1d. drab, unused .. 1 2 0

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Interisland postage, 1863, thin greyish paper, 1c. black, unused .. £1 1 0
Ditto, 1864, bluish grey paper, 2c. black, unused 4 7 6
Ditto, ditto, white wove paper, 1c. black, unused, cut into at one corner 1 10 0
Ditto, ditto, laid paper, 1c. black, superb mint.. .. 1 6 0
Ditto, 1865, 1c. deep blue, unused 1 1 0
Ditto, ditto, 2c. deep blue, unused 0 16 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney, Sep. 1850, 2d. grey-blue, very fine 1 13 0
1852. Fine background, 6d. brown, slightly thinned .. 1 0 0
Ditto, coarse background, 6d. dark brown, good copy .. 1 1 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1855, 1d. dull carmine, close on two sides .. 2 7 0
Ditto, 1s. green, close on two sides 1 4 0
QUEENSLAND, 1866, 1d. orange-vermilion, unused 1 6 0
1868-74, perf. 13, 3d. brown, mint 1 10 0

Mr. D. OSTARA

Sale of 24 February 1909

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1867, perf. 12½, 1 dol. green, mint 2 6 0
Ditto, perf. 14, 5c. red, mint .. 0 17 0
Ditto, 50c. violet, unused .. 1 0 0
BRITISH EAST AFRICA, July 1895, surcharged on Company's stamps, 1a. mint 2 2 0
Ditto, 2a., mint 2 0 0
Ditto, 4½a. red-lilac, mint .. 1 12 0
Ditto, 2r., mint 3 0 0
Ditto, 5r., mint 3 0 0
1897, 2½a., on 1a., unused .. 2 0 0
BRITISH HONDURAS, 1887, 1s. grey, mint 3 2 0
Ditto, ditto, used 1 12 0
1888, CA, perf. 14, 50c. on 1s. grey, mint 2 2 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1853, 10d. embossed, Die 3, superb mint.. 5 10 0
1854, 6d. embossed, superb mint 5 0 0
1884, 5s. rose on blued paper, used 4 4 0
1885, I.R. Official, 10s. blue, mint 5 17 6
1892, I.R. Official £1 green, magnificent used copy .. 1 18 0
1902, O.W. Official, Queen, 5d. mint 2 0 0
Ditto, 10d. mint 3 6 0
LAGOS, 1884-6, 2s. 6d. olive-black 3 3 0
Ditto, 5s. blue, very fine .. 4 2 0
Ditto, 10s. lilac-brown, fine .. 11 5 0
1904, single CA., 2s. 6d. mint.. 1 17 0
ST. LUCIA, 1885, 1s. red-brown .. 2 6 0
ST. VINCENT, 1866, perf. 14-16, 1s. slate-grey, unused 2 0 0
ST. VINCENT—
1869, 1s. brown, fine £1 1 0
1880, wmk. star, 5s. rose-red, superb mint 10 10 0
1880, 1d. on half 6d. blue-green unsevered pair, superb mint 11 10 0
1881, ½d. on half 6d., yellow-green, unsevered pair, superb mint 3 10 0
1883-4, CA, perf. 12, 4d. dull blue 1 0 0
SPAIN, 1853, 6r. blue, unused, very fine 2 10 0
1854, bluish paper, 4c. carmine, mint 1 6 0
1862, 4c. brown on white, block of four, very fine 2 0 0
ZULULAND, 1888-92, 5s. used, fine 2 12 6
1894-6, £1 used and fine .. 1 16 0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & Co.

Sale of 25 and 26 February, 1909.

CYPRUS, 1881, ½d. on 1d., 18mm., plate 220 unused and fine .. 0 16 0
GIBRALTAR, 2nd issue, 4d. and 6d. mint block of four of each 3 3 0
Morocco Agencies, King, single, 50c., mint pair 1 0 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1867, 2s. brown, deep shade 1 3 0
Ditto, wmk Cross, 10s. grey-green, fine 1 3 0
Ditto, ditto, 20s. brown-lilac, fine 1 7 0
Ditto, wmk Anchor, on bluish, £5 orange, fine 3 17 6
Ditto, ditto, on white, £5 orange, fine 1 6 0
I.R. Official, 1884, 5s. carmine mint 3 15 0
Ditto, ditto, on blued paper, 5s. carmine, surcharged 'Specimen,' mint but few perfs. cut 1 6 0
Ditto, ditto, 10s. blue, mint, surcharged 'Specimen' .. 1 10 0
Ditto 1887, £1 green, very fine 1 15 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, mint, surcharged 'Specimen' 2 2 0
SWITZERLAND, Basle, 2½ rappen, unused, fair.. .. .. 1 10 0
Zurich (Winterthur), 2½ rappen, fine copy 1 12 0
1852, 15 cents, red, mint and very fine 3 0 0
TUSCANY, 1851, 2 soldi, fine copy 4 6 0
CEYLON, 1857, 9d. extremely fine 2 8 0
HONG KONG, 1880, 10c. on 16c. yellow, mint 1 10 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 5 cents on 4c. rose, unused 1 5 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, woodblock, 1d. brick red, very fine .. 3 12 6
Ditto, 1d. red, unused, with margins all round 22 0 0
Ditto, 4d. deep blue, wide margins but defective 2 4 0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—			
1863, 1s. emerald, very fine ..	£0	15	0
Mafeking, 6d. on 3d. yellow, unused, with gum	4	0	0
GRIQUALAND, black G on 6d., type 10 (S.G. 67), the rarest of the types, superb	1	10	0
LAGOS, 1874, 1s. orange, long value, mint, superb	2	0	0
1887, 2s. 6d. and 10s., both mint	0	14	0
1904, single CA, 6d. and 1s., both mint	0	19	0
NATAL, 1875, 'Postage' inverted on 1d., very fine..	1	17	0
ZANZIBAR, Dec. 1895, 2½ on 1½a., error 'Zanzidar,' very fine..	3	15	0
BRAZIL, 1844, 180 reis, fine ..	1	12	0
CANADA, 1852, 7½ green, superb..	2	10	0
1858, 6d. superb	2	12	0
DOMINICA, 1887, CA, 1s. lilac-rose, mint	1	4	0
GRENADA, 1883, 'Postage' diagonally on 1d. orange, fine unsevered pair	1	1	0
1888, 4d. on 2s. orange, variety upright d, unused and very fine..	3	10	0
GUATEMALA, 1881, 2c., centre inverted, mint	0	16	0
NEVIS, 1878, Lithographed, 1s. green, used	1	18	0
NEW BRUNSWICK, proof in brown of the Connell stamp, on thick paper	1	5	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 4d. scarlet vermilion, fine copy, large margins all round	4	12	6
Ditto, another copy, cut close	1	3	0
Ditto, 6d. scarlet vermilion, very fine, good margins all round	1	12	0
Ditto, 6½d. scarlet vermilion, very fine	4	17	6
TRINIDAD, 1851, on white, 1d. red, mint	3	0	0
1860, 1d. dull blue, fine ..	1	9	0
TURKS ISLANDS, 1881, 4 on 1d. red, S.G. 36, fine	1	14	0
UNITED STATES, 1862, 15c., without grille, mint	1	3	0
Ditto, 24c., ditto	1	9	0
Ditto, ditto, superb used copy	1	2	0
Ditto, 30c without grille, mint	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, superb used copy	0	17	0
Justice, 1, 2, 6, 10, 12, 15c., all mint	1	6	0
UNITED STATES—			
Ditto, 24c., mint	£1	2	0
Navy, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 90c., all mint	2	4	0
State, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 24, 30, 90c., all mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 2 dollars, superb mint..	2	2	0
Periodicals, 1895, set of originals, 1c. to 100 dollars, all unused (12)	0	18	0
URUGUAY, Nov. 1857, 120c. dull blue, used and very fine ..	2	2	0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney, 1d. plate 1 on yellowish, horizontal pair, a little damaged	2	0	0
Ditto, 1d. red on yellowish, plate 2, unused, good copy..	10	10	0
Ditto, another copy, used ..	1	1	0
Ditto, 1d. dull red on yellowish, plate 2, laid paper, very fine vertical pair, used on entire	4	10	0
Ditto, 1d. red, plate 2, variety no clouds, tear, otherwise superb	1	2	0
Ditto, 2d. plate 2, superb, a record copy	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, earliest state of plate, extremely fine but almost imperceptible tear ..	3	3	0
Ditto, 2d. plate 3, first retouch, very fine, an entire	1	7	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, extremely fine	0	17	0
Ditto, ditto, late state, superb, on piece	1	8	0
1851, on yellowish, 1d. carmine-red, superb	1	12	0
1854, 3d. green, error WACES, very fine	0	16	0
Registered, 1860, no wmk, perf. 11½ to 12, 6d. unused and very fine	1	12	0
NEW ZEALAND, 1871, perf. 10 × 12½, 6d. blue, unused with gum, fine copy	4	17	6
Ditto, perf. 10, 1d. brown, unused with gum, fine copy	2	10	0
QUEENSLAND, 1860, 6d. green, fine margins, probably unused	3	3	0
TASMANIA, 1853, 4d. orange, fine margins, unused	2	8	0
VICTORIA, 1868, 5s. blue and yellow, very fine	3	7	6
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1858, 2d. brown on red, superb ..	3	17	6

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The eighth meeting of the season 1908-9, was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, February 4, 1909, at 6 p.m.

Members present: Lord Crawford, C. Neville Biggs, E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, Douglas Ellis, B. Pinner, R. B. Yardley, G. R. T. Upton, Thos. W. Hall, Arthur Laceby, A. Chilver, D. C. Gray, B. D. Knox, Baron Percy de Worms, J. R. Laing, C. McNaughtan.

The chair having been taken by the Vice-President, the minutes of the last meeting were, in the absence of the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Assistant Secretary, read by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, and were confirmed.

The Honorary Librarian reported the presentation to the Society's library of Vol. XXII. of the *American Philatelist*, and Krasemann's "Bibliographie der wichtigsten Spezialwerke über die Postwertzeichen einzelner Lander," 2nd edition, special reprint, printed for private circulation, and was directed to acknowledge the receipt of these works with the thanks of the Society to the donors.

The business of the evening consisted of a display of Mr. Henry Grey's collection of the stamps of Victoria, which in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Grey, was shown by Mr. E. D. Bacon.

The stamps sent consisted of one volume of unused stamps and two volumes of used stamps, comprising all the issues down to 1886. Amongst the unused stamps were a number of the first issue, including a block of four of Ham's printing of the 2d. in the brown-lilac shade of the "coarse background and fine border type" without frame line, a strip of three of the first type of the 3d. in bright blue, and the 3d. perforated.

The emblems series contained several of the scarcer varieties, while in the issue of 1860-2 the 3d. (laid paper), the 6d. orange, the 4d. rose (watermarked "FIVE SHILLINGS"), and in the issue of September, 1861, the 1d. with double-lined watermark, were shown.

In the stamps of the "Richards" typographed series were most of the varieties of watermark, some of which are difficult to find unused, and amongst other scarce stamps in the subsequent issues the 5s. blue on yellow paper may be mentioned. The used stamps contained in Volume II comprised a fine series of the various printings of the first issue, including lithographic errors due to defective printings, reconstructed plates of the 2d. 1852-4, both engraved and lithographed, and the 2d. lithographed, lettered "TVO."

The "Emblems" were well represented, a strip of three of the 1d. (Star watermark), perf. 12, being noticeable amongst the rarities shown. The third volume amongst other rarities contained fine copies of the 6d. orange (1860-2) and all the known varieties of watermarks in the 1863-4 issues, except the 4d. rose watermarked "8" and also a fine selection of the subsequent issues.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Grey for his interesting display, and to Mr. Bacon for his trouble in showing the stamps.

The ninth meeting of the season 1908-9 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, February 18th, 1909, at 6 p.m.

Members present: C. Neville Biggs, B. Pinner, Douglas Ellis, C. McNaughtan, B. D. Knox, Lance E. Hall (Associate), R. B. Yardley, A. Chilver, A. J. Warren, J. A. Tilleard, Arthur Laceby, three visitors.

In the absence of the Vice-President and the Hon. Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. C. N. Biggs.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of letters from several members expressing regret at their inability to attend, some owing to ill-health, and others, including the delegates of the society to the Philatelic Congress, through their absences in Manchester.

A letter from Dr. Kalckhoff conveying the thanks of the Berlin Society for the gift of parts of some of the English journals from the Fraenkel Library was read.

The ballot for a candidate for membership, whose name has been put forward for election, was postponed for further enquiries from references.

The business announced for the evening was a paper on the "Waterlow" series of the stamps of New Zealand, which was to have been read by Mr. E. J. Nankivell. Being unfortunately unable, through ill-health, to attend, Mr. Nankivell had asked Mr. W. B. Edwards to take his place and to give a display of the stamps in question.

Mr. Edwards, who is a specialist in these stamps, accordingly showed the unused portion of his collection, consisting of single stamps and also pairs and blocks of the numerous varieties, all in the finest condition.

In the course of his display, Mr. Edwards gave a most interesting description of the several papers used for the printing of the stamps, with careful explanations as to the best means of distinguishing the various printings and issues. He also fully described the systems of perforation employed, and explained the numerous and intricate varieties to be found in the study of the stamps under consideration, and his observations and comments showed how carefully he had studied the subject of this interesting series of stamps.

Mr. J. A. Leon, who attended the meeting as a visitor, very kindly brought with him a number of the scarcer stamps to supplement Mr. Edwards's display.

On the motion of Mr. R. B. Yardley, seconded by Mr. A. J. Warren, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Edwards for his most interesting explanations, and for the display undertaken by him at such short notice, and also to Mr. Leon for the assistance given by him.

From the *London Philatelist.*

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The seventh general meeting of the Session 1908-9 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, April 20th, 1909, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, C. R. Sutherland, W. T. Standen, L. E. Bradbury, W. A. Boyes, Percy Ashley, A. J. Warren, K. Wiehen, D. H. Jackson, J. A. Leon, M. Weinberg, J. W. Campion, W. P. Barnsdall, Frank Phillips, W. A. Gunner, W. H. Eastwood, C. Nissen, E. Bounds, D. Thomson, E. W. Arnold, J. K. Boddy, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary).

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President took the Chair.

The minutes of the meeting, held on March 16th, 1909, were read and confirmed.

Mr. Alfred Benjamin was elected an ordinary member of the Society.

A vote of condolence to Mrs. Nankivell on the death of her husband, Mr. E. J. Nankivell, was passed by the members standing. The Hon. Secretary was requested to forward this vote to Mrs. Nankivell in due course.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Bradbury seconded, "That Messrs. Reichenheim, Boddy and Slade be nominated as delegates of the Society to attend the Amsterdam Exhibition, to be held on June 3rd-9th, 1909." This was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Librarian reported several additions to the Library.

The Chairman informed the members of the names of the visitors who would attend the Annual Dinner, and trusted they would do all in their power to render the function a success.

Mr. A. J. Warren gave to the members an interesting discovery he had made as to the fractions in the 12½ cents. of the Netherlands Postage Due stamps, and exhibited some sheets and blocks to illustrate the differences of type.

"The Purchasing Power of the Penny from a Philatelic and a non-Philatelic Point of View," with a display of stamps and merchandise from Bavaria and France by the Chairman, and an Address on the subject by Mr. Percy Ashley. Members expected something novel, but they were scarcely prepared for such an interesting and instructive evening as had been provided for them.

Mr. Hayman first handed round a collection of French and Bavarian stamps which, bearing a face value of a penny, could scarcely have been purchased for that sum. Among the varieties may be mentioned :—

Bavaria.
- 3 Kreuzer blue, 1849, block of four, unused.
- 3 Kreuzer red, 1862, block of six, unused.
- 3 Kreuzer imperf., 1867/8, with silk thread
- 3 Kreuzer red, 1870-3, sheet, perf. 11½.
- 10 pfg., 1881-91, perf. 11½, block.
- 10 pfg., 1888-1901, perf. 14½ block.

France.
- 10c., 1850, imperf., pairs unused.
- 10c. Empire, 1853/60, ,,
- 1862/71, perf. 14 × 13½, unused.
- 1867, perf. 14 × 13½ unused.
- 1870/1, Republic, imperf.
- 1870/3, perf. 14 × 13½, *tête-bêche.*

At the conclusion of the display Mr. Ashley read a valuable paper, which will be printed in a later number of the "Monthly Report," on the conditions that rendered it possible in France and Bavaria to manufacture such articles as are retailed at one penny each. Specimens of kitchen utensils, toilette articles, school requisites, toys, illustrated postcards, ornaments, etc., etc., were then handed round as illustrations. As Mr. Warren, in proposing a vote of thanks truly stated, the innovation was a most interesting one, and the members were greatly indebted to their Chairman and to Mr. Ashley for furnishing such an agreeable evening. Mr. Boyes seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried with acclamation, and briefly responded to by the recipients.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The sixth meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall, on Wednesday, April 14, when there were present J. C. Sidebotham (in the Chair), L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, Dr. Marx, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, the Hon. Secretary, and visitors—T. W. Hall, Owen Fearnley, M. F. Kuttner, and H. J. Pearson.

A display of his superb collection of the stamps of Uruguay was given by Mr. Hall, who has spent many years in forming a very fine and highly specialised collection of the stamps of this country in which is included all the rarities in profusion, including pairs, strips, blocks used and unused, and many entire sheets. Many interesting notes added to the interest of this display and for which a very hearty vote of thanks, moved by Dr. Marx, and seconded by Mr. Pemberton, was unanimously accorded.

T. H. Hinton, Hon. Sec.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

March 18th. "Sunday-label stamps of Belgium," by Mr. F. E. Wilson. Mr. J. J. L. Fernando was elected a member. Mr. Wilson then gave a very exhaustive account of the Sunday-label stamps of Belgium. It was a revelation to those present how much was to be learnt from a few issues of modern foreign stamps. Indeed, as presented to the meeting the paper was far more interesting

than the examination of many of the Colonial issues. Mr. Wilson showed all shades in blocks, mostly with dated marginal imprints, thus proving the order of issue.

April 1st. "Silk thread issues of Switzerland," by Mr. A. J. SEFI. Mr. F. Dolling was elected a member. Mr. A. J. Sefi, owing to ill health, was unable to be present to read his paper. He, however, forwarded it, together with his collection, to the Hon. Secretary, who read it to the meeting. It was extremely interesting, brought out a number of fresh points, and evoked a very good discussion afterwards. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Sefi for giving the Society an early opportunity of discussing the paper.

April 29th. Annual Dinner at the Imperial Hotel, Birmingham, followed by an auction at which some 100 lots were disposed of.

In spite of the finer weather having set in the packets show no signs of falling off. Those for May are very fine indeed, and total £3,176 11s. 10½d., including over £1,000 from members abroad. The "B packet" Great Britain and Colonies only, contains a fine lot of Colonial collections in superb condition, at very low rates, in addition to a fine lot of British, such as 10d. (1867) Plate 2, 1s. with circle round K, and other rare and interesting varieties. Will members be sure to give the Hon. Secretary good notice of their holidays in order that he may arrange packets accordingly.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this Society, held in the Leeds Institute on Tuesday, April 20th, Mr. G. Davis was to have given a display of "Some Recent Issues," but owing to delay in regaining possession of his stamps, which were left in the train, the "show" was postponed to a later date. The stamp auction in itself, however, was sufficient to fill the evening, and this was quite as successful as the preceding ones. Some fine lots of foreign and colonial stamps were brought under the hammer and fair prices were realised after spirited bidding. Mr. J. E. Kitchen, the hon. auctioneer, was thanked for his services.

Novelties shown: By Mr. W. G. Findlater, complete set of the new Rhodesian Provisional stamps, value ½d. to £1, mint, with varieties of overprint; by Mr. W. V. Morten, a specialised album with movable slips, so that stamps may be mounted and transferred without removal from the slips.

Messrs. W. and A. Oxley, of Dewsbury, were elected full members of the Society.

AUCTION REPORT

Note.—*The descriptions are those given in the Sale Catalogues*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER

Sale of 18 and 19 February 1909

The REID COLLECTION. First Portion

(All the stamps are *unused*)

	£	s.	d.
FRANCE, 1872-5, Error, 15c. bistre on rose, fine, but no gum	5	15	0
BADEN, 1851, 9kr. on lilac-rose, mint block of eight, with margin	2	4	0
1862, perf. 13½, 3kr. rose, very fine, but no gum	2	0	0
Ditto, perf. 10, 18kr. green, the two shades, one mint	2	5	0
BAVARIA, 1874, 1m. mauve, imperf., mint	1	12	0
BERGEDORF, 1861, ½sch. black on pale lilac, mint	4	0	0
BREMEN, 1867, perf. 13, 2 gr. orange, block of four, mint	1	12	0
BRUNSWICK, 1852, 3sgr. vermilion, tiny mark on face, but full gum	7	10	0
1862-4, 3sgr. rose on white, mint	2	6	0
HAMBURG, 1859, 9sch. pale yellow, superb block of four, mint	2	4	0
HANOVER, 1850, 1ggr. black on grey blue, part gum	3	3	0
HANOVER—			
1856, 1-10th. black and orange, nearly full gum	£2	0	0
1859-61, 10gr. olive green, superb mint	3	0	0
Ditto, another copy, without gum	1	14	0
OLDENBURG, 1859, ⅓gr., on green, part gum	5	0	0
Ditto, 3gr. on yellow, fine	2	15	0
1861, ⅓gr. green	1	12	0
Ditto, ½gr. chestnut	1	8	0
PRUSSIA, 1850-6, 4pf. yellow-green 6pf. orange and 6pf. vermilion, mint block of four of each	2	2	0
Ditto, 1, 2 and 3 sgr., mint block of four of each, with side margin	7	0	0
1857, 3sgr. yellow, horizontal strip of three	3	0	0
SAXONY, 1850, 3pf. red, fine	7	0	0
Ditto, 2ngr. on deep blue, fine	2	10	0
1856, 5ngr. rose-red, block of four, mint	1	10	0
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 1850, 1sch. blue, superb corner pair, mint	1	16	0
THURN AND TAXIS, Northern District, 1852-8, 1sgr. on deep blue and 1sgr. on grey-blue, part gum	3	0	0

THURN AND TAXIS— Ditto, 2sgr. on rose and 3sgr. on yellow	£3	3	0
WURTEMBERG, 1851-2, 9k. on pale rose, thinned	3	0	0
1856, 9kr. rose, fine	2	12	6
Ditto, 9kr. carmine, with gum	2	7	6
Ditto, 18kr. blue, mint	3	0	0
1858-60, without silk thread, 3kr. orange, imperf., mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 9kr. carmine, imperf.	4	6	0
Ditto, 18kr., part gum	2	12	6
1862, 1kr. black-brown, superb block of four, mint	5	6	0
1863-4, 6kr. blue, superb block of four, mint	2	12	0
1873, 70kr. purple, with full corner margins, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 70kr. red-lilac, mint	2	12	6
HOLLAND, 1852, 5c. deep blue, superb block of four, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 10c. rose-carmine, ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, 15c. orange-yellow, ditto	4	0	0
1864, 15c. orange, superb horizontal pair, mint	1	8	0
MODENA, 1852, 5c. on green, error 'CNET 5.'	2	2	0
Ditto, 10c. on rose, errors 'CNET 10.' and 'CE6T 10.', mint	1	1	0
Ditto, 25c. on buff, error 'c (ENT and value omitted) mint	3	10	0
Ditto 40c. on deep blue, error 'CENT 4C.'	0	18	0
NAPLES, 1858, 50gr. lake, mint and very fine	3	0	0
1860, Arms, ½ tornese, blue, little rubbed on face	14	0	0
Ditto, Cross, ½ tornese, pale blue, fine	4	0	0
SICILY, Collection of 16	8	0	0
TUSCANY, 1851, 2 soldi, brick-red on azure, very fine	11	0	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, brick-red on azure, tiny inkspot at corner	10	0	0
1853, 1 quatt. black, block of nine, mint	4	5	0
1860, 3 lire, little short at top and right side	36	0	0
MONACO, 1885, 5fr. carmine on green, mint	2	15	0
PORTUGAL, 1853, 50r. green, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 100r. lilac, mint	7	5	0
RUSSIA, 1857, 10k. blue and brown imperf. horizontal pair, one a trifle torn at side	5	5	0
1884, 3½ and 7r., both mint	2	12	6
1889, 50k. green and mauve, error, without thunderbolts, mint	2	0	0
Levant, 1863-6, thick paper, 6k indigo, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1865, 2k. brown and blue, part gum, fine	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 20k. blue and red, slightly thinned	7	5	0
SPAIN, 1851, 2r. red, very fine	21	0	0
Ditto, another very fine copy, but margins not quite so fine	20	0	0
SPAIN— Ditto, 6r. blue, fine	£1	15	0
Ditto, 10r. green, fine	2	0	0
1852, 2r. slightly thinned, but fine	4	10	0
Ditto, 6r. greenish blue, very fine	2	12	6
1853, 2r. vermilion, very fine	8	5	0
Ditto, another fine specimen, but margins not quite so fine	6	0	0
Ditto, 6r. blue, fine	1	18	0
Madrid, 1853, 1c. bronze, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 3c. bronze, very fine	12	0	0
1854, 2c. green, fine	1	14	0
Ditto, 1r. indigo	2	15	0
Ditto, 2r. orange-vermilion, mint	1	4	0
1865, perf. 14, 19c. rose and brown, mint	2	5	0
1868, 19c. brown, mint	1	10	0
SWEDEN, 1855, 8sk. bco. yellow, mint	1	10	0
Ditto, 24sk. bco. vermilion, mint	3	17	6
1866, 17 öre purple-grey, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 20 öre, vermilion, block of eight, mint	2	2	0
1872-6, error 'Tretio' öre, vermilion, mint	12	10	0
Official, 1889, 10 öre on 12 öre blue, surcharge inverted, mint	2	0	0
SWITZERLAND, Basle, 2½r. carmine, black and blue	4	6	0
Geneva, the double stamp 5 + 5c. on yellow green, very fine and mint	30	0	0
Ditto, the right half, fine	3	3	0
Ditto, 1849, 4c. black and red	36	0	0

Sale of 4 and 5 March 1909

The REID COLLECTION. Second portion

(All the stamps are *unused*)

GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. pale blue, fine	3	12	6
1847-54, 6d. purple, octagonal, large margins, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 10d. brown, plate 3, superb mint	8	8	0
Ditto, 1s. green, mint, but two pinholes	5	5	0
1854-7, wmk. small crown, perf. 14, 2d. blue, very fine, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, wmk. large crown, perf. 14, 2d. blue, very fine, horizontal pair, mint	2	6	0
1858-97, 1d. red, complete set of plate numbers, except No. 132	5	5	0
1855-7, wmk. small garter, 4d. carmine on blue safety paper mint	5	10	0
Ditto, wmk. medium garter, 4d. rose-carmine on white paper, mint	8	5	0
1867, 2s. deep blue, very fine	2	2	0

GREAT BRITAIN—

	£	s	d
1880, 2s. deep brown, with side margin, mint	£4	0	0
1867-83, wmk. anchor, 10s. grey-green and £1. brown-lilac, both on blued paper, overprinted 'Specimen,' mint	4	0	0
Ditto, £5 orange on blue paper, ditto	1	10	0
Ditto, £5 orange, with bottom margin, mint	5	2	6
1876, 8d. lilac-brown, very fine, mint	3	0	0
1888, wmk. three orbs, £1 brown-lilac, nearly full gum	13	10	0
I.R. Official, 1840, 1d. black V.R., mint	7	7	0
Ditto, 1885, 1s. green, very fine	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s. rose, very fine, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s. blue, very fine, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, wmk. three crowns, £1 brown-lilac, very fine, mint	50	0	0
Ditto, 1892, £1 green, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, 1901, 1s. green and scarlet, mint	2	8	0
Government Parcels, 1883-6, 6d. green, mint	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. orange-brown, plate 14, mint	2	12	6
Board of Education, 1902, 5d. purple and blue, mint	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. green and scarlet, mint	3	7	6
Levant, 1885, 12 piastres on 2/6 lilac, on blued paper, mint	3	0	0
GIBRALTAR, 1889, error, no value, carmine, superb mint	17	0	0
Morocco Agencies, 1898, 2 pesetas, black and carmine, error inverted V for A, mint	3	3	0
CEYLON, 1857-9, imperf., 1s. pale lilac, fine, mint	15	10	0
1861, rough perf., 8d. brown, fine	5	5	0
Ditto, 10d. orange-vermilion, mint	2	4	0
1862, no wmk., 1s. violet, mint	8	0	0
1863-7, wmk. Crown CC, 10d. orange-red	9	0	0
1872-80, perf. 14 × 12½, 32c. slate, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 2r. 50c. lilac-rose	3	17	6
1883-4, wmk. Crown CA, 16c. lilac, very fine, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, 24c. purple-brown, very fine, mint	4	2	6
HONG KONG, 1863-71, 96c. yellow-brown, mint	10	0	0
INDIA, 1854, 1a. red, Die III., with straight bust, fine	3	10	0
Ditto, 4a. indigo and red, with blue dividing lines, showing two rosettes, very fine	15	15	0
Ditto, 4a. blue and red, fine block of three	16	0	0

INDIA—

	£	s	d
Ditto, ditto, a single specimen, large margins	£4	0	0
1856-64, 2a. yellow-green, mint	2	0	0
1866, overprinted 'Postage' in small green capitals, 6a. purple, mint	3	0	0
Service stamps, 1866, overprinted 'Service Postage' in two lines in green, 2a. purple, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 4a. purple, mint	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 8a. purple, mint	10	15	0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1868-72, perf. 12½, 96c. grey, very fine mint	4	4	0
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1892-3, ONE PENNY on 2d. sea-green, twice surcharged, mint	2	8	0
1895, £10 vermilion, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, £25 blue-green, mint	22	0	0
1896, £1 blue, mint	3	10	0
1898, provisional, 1d. red and blue, imperf, very fine horizontal pair	5	0	0
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, 1st issue, complete set of 11, imperforate	3	3	0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853, blued paper, 1d. brick-red, very fine block of four, mint	27	0	0
1855-8, 4d. blue, very fine block of four, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 6d. slate-lilac, very fine, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, on blued paper	3	10	0
1861, Woodblock, 1d. brick-red, mint	27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another specimen, without gum	7	10	0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, tiny tear in bottom margin, but very fine	11	5	0
MAURITIUS, Post Paid, 1d. red on blued paper, showing diagonal lines only, very fine, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, another specimen, later state	6	10	0
Large fillet, 2d. blue, little cut into at left and inkspot, part gum	15	0	0
Greek border, 1d. scarlet, fine	6	15	0
Ditto, 2d. pale blue, fine horizontal pair, one stamp a trifle stained	14	0	0
1854, FOUR-PENCE on the green stamp, very fine	4	4	0
1876, HALF PENNY on 9d. dull purple, surcharge inverted, mint	5	2	6
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE, December, 1893, ½d. in blue fancy capitals on 2d., mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1s. in vermilion on 2d., horizontal pair, mint	3	15	0

NIGER COAST—
Ditto, 1s. in black on 2d., one corner perf. missing, otherwise mint, (very rare, only three or four having been issued) £12 12 0
Ditto, 5s. in violet on 2d., mint 13 0 0
Ditto, 10s. in vermilion on 2d., mint 13 0 0
ZANZIBAR, on Indian, November, 1895, ½a. green, error 'Zanzidar' in mint block of nine 2 2 0
Ditto, ½a. green, error 'Zanibar,' in horizontal pair, mint 2 4 0
Ditto, 1a. plum 3 0 0
Ditto, 1½ sepia, ditto 3 7 6
Ditto, 2a. ultramarine, ditto .. 3 15 0
Ditto, 2½a. green, ditto .. 2 0 0
Ditto, 6a. bistre, ditto .. 3 0 0
December, 1895, 2½a. on 1½a., error 'Zanizbar,' in block of six, mint 7 15 0
Ditto, 2½a. on 1½a. error 'Zanzidar,' in block of six, mint 7 10 0

Sale of 18 and 19 March 1909.

The REID COLLECTION. Third Portion.

(All the stamps are *unused*).

LAGOS, 1884-86, wmk. crown C A, 5s. blue, mint £4 12 6
LIBERIA, 1892, 4c. black and green centre inverted, mint .. 1 10 0
Ditto, 8c. black and brown, ditto. 6 0 0
Ditto, $5 black and carmine, ditto 2 17 6
Ditto, complete set of 24 in horizontal pairs, imperforate mint 2 10 0
ST. HELENA, 1884, ½d. emerald green, double surcharge, mint 5 0 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1st issue, 6d. on blued paper, imperf., mint 4 12 6
1883, wmk., crown CA, 4d. blue, mint 4 7 6
1893, wmk. crown CC, ½d. on 1½d. lilac, mint 3 4 0
1897, 2½d. on 1s. dull lilac, horizontal strip of four, showing types a, b, c, d .. 5 10 0
SWAZIELAND, 1889, ½d. grey, error 'Swazielan,' mint .. 1 10 0
Ditto, 2d. olive-bistre, ditto .. 1 2 0
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1865, perf. 14, 10c. lake, mint 2 10 0
Ditto, 1 dol. green, mint .. 2 8 0
CANADA, 1851, 12d. black, on thin wove paper, mint 50 0 0
Ditto, 6d. purple-black, fine .. 4 17 6
1858, perf. 12, 6d. purple-brown, mint 8 17 6
1897, Jubilee, complete set of 16, mint 2 15 0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 6d. yellow fine 5 5 0
Ditto, 1s. violet, brilliant colour and very fine 28 0 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 2d. scarlet-vermilion, fine colour .. £6 6 0
Ditto, 4d. scarlet-vermilion, very fine 13 0 0
Ditto, 1s. scarlet-vermilion, brilliant specimen, in superb mint state 54 0 0
1860, 6d. orange-vermilion, full gum but slightly creased .. 5 2 6
Ditto, 1s. orange-vermilion, very fine, mint 50 0 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 1s. violet, splendid colour, very fine .. 31 0 0
BAHAMAS, 1861, no wmk., perf. 12, 6d. lilac, very fair 4 4 0
BARBADOS, 1871, wmk. small star, rough perf., 4d. dull rose, fine 5 5 0
1873, 5s. dull rose 2 12 0
1875-8, 6d. bright-yellow, very fine 2 8 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1853, 1c. vermilion, tiny tear 6 10 0
Ditto, 4c. blue, white line above value, fine 5 17 6
1862, 4c. pearl in heart border 8 0 0
1876, 96c. olive-bistre, mint .. 2 15 0
1878, on official, horzontal and vertical bars, 8c. rose, mint 4 2 6
Official, 1877, 2c. orange, mint 1 0 0
Ditto, ditto, 4c. blue, horizontal pair, mint 5 5 0
Ditto, ditto, 8c. rose, mint .. 5 5 0
BRITISH HONDURAS, 1872-9, perf. 14, 6d. rose, no gum .. 2 0 0
1885, 6d. yellow, superb, mint 2 2 0
1887, 1s. grey, superb, mint .. 2 2 0
1888, 50c. on 1s. grey, mint .. 2 7 0
NEVIS, 1878, lithographed, 4d. orange, mint 2 8 0
Ditto, 6d. grey, very fine, part gum 3 15 0
Ditto, 1s. deep green, horizontal strip of three, mint .. 4 0 0
1883, 6d. green, very fine, mint 3 10 0
ST. LUCIA, 1860, 6d. deep green .. 2 0 0
1864, 6d. violet, horizontal pair, mint 2 0 0
1883-4, perf. 12. 4d. yellow, mint 2 6 0
ST. VINCENT, 1862, 6d. blue-green, horizontal pair, mint .. 1 2 0
1866, compound perf. 1s. slate grey, mint 2 2 0
1869, 1s. indigo, mint 2 10 0
Ditto, 1s. brown, mint .. 2 12 0
1871, wmk. star, rough perf., 6d. blue-green, very fine .. 2 6 0
Ditto, perf. 11 to 12½, 1s. rose-red 2 10 0
1874, compound perf., 1s. violet-rose 3 0 0
1875, perf. 11 to 12½, 1s. claret, mint 3 3 0
1877, compound perf., 1s. vermilion, mint 4 2 6
1880, 1s. vermilion, very fine, mint 7 0 0
Ditto, 5s. rose-red 8 0 0

ST. VINCENT—
1880, 1d. on half 6d., very fine unsevered pair, mint .. £10 5 0
1881, ½d. on half 6d. yellow-green, ditto 2 15 0
Ditto, 'ONE PENNY' on 6d. yellow-green, mint 3 0 0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, fine part gum 10 10 0
1885, 4d. red-brown, mint .. 5 0 0
TOBAGO, 1879, 5s. slate, mint .. 2 0 0
1880, 6d. stone, mint .. 2 2 0
1882-4, 6d. stone, mint .. 4 0 0

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON

Sale of 2 and 3 March 1909

GIBRALTAR, 1886, 1s. bistre, unused 2 0 0
GREAT BRITAIN, Govt. Parcels, 1891, 1s. green and scarlet, block of four, mint 3 12 6
Admiralty Official, 1½d. purple and green, strip of five, mint 3 10 0
Ditto, 2d. green and carmine, block of four, mint.. .. 0 18 0
Ditto, 2½d. blue, block of six, mint 2 15 0
Ditto, Type II., 2½d. blue, block of four, mint 10 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 3d. purple on yellow, block of four, mint .. 4 5 0
SWITZERLAND, Zurich, 1843, 4r. black, horizontal lines, little close at bottom, but a nice copy, unused 12 0 0
INDIA, 1854, ½a. blue, Die I., block of six, with side margin and inscription, little creased, unused 1 17 6
Ditto, 2a. pale green, corner strip of four, with margin and inscriptions, unused .. 3 0 0
Service, 1867-73, 6a. 8p. slate, mint .. .. .. £2 & 3 2 6
China Expeditionary Force, 1900, 1½a. sepia, vertical pair, mint .. .. £1 4s. & 1 17 6
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Mafeking, complete set of 19 varieties, fine .. .. £8 15s. & 8 17 6

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co., LTD.

Sale of 9 and 10 March 1909

SICILY, 50gr. brown lake, retouched plate, unused 2 14 0
INDIA, Scinde, 1852, ½a. white, horizontal pair, mint .. 1 18 0
1854, 1a., red, horizontal strip of four, unused 2 0 0
Service, 1866, 4a. purple, very fine 3 3 0
Ditto, 8a., purple, fine .. 8 5 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, wood block, 1d. scarlet, lightly marked, fine 4 5 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, exceptionally fine 3 12 6
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—
Ditto, 4d. blue, good copy but minute nick.. .. .. £3 2 6
Ditto, 4d. deep blue, with good margins and very fine .. 6 10 0
1874-8, Threepence on 4d. blue, error THE.EE, fine 2 5 0
MAURITIUS, May, 1848, 1d. vermilion on white paper, early state of plate, brilliant copy 6 10 0
NATAL, 1859-60, no wmk. imperf., 1d. rose, block of 24, unused 4 17 0
BRITISH GUIANA, January 1852, 1c. black on magenta, very fine horizontal pair, lightly marked and with good margins 10 15 0
1853, without white line, 1c. vermilion, exceptionally fine horizontal pair 6 0 0
Ditto, another fine pair, deeper shade 5 15 0
Ditto, with white line, 1c. red, very fine 3 0 0
1862, rouletted, 2c. yellow, S.G. 68, fine 4 5 0
Ditto, 2c. yellow, S.G. 70 .. 2 17 6
CANADA, 1858, perf. 12, 6d. grey-lilac 3 10 0
1859, 10c. black-brown, exceptionally fine 3 6 0
CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1907-8, 1d. on 4d., mint 2 6 6
Ditto, 2½d. on 4d., mint .. 2 10 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1897, 1c. green, imperforate vertical pair, mint 0 16 0
TURKS ISLANDS, 1881, 4d. on 1d. rose, S.G. 36 .. .. 2 0 0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s. lilac, S.G. 37, unused 3 5 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1864, 6d. purple, imperforate block of fifteen, unused 1 10 0
1865, 4d. rose, ditto 1 12 0
1882-90, Crown CA, perf. 14, ½d. on 1d., surcharge inverted 1 6 0

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co., LTD.

Sale of 23 and 24 March 1909

GERMANY, 1900, Reichspost, thick lettering, 25 pf., mint .. 2 6 0
Ditto, ditto, 30 pf., mint .. 2 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 40 pf., mint .. 3 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 50 pf., mint .. 3 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 80 pf., mint .. 2 12 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1858-79, 1d. rose-red, plate 225, mint .. 1 6 0
G.O.W. Official, 1902, Queen, 10d. on small piece 1 16 0
CEYLON, 1857-9, 9d. lilac-brown, very fine, on original .. 3 12 6
TRANSVAAL, Lydenburg, Sept., 1900, 2d. grown, mint .. 1 3 0
Ditto, 2½d. blue and green, mint 2 10 0
Ditto, 4d. sage-green, mint .. 2 8 0
Ditto, 6d. lilac, mint 2 12 0

TRANSVAAL—
Ditto, 1s. ochre, mint .. £2 12 0
GRENADA, 1881, ½d. mauve, double surcharge, mint 2 8 0
1881, broad star, 2½d. claret, mint 2 16 0
Ditto, 4d. blue, block of four, mint 6 0 0
1883, (½d.), half of 1d. orange, S.G. 30, unsevered pair, mint 5 5 0
1888, 4d. on 2s. orange, horizontal pair, one with upright "d," mint 4 15 0
NEVIS, 1861, 4d. rose, unused .. 3 3 0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & Co.

Sale of 25 and 26 March 1909

GIBRALTAR, 1st issue, 1s. brown, fine, unused 2 0 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1867, wmk. cross, £1 brown lilac, fine, blue postmark 2 0 0
Board of Education, Queen. 1s. red and green, fair 2 4 0
HANOVER, 1859, 10gr., unused, good margins all round 1 12 0
OLDENBURG, 1861, ⅓gr., green, error OLDEIBURG, good copy, unused 3 0 0
PARMA, 1854, 25c. brown, very fine, unused 2 8 0
SICILY, 50gr. brown, very fine .. 2 6 0
INDIA, 1856, no wmk., ½ anna blue, the imperforate variety, vertical pair, used 6 5 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Perak, P.G.S. on 24c. green, wmk. CC, fine, unused 2 16 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, Woodblock, 4d. pale blue, unusually fine 2 16 0
GAMBIA, 1880, 1s. deep green, mint 1 7 0
LAGOS, 1904, King, single, 5s., mint 1 1 0
MAURITIUS, 1848, 1d. on blued, medium state, superb copy with large margins 2 17 6
TRANSVAAL, 1877, V.R. in red, imperf. 3d. lilac, very fine .. 3 0 0
ZANZIBAR, May 1896, 2½ in black on 1a., block of six, showing types 3 7 6
CAYMAN ISLES, 2½d. on 4d., mint 2 8 0
1d. on 4d., black and yellow, mint 1 11 0
ST. VINCENT, 1890, 2½d. on 4d., vertical pair, on piece .. 1 18 0
TRINIDAD, 1863, perf. 13, 1s. bright mauve, superb copy .. 2 12 6
NEW ZEALAND, 1862, serrated perf., 6d. brown, fine 2 0 0
1863, thick paper, perf., 2d. blue, very fine 1 4 0

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON.

Sale of 30 and 31 March 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, Govt. Parcels, 1s. green and scarlet, block of four, mint 3 5 0
GREAT BRITAIN—
O.W. Official, 1902, Queen, 10d. purple and scarlet, mint .. £1 12 0
Ditto, King, 10d. purple and scarlet, very fine 2 10 0
Board of Education, 1902-4, King, 2½d. blue, mint .. 1 1 0
Admiralty, 1½d. purple and green, block of four, mint .. 1 2 0
Ditto, 2d. green and scarlet, do. 1 2 0
Ditto, 2½d. blue, ditto .. 8 10 0
Ditto, 3d. brown on yellow, ditto 2 6 0
SERVIA, 1866, Vienna print, 10 paras orange, mint .. 2 0 0
TUSCANY, 1853, 9 cr. on white, fine 1 18 0
CHINA, 1897, $5 on 3c. red, mint .. 1 16 0
Ditto, $5 on 3c. red, inverted surcharge, mint 3 3 0
INDIA, Chamba, 1900-2, 3p. grey, inverted overprint, mint .. 1 5 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Negri Sembilan, 1899, Four Cents on 8c. lilac and blue, surcharge in red and in green, mint .. 3 12 6
BRITISH SOMALILAND, O.H.M.S., 1905, ½a. to 1r., mint .. 4 0 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, woodblock, 1d. blue, error, nice copy but skilfully repaired at left side and extreme corner 21 10 0
EGYPT, 1872-5, 2½ piastres, purple, tête bêche pair, mint .. 2 2 0
LAGOS, 1904, wmk., single CA, 2s. 6d. green and carmine, mint 1 14 0
Ditto, 10s. green and brown, mint 5 12 6
ST. HELENA, 1856, imperf., 6d. blue, fine pair, mint .. 1 8 0
1882, 1s. green, mint 1 5 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1897, 2½d. on 1s. lilac, strip of three, types *a*. *b* and *d* 2 10 0
SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1902-4, £1 purple and green, mint .. 2 6 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, Half of 8d. carmine, used as 4d. on entire original, very fine 1 14 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851-3, Half of 6d. blue-green, used on piece of original, fine 0 17 0
UNITED STATES, Periodicals, 1895, 1c. to $100, unused 4 10 0
GRENADA, 1883 (½d.) on half of 1d. orange, pair, unused .. 3 5 0
TRINIDAD, 1859, 6d. yellow-green pair, mint 2 2 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1882, 1c. magenta, without 'specimen,' mint .. 2 5 0
Ditto, 2c. yellow, without 'specimen,' unused 1 9 0
1888-9, $1 green, on entire original 2 0 0
BUENOS AYRES, 1858 (April), 3 pesos, deep green, fine .. 4 10 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1856, blue paper, 1d. red pair, on entire original 4 10 0

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 18th annual meeting was held at the rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society, on Friday evening, May 7th, the President in the chair.

After the confirmation of the minutes of the last annual meeting, the Hon. Secretary presented his report. He stated that the total membership is now 99, gave particulars of the changes which have taken place during the past 12 months, and a list of the attendances of each member. Commenting upon the work of the Session, he specially noted the visits of members of other societies upon four occasions, an innovation which had been most successful from every point of view. He alluded to the alteration in the status of the Junior Society, to the Exhibition and Congress which that Society had carried through, and to the change of ownership of *The Philatelic Record*, the official organ of the society. He expressed on behalf of the members their thanks to the publishers of *The London Philatelist*, *The American Journal of Philately*, *The Australian Philatelist*, and other journals, British and foreign, for copies of their papers as issued, to the principal auctioneers for priced catalogues of their sales, and to various members and friends for gifts to the Library. The report concluded with a well-merited acknowledgement of the help received from the Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. Gee.

The Hon. Treasurer, in presenting his report, pointed out that the balance in hand, although satisfactory, had been considerably reduced by the unusual expenditure upon the Library and a second bookcase.

This matter was further mentioned by the Hon. Librarian, who referred in his report to the high position which the Library, now containing nearly 400 volumes, holds in the philatelic world, and also to the increase in the number of books circulated.

The report of the Comptroller showed that the percentage of sales from the packets has been 14.2 per cent. as against 13.25 for the corresponding period of last Session.

The President, in moving the adoption of the four reports, alluded to the resignation of Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, and voiced the general opinion of the value of the work done by Mr. Gee as Comptroller for the past four years. Mr. Abbott seconded, and the reports were unanimously adopted.

The sub-Committee appointed to prepare a Capital Account presented their statement, and after discussion it was decided to double the amount of insurance upon the property of the Society.

Officers for the coming Session were elected as follows :—

President : W. D. Beckton.

Vice-Presidents : J. H. Abbott, G. B. Duerst, W. Grunewald.

Hon. Secretary : G. F. H. Gibson.

Hon. Assistant Secretary : J. S. Gee.

Hon. Treasurer : C. H. Coote.

Hon. Librarian : J. R. M. Albrecht.

Committee : J. S. Higgins, jun., J. K. King, W. W. Munn.

Comptroller : J. H. Taylor.

Exchange Packet Committee : J. R. M. Albrecht, J. S. Higgins, jun.

The resolution of the Philatelic Congress as to the incorporation in the Rules of Societies of some provision for the disposal of the stamps of deceased members was then considered, and it was agreed "That the President, Hon. Secretary and Comptroller for the time being of the Society be a special sub-Committee to advise and assist in the realisation of the stamps of deceased members, subject to the special bye-laws relating thereto, if formally requested to do so."

After some discussion as to the arrangements for the next Session, a vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

List of Members.

J. H. Abbott
G. Adams (*c*)
M. Albrecht
R. Albrecht
E. M. Ash (*c*)
E. D. Bacon
Dr. Baildon (*c*)
F. Barton (*c*)
F. H. Bazley (*c*)
F. J. Beazley
W. D. Beckton
A. H. A. Bennett
H. Bennett (*c*)
I. J. Bernstein
D. A. Berry
C. N. Biggs
W. A. Boughey (*c*)
W. G. Bowden (*c*)
J. Brooks
H. C. Burder (*c*)
M. P. Castle
J. Cooper
C. H. Coote
Dr. Corns
J. J. Darlow
Lieut-Col. Davies
A. H. Dearn
A. H. Dingwall (*c*)
G. B. Duerst
W. H. Earle (*c*)
J. W. Etherington (*c*)
Major Evans
E. Fildes
Dr. Floyd
Major French
D. S. Garson (*c*)
J. S. Gee
G. F. H. Gibson
O. Gillett
W. Grunewald
R F. V. Harrison
L. L. R. Hausburg
J. W. Healey (*c*)
N. Heywood
J. S. Higgins
J. S. Higgins, jun.
A. H. Holmes
H. Howell-Jones
J. Hughes (*c*)
Rev. E.W.R. Hutchinson
Dr. Jago
B. Jay (*c*)
B. Gordon Jones (*c*)
J. K. King
W. B. Kirkpatrick (*c*)
K. H. Kricorissian
H. J. Lee
E. Leese (*c*)
E. Levy
R. B. Martin
Dr. Marx (*c*)
S. W. Massey.
H. Mayoh. (*c*)
W. W. Munn.
R. H. Murray (*c*)
S. W. Newington
C. Nissen (*c*)
J. C. North
J. M. Oliver
D. Ostara
F. J. Paton (*c*)
P. L. Pemberton
F. J. Peplow
Judge Philbrick
J. E. Platt.
F. S. Porter (*c*)
C. J. Preater (*c*)
L. de Raay (*c*)
V. Roberts
W. A. Rockliff (*c*)
C. P. Rogers (*c*)
J. H. M. Savage (*c*)
W. Scott (*c*)
J. K. Sidebottom
J. W. Simpson.
W. K. Skipwith
J. Taylor
J. H. Taylor
W. H. Terry (*c*)
A. W. Wallon
Rev. L. F Ward
H. L. Watts (*c*
J. Watts, jun. (*c*)
J. Westhorp (*c*)
G. White
Wilcox Smith (*c*)
J. Woodroffe
R. B. Yardley.

Those marked (c) are Corresponding Members.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting was held at No. 4, Southampton Row on Tuesday, May 18th, 1909, at 6 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, P. Ashley, L. E. Bradbury, C. R. Sutherland, W. T. Standen, A. H. L. Giles, J. C. Sidebotham, A. G. Wane, E. W. Arnold, F. Read, D. H. Jackson, R. H. Newton, Baron Anthony de Worms, W. H. Eastwood, E. Bounds, M. Weinberg, J. A. Leon, and H. A. Slade.

Before the election of officers, Mr. Sidebotham took the Chair.

The minutes of the annual meeting, held on May 19th, 1908, were read and signed as correct.

Reports were read by the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, the Honorary Librarian, and the Honorary Curators of the Society's collections. These reports were duly acknowledged and will be printed *in extenso* in the October number of the "Monthly Report."

The officers for the session 1909-1910 were elected as follows:—President, Franz Reichenheim; Vice-President, Harry L. Hayman; Honorary Vice-Presidents, M. P. Castle, J.P., Herbert R. Oldfield; Committee, W. Archibald Boyes, Louis E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, A. H. L. Giles, R.N., T. Hargrave Harvey, C. R. Sutherland, and W. T. Standen; Honorary Librarian, J. C. Sidebotham, 28, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.; Honorary Lecturer, Percy Ashley, M.A.; Honorary Auditors, F. Read, and A. G. Wane; Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Slade.

No alteration was made in the rules of the Society.

It was carried that the sum of £20 be granted from the funds of the Society towards the cost of printing the "Monthly Report," and that the sincere thanks of the Society be accorded to the President for the great ability he had shown in carrying out the arduous duties of editor. The President, in returning thanks, agreed to continue his duties next season provided the paper was established on a proper paying basis.

A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, to be held in London in 1910, under the auspices of the Herts Philatelic Society. The Committee to consist of the President, the Vice-President, Baron Anthony de Worms, C. R. Sutherland, and the Honorary Secretary.

Stamps for the Society's collection were presented by the President and the Vice-President. The latter also presented proofs of the new Zealand and Ceylon stamps used on the dinner cards, copies of the menu and invitation cards, etc., etc., and promised a scrap book to the Society to contain these and similar objects interesting to the Herts Philatelic Society.

Philatelic literature was presented to the Library by Mr. E. F. Lawrence, Mr. W. H. Peckitt (The Melville Stamp Books), the Oesterreichischer Philatelisten-Klub "Vindobona," the Internationaler Postwertzeichen-Händler-Verein zu Berlin, and the Newcastle Philatelic Society.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks, and the Vice-President was specially thanked for the part taken by him in promoting the success of the annual dinner.

It was resolved that No. 4, Southampton Row continue as the meeting place of the Society.

The meeting terminated at 7.45 p.m.

H. A. Slade,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Nine Fields, St. Albans.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The Annual General Meeting and election of officers and committee for 1909-10 was held at Essex Hall, W.C., on Thursday, May 13. Present, J. C. Sidebotham (in the Chair), P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, A. B. Kay, A. Levy, G. E. Strong, and the Hon. Secretary.

The annual report and balance sheet was read and adopted, subject to audit.

The reports of the Hon. Exchange Superintendent and Librarian having been read and approved, it was moved by Mr. Sidebotham, seconded by Mr. Levy, and carried unanimously, that the best thanks of the Union be accorded to the officers of the Society for their services during the past year.

Mr. Sidebotham was unanimously re-elected President, and the following list of officers and committee were then elected for the ensuing year: Hon. President, His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C., Hon. Vice-Presidents, W. Dorning Beckton, H. L. Hayman, H. R. Oldfield, Werner Roberts; Vice-Presidents, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwaite; Committee, P. P. Brown, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, Major Laffern, R.E., F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, P. L. Pemberton, E. W. Wetherell; Hon. Secretary, T. H. Hinton; Hon. Ex-Supt., Dr. Marx, M.A.; Hon. Counterfeit Detector, W. Hadlow; Hon. Librarian, W. S. King; Hon. Solicitors, Messrs. Oldfields. The meeting concluded with a display of Belgium by the President, and a selection from his fine collection of forgeries by Mr. A. B. Kay. It is proposed to open next season with a smoking concert, in October, and to continue the monthly meetings from November to May at Essex Hall, for which contributions of display or papers are invited from members and friends from whom the Hon. Secretary will be glad to hear, and also to send particulars of membership on application.

AUCTION REPORT

Note.—*The descriptions are those given in the Sale Catalogues*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER

Sale of 1 and 2 April 1909

The REID COLLECTION. Fourth Portion.

(All the stamps are *unused*)

FIJI ISLANDS, 1871, Fiji Times Express, laid batonné paper, 6d. black on rose, very fine..	£3	3	0
Ditto, 1s. black on rose, fine ..	1	11	0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 1d. pale red, Plate I., fine ..	15	0	0
Ditto, 1d. lake on bluish paper, Plate II., very fine	22	0	0
Ditto, 2d. blue, Plate V. (pearl in fan)	28	0	0
Ditto, 3d. green, cut close, mint	4	10	0
Laureated issue, 1851, 1d. orange-red, very fine ..	6	6	0
Ditto, 2d. grey-blue, fine ..	4	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 2d. blue	8	0	0
1854-6, 2d. blue, wmk. '5' ..	3	10	0
1854-5, imperf., 6d. pale brown, very fine	7	10	0
Ditto, 6d., grey-green ..	3	17	6
1860, 6d. purple, wmk. '12,' fine	1	18	0
1885-98, perf. 11½, 12, £1 violet and carmine, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, perf. 10, 10s. violet and carmine, mint	8	10	0
1888, perf. 10, 20s. ultramarine, mint	2	4	0
NEW ZEALAND, 1856, thick hard paper, 6d. brown, fine ..	2	12	6
1864, wmk. NZ, perforated, part gum	21	10	0
1872, no wmk., 1d. brown ..	3	17	6
QUEENSLAND, 1860, imperf., 6d. deep green, fine	4	15	0
1881, Lithographed, 2s. 6d. scarlet, horizontal pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 5s. ochre, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 10s. brown, mint ..	2	2	0
Ditto, 20s. rose, mint	1	10	0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1855, London print, 1d. deep green, imperf.	2	0	0
1856-9, Colonial print, 1d. yellow-green, imperf.	1	0	0
Ditto, 2d. pale red, horizontal pair	5	10	0
1860-7, 6d. dull blue, horizontal strip of four, mint	6	2	6
Ditto, 10d. in blue on 9d. yellow, very fine	2	10	0
Ditto, 1s. red-brown, very fine	1	1	0
Ditto, 2s. rose-carmine, mint ..	1	2	0
1870-1, perf. 10, 3d. in carmine on 4d. slate blue, mint ..	3	0	0
Ditto, perf. 11½ × 10, 1d. yellow-green, superb block of 40, mint, three or four stamps slightly clipped at bottom edge	45	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of eight, mint	10	0	0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—			
1876-7, perf. 10, 11½, 4d. purple	£2	10	0
1877, perf. 11½ × 12½, 2d. orange-red	2	0	0
TASMANIA, 1853, 4d. orange, very fine	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, coarse lines, fine..	3	7	6
1889-91, 2½d. on 9d. pale blue, horizontal pair, with double surcharge, one inverted ..	2	5	0
1892-9, £1 green and yellow, mint	4	0	0
VICTORIA, 1st issue, 1d. orange-vermilion	2	2	0
Ditto, 1d. dull red, very fine ..	3	15	0
Ditto, 1d. rose, very fine ..	2	10	0
Ditto, stamps close together, 3d. blue, fine horizontal pair ..	5	5	0
Ditto, stamps 2–2½mm. apart, 3d. indigo, superb	2	0	0
Ditto, perf. 12, 3d. blue, very fine, mint	10	10	0
1852, Queen on throne, engraved, 2d. reddish brown, very fine	2	2	0
1854, Ditto, lithographed, 2d. brown-lilac, fine horizontal pair	5	15	0
1852, 2d. red-lilac, very fine, with part gum	17	0	0
Ditto, 2d. mauve, horizontal pair, with part gum.. ..	17	0	0
1857-63, wmk. star, 1d. yellow, imperf., fine horizontal pair	2	4	0
Ditto, 4d. vermilion, imperf. ..	3	2	6
Ditto, 4d. rose, imperf. ..	2	7	6
Ditto, no wmk., 1d. blue-green, imperf., horizontal pair, thinned, but practically full gum	14	0	0
Ditto, 2d. lilac, imperf, fine horizontal pair	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, fine single specimen	3	0	0
Ditto, 1d. yellow-green, rouletted..	20	0	0
Ditto, 4d. rose, rouletted ..	6	0	0
Ditto, 1d. pale yellow-green, very fine	5	0	0
Ditto, vertically laid paper, 2d. brown-lilac, rouletted, very fine	6	5	0
Ditto, horizontally laid paper, 4d. rose, perforated, very fine	3	15	0
1864, 2d. lilac, wmk. '6' mint	30	0	0
1867-72, 4d. rosine, mint ..	4	5	0
1866-8, 3d. grey-lilac, wmk. '1'	5	0	0
1868-71, 5s. blue on yellow, mint	6	15	0
1873-6, wmk. V and Crown, 9d. brown-pink on rose, superb horizontal pair, mint ..	5	5	0
1855, Too Late, lilac and green, thinned	5	0	0

Western Australia, 1854, 4d. slate-blue, very fine ..	£2	14	0
1857, 2d. brown-black on red, tiny tear, but very fine ..	5	7	6
Ditto, 6d. grey-black, part gum slightly thinned	4	4	0
1861, 6d. purple on blued paper, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, 1s. deep green, very fine	8	0	0
1872-8, 4d. carmine, mint ..	1	16	0

Sale of 29 and 30 April 1909

The Reid Collection. Fifth Portion.

(All the stamps are *unused*)

Hungary, 1871, Lithographed, 25 kr. bright mauve, superb block of four, mint	7	15	0
Congo State, 1895, 10 c. greenish blue, variety centre inverted, mint	3	12	6
France, Colonies, General issues, 1879, 25c. black on red, superb block of four, mint ..	5	10	0
Greece, 1861, Paris print, 10l. orange on bluish, no figures at back, mint	1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, with figures, mint	1	2	0
Luxemburg, 1879, 1fr. on 37½c. bistre, error 'Prance' ..	3	0	0
Portuguese Indies, 1871, thin paper, 40r. blue, mint ..	2	12	0
Ditto, 100r. yellow-green, pin-hole in margin	2	0	0
Servia, 1866, 2p. dull green on lavender, error of colour ..	3	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1st issue, 5c. orange-red, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, 10c. carmine, very fine, but creased, mint	1	18	0
Ditto, 10c. pale rose, very fine, no gum	3	12	6
Ditto, 1r., with side margin, superb	1	18	0
1863, 1r. rosy mauve, very fine	3	12	6
Ditto, 2r. blue, very fine, but trifle thinned	1	14	0
United States, 1851, 1c. blue, imperf., with full ornaments, superb, mint	4	0	0
Columbus issue, complete set, mint	2	14	0
Agriculture, complete set of nine	2	6	0
Interior, complete set of ten ..	0	16	0
Justice, ditto	5	15	0
Executive, 1, 2 and 3c. ..	1	18	0
Ditto, 6c. carmine	1	7	0
Ditto, 10c. carmine	1	0	0
Navy, complete set of eleven ..	3	10	0
State, ditto	2	18	0
Treasury, ditto	0	15	0
War and Post Office, both sets complete	0	16	0
Argentine Republic, 1862, with accent over u of 'Republic,' 15c. pale blue, mint ..	1	16	0
Ditto, 15c. deep blue	1	18	0
Argentine Republic—			
1864, 10c. green, imperf., very fine, mint	£7	0	0
Ditto, 15c. blue, ditto ..	9	0	0
1891, 5p. ultramarine, mint ..	1	8	0
Ditto, 20p. green, mint ..	3	7	6
Brazil, 1844, 600r. black, fine ..	5	0	0
1866, 280r. vermilion, mint ..	1	14	0
Ditto, 430r. deep yellow, mint	1	14	0

Messrs. GLENDINING & Co., Ltd.

Sale of 6 and 7 April 1909

Alsace and Lorraine, 1870, network downwards, 5c and 10c. used together on original ..	1	1	0
Baden, Rural Post, 1862, Half of 12kr. used as 6 kr., on original	3	10	0
Bavaria, Postage Due, 1862, 3kr. black, four copies used together on original	1	16	0
Great Britain, 1856-7, 6d. deep lilac, Plate 6, horizontal pair, mint	2	10	0
1867-83, wmk. cross, 10s. grey-green, exceptional copy ..	1	10	0
Heligoland, 1879, 5s. deep green and rose, very fine on original	1	10	0
Hamburg, 1859, ½sch. black, two copies used together on original	1	16	0
Germany, North German Confederation, 1870, network in grey, 2kr. on original, fine ..	3	5	0
Russia, Levant, 1863-6, thick paper, 6k. deep blue, mint ..	2	0	0
1865, 2k. brown and blue, horizontal pair with large margins, apparently unused ..	19	0	0
Ditto, brilliant unused copy, with large margins	6	2	6
Ditto, exceptionally fine copy, with immense margins ..	6	5	0
Ditto, grand vertical pair, with immense margins	14	0	0
Ditto, 20k. blue and red, superb copy, with large margins, apparently unused	6	0	0
Ditto, brilliant mint copy, with large margins	10	0	0
Ditto, another very fine unused copy	6	0	0
Ditto, superb copy, with large margins	7	15	0
Ditto, another superb copy, with immense margins ..	8	0	0
1866-7, 2k. pale rose and blue, superb block of four ..	2	10	0
Ditto, 20k. blue and rose, superb horizontal strip of three	1	13	0
Ditto, superb horizontal pair, on piece of original	1	6	0
Ditto, 20k. deep blue and rose, exceptionally fine horizontal pair on piece of original ..	1	10	0
Ditto, vertical network, 2k. rose and blue, superb copy ..	1	11	0
Ditto, 20k. blue and rose, mint	1	19	0

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The eleventh meeting of the Session 1908-9 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 18th March, 1909, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, H. R. Oldfield, Thos. W. Hall, T. Wickham Jones, A. Laceby, B. D. Knox, A. Scott Bridgwater, A. Leon Adutt, A. Chilver, Douglas Ellis, C. E. Fagan, F. J. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, A. H. Stamford, C. E. McNaughtan, C. Neville Biggs, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, H. M. Hansen, Col. J. Bonhote, L. E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 4th March, 1909, were read and signed as correct.

The death of the late Mr. E. J. Nankivell, on the morning of the 18th March, 1909, was reported to the members by the Hon. Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, it was unanimously resolved that the following vote of condolence to Mrs. Nankivell and the members of her family should be passed and conveyed to Mrs. Nankivell by the Hon. Secretary.

The resolution was passed in the following terms: "The members present having heard with deep regret of the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. E. J. Nankivell, a fellow and member of this Society, who has long been associated with the work of the Society and was prominently concerned in the formation of its journal and in many other movements promoted by the Society, it is hereby unanimously resolved that the expression of this regret shall be recorded in the minutes of the Society, and the purport thereof communicated to Mrs. Nankivell with an assurance of the deep sympathy felt by the members for her and the members of her family in the great loss they have sustained."

In moving the above resolution, the Chairman called attention to the fact that the late Mr. E. J. Nankivell was the first one who proposed the formation of the Society's journal and was one of the moving spirits in connection with the arrangements under which the Society acquired rooms of its own at Effingham House.

The members received with regret an intimation from the Chairman that, owing to indisposition, the Vice-President was unable to be present.

The Hon. Librarian announced that he had received as a gift for the Society's Library, Part I. of the new work on Russian Rural Postage Stamps, by Messrs. Von C. Schmidt and A. Faberle, and he was directed to acknowledge the gift in the usual way.

The Hon. Secretary then gave a display of the stamps of Grenada, kindly sent by H.R.H. the President for inspection by the members attending the meeting.

The collection, which is practically complete, was examined with great interest, and the stamps of the various issues were shown both unused and used, in single copies, and to a large extent in pairs and blocks also, all the standard rarities and recognised errors and varieties being included in the display.

On the motion of Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Col. Bonhote, the dutiful thanks of the meeting were voted to His Royal Highness for honouring the Society by permitting a display of his very fine collection of the stamps of Grenada.—From the *London Philatelist*.

AUCTION REPORT

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co., LTD.

Sale of 6 and 7 April 1909

CYPRUS, 1881, HALFPENNY on 1d. red, Plate 218, surcharge 18 mm., mint	£1	13	0
Ditto, Plate 201, surcharge 13 mm., mint	1	16	0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Sunjei Ujong, 1878, 2c. brown, unused	4	0	0
TRANSVAAL, April 1875, Fine roulette, 3d. lilac	4	0	0
1876, Fine roulette, 6d. blue, S.G. 100, rather close one corner	1	15	0
Ditto, 6d. deep blue, S.G. 101, fine	3	7	6
Ditto, Fine roulette, S.G. 118, slightly thinned and roulettes clipped on two sides	3	10	0
TRANSVAAL—			
1876-7, 1d. brick red, S.G. 129, slightly thinned	£1	5	0
1877, 1d. bright red, S.G. 155, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 6d. blue, S.G. 163, unused	2	0	0
Ditto, Fine roulette, 3d. lilac, S.G. 175	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s. green, S.G. 177, unused	3	0	0
1877, wide roulette, 1d. red on orange	1	18	0
1879, 1d. in red on 6d. black, S.G. 291, unused	4	12	6
NEVIS, 1861, blued paper, 4d. rose	1	18	0
1867, 1s. blue-green, unused, with part gum	2	10	0
1878, 6d. grey	3	5	0
ST. LUCIA, 1860, 6d. deep green, fine	1	16	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER.

Sale of 15 and 16 April 1909

IONIAN ISLANDS, 1859, 1d. blue on piece	£1	16	0
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 1850, 1sch. blue, block of four, with side margin, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 2sch. rose, ditto ..	8	8	6
ROUMANIA, Moldavia, 1st issue, 27 paras black on rose, cut to shape, but used on piece, and fine	12	10	0
AFGHANISTAN, 1870-1 [1288] Inner circle dotted, abasi black, vertical strip of five, unused	2	6	0
Ditto, Inner circle plain, ditto	4	8	0
1873-4 (1290-1] 1 rupee black, vertical strip of five, unused	2	8	0
1874-5 [1292], abasi purple, ditto	5	10	0
1875-6 [1293], 1 rupee purple, used and fine	2	10	0
CEYLON, 1857-9, 4d. rose, imperf., fine	9	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d. green, very fine..	3	7	6
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1st issue, set of nine complete, unused but stuck down	5	10	0
GAMBIA, 1874, 6d. blue, imperf., and 1880, 6d. blue, both mint	2	12	0
1880, 1s. deep green, superb mint	2	7	6
SOUTHERN NIGERIA, King, multiple, £1 violet, mint	1	7	0
SWAZIELAND, 1889, 10s. brown, mint	4	12	6
TRANSVAAL, 1878, Queen's head, 6d. black, entire sheet of sixty, mint	3	17	6
1885, ½d. on 3d. mauve, ditto..	2	2	0
Ditto, 2d. in red on 6d. black, ditto	3	0	0
Pietersburg, 1901, E.R.I., 1d. carmine and green, variety 'E' omitted, mint ..	4	4	0
CANADA, 1st issue, 12d. black, on card, overprinted 'Specimen'	1	6	0
Ditto, proof of 12d. in vermilion, and another ..	1	1	0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1860, half of 10c. used as 5c. on entire ..	0	15	0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1860, corner numerals framed, 4c. pale blue, superb mint	10	10	0
1888-9, 1 dol. green, mint ..	2	0	0
CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1908, ½d. on 5s. vermilion and green, horizontal pair, mint	1	2	0
Ditto, 1d. on 5s., mint ..	0	13	0
MEXICO, 1892, 5p. blue-green, fine	2	2	0
PAPUA, 1st issue, 2s. 6d. black and brown, very fine	2	8	0
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Interisland Postage, 1863, 1c. black on thin greyish paper, block of three, unused	7	15	0
NEW HEBRIDES, Condominium, 1908, on Fiji, single wmk., ½d. green, mint	1	0	0
VICTORIA, 1868-81, 5s. lilac-blue and red, very fine, mint ..	3	7	6

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co., LTD.

Sale of 20 and 21 April 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, I.R. Official, 1902-4, 5s. carmine, very good copy	£9	15	0
GREECE, 1876, 30l. deep brown on cream, S.G. 91, mint ..	1	12	0
Ditto, 30l. olive-brown, S.G. 92, mint	1	11	0
Proofs, 1l. black, 5l. rose, 20l. black and blue, 40l. ochre ..	1	0	0
MAURITIUS, 1861, 6d. slate-purple, imperf., block of eighteen, mint	1	18	0
September 1891, 2c. on 4c. rose, surcharge inverted, S.G. 120a	1	3	0
Ditto, 2c. on 17c. rose, surcharge inverted, S.G. 120b, mint	1	16	0
Ditto, 2c. on 38c. lilac, surcharge inverted, S.G. 121, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. 121a, mint..	2	12	6
Ditto, 2c. on 4c. rose, surcharge double, S.G. 121b, mint ..	2	4	0
Ditto, 2c on 17c. rose, surcharge double, S.G. 121c, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 2c. on 38c. lilac, surcharge double, S.G. 122, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 2c. on 4c. rose, surcharge double, one inverted, S.G. 122a, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 2c. on 38c. lilac, surcharge double, one inverted, S.G. 122b, mint	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. 122c., mint	2	4	0
1899, 6c. on 18c., surcharge inverted, mint	5	5	0
SIERRA LEONE, 1893, wmk. Crown CC, perf. 14, Half Penny on 1½d. lilac, few small ink spots, otherwise mint	3	0	0
BARBADOS, 1878, 1d. on half 5s. good copy	4	7	6
LEEWARD ISLANDS, 1897, 5s. green and blue, mint	1	12	0
TRINIDAD, August, 1860, clean-cut perfs., 4d. dull mauve, block of eight, mint	8	17	6
Ditto, 6d. yellow-green, block of six, mint	7	5	0
June, 1861, rough perfs., 4d. brown-lilac, block of twelve, mint	15	10	0
Official, 1894, 1s. chestnut ..	0	14	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON

Sale of 27 and 28 April 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, I.R. Official, 1902-4, 5s. carmine, very fine and well-centred, mint	25	10	0
Ditto, 10s. blue, ditto ..	94	0	0
SWITZERLAND, Basle, 2½r. black and blue, little, heavily cancelled	3	3	0
Zurich, 4r. black and red, vertical lines, very fine ..	8	15	0

INDIA, 1854, Essays, proofs, and reprints—
½ anna, lion and palm-tree essay in yellow £1 9 0
½a. red, eight arches, reprint, block of nine, 'specimen' at back 1 0 0
Ditto, strip of three, and ½a. blue, block of four, ditto .. 0 17 0
Die proofs of ½ and 1a. in black, pair of each 1 14 0
Die proofs of ½a. in blue (3) and 1a. in red and in black .. 1 0 0
Reprints of the ½a. blue, 1a. red, 2a. green, 4a. blue and red 1 1 0
Die proofs of the ½a. in black and of the 1a. in red and in carmine, pair of each .. 1 3 0
Essay for 1a. in blue, pair .. 0 15 0
Essay for 2a. in green, pair .. 0 12 0
Ditto, on thin paper 0 13 0
Essays for 2a. in green, the rectangular and octagonal types two of each *se tenant* .. 1 1 0
Proof of the 2a. in red .. 1 0 0
Reprints of the 4a. blue and red, on thin paper, close setting, corner block of six 1 1 0
Ditto, on thick paper, medium setting, block of four .. 0 18 0
Ditto, on thin paper, wide setting with blue dividing lines, corner pair 0 14 0
Ditto, on thick paper, wide setting without dividing lines, block of six, 'specimen' at back 1 14 0
Essay for the 8a. in red and blue, pair 1 4 0
INDIA, 1854, ½a. blue, Die I., First transfer, block of forty, with margins and inscriptions, unused 8 0 0
Ditto, ½a. deep blue, Die I., Last transfer, corner block of sixteen, with margins and inscriptions 5 10 0
Ditto, 1a. red, Die I., block of sixteen, with margins and inscriptions, unused .. 13 15 0
Ditto, 1a. red, Die II., block of four, unused 1 6 0
Service, 1866, 2a. black and purple, fine pair, mint .. 3 12 6
BRITISH SOMALILAND, O.H.M.S., 1905, ½a. to 1r. mint .. 3 12 6
NATAL, 1875, 1d. rose, inverted overprint 2 10 0
TRINADAD, 1860, clean-cut perfs., 6d. green, block of four, mint 4 7 6
Ditto, pair, mint 2 4 0
FIJI, 1875, 2d. in black on 3d. (6c.) green, unused but creased.. 4 2 6
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 1d. carmine, Plate II., very fine 2 14 0

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co., LTD.

Sale of 4 and 5 May 1909

FRANCE, Zanzibar, 1904, 25c: 2½ on 30c., S.G. Z72, fine .. £5 0 0
SICILY, 50g. brown-lake 1 18 0
CYPRUS, 1880, 1d. red, plate 174, mint 1 10 0
Ditto, used and fine 1 6 0
July 1881, 6 piastres olive-grey, very fine 1 8 0
1903, 18 and 45 piastres, both mint 1 10 0
PERSIA, 1878, 1kr. red on yellow, *tête-bêche* pair 5 2 6
LAGOS, 1884-6, 2s. 6d. olive-black 3 5 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1855, wmk. star, imperf., 1d. dull carmine .. 3 4 0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & Co.

Sale of 6 and 7 May 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, 1841, 1d. red, fine unused block of four, showing plate number 152 in margin 1 14 0
Ditto, die proof of the 1d. in blue, with voided corners .. 2 0 0
1856, Small Crown, Die II., imperf., 1d. red, with marginal inscription at top, unused 1 11 0
Ditto, Large Crown, imperf., with marginal inscription at top, unused 1 10 0
1867, Cross, 10s. grey-green, horizontal strip of three, in finest possible condition but for few perfs clipped at bottom 3 0 0
Ditto, Anchor on white, £5 orange, very fine 2 0 0
I.R. Official, 1885, £1 brown, Crowns, a little defective, unused 12 0 0
Army Official, 1903, 6d. purple, type 2, horizontal pair, mint 4 10 0
CEYLON, 1861, rough perfs., 8d. yellow-brown, very fine .. 4 4 0
CAYMAN ISLES, 1908, 2½d. on 4d., with two ¼d. stamps, very fine on part entire 3 5 0

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON

Sale of 11 and 12 May 1909

TUSCANY, 1851, 60 crazie, brick-red on azure, very fine and lightly cancelled, slightly cut into at top but good margins elsewhere 10 0 0
1860, 3 lire yellow, splendid deep colour and very fine, but slightly cut into in two small places, unused .. 50 0 0
INDIA, 1854, 4a. red and blue, fine vertical pair of the wide setting, with blue dividing lines 6 0 0

India—
Ditto, ditto, block of eight of the narrow setting, fine but corners cut £4 12 6
British Central Africa, 1895, £10 vermilion, very fine .. 6 0 0
Nevis, 1882-90, 6d. green, very fine, mint 3 7 6
St. Vincent, 1881, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, very fine 9 0 0
British Guiana, 1862, 1c. black and rose, No. 7 on plate, very fine with full roulettes, but thinned in one or two minute places 6 5 0
Ditto, 4c. black and blue, No. 1 on plate, few roulettes only and a little cut into.. .. 3 7 6
Mexico, 1864-8, 3c. brown, unused 2 17 6
New Zealand, 1874, perf. 10 × 12½, 2d. rose, very fine, mint 7 0 0

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER

Sale of 13 and 14 May 1909

Switzerland, 1852, 15 rappen rose, fine horizontal strip of four, including the error "5" rappen 1 10 0
Ceylon, 1885, 5c. on 4c. rose, block of four with inverted surcharge, mint 3 0 0
Brunei, 1st issue, 1c. black and purple, overprint in black, used on entire with three other 1c. values, postmarked 31 Jan. 1907 .. .. 4 0 0
Federated Malay States, 1900, on Perak, $25 green and orange, superb, mint .. 7 10 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1853-64, half a 4d. deep blue, used on piece with a 6d. mauve as 8d., Expert Committee's report attached, with the opinion that it is genuine 4 4 0
Ditto, Half a 6d. mauve used on piece with a 1d. brick-red on blued paper as 4d., Expert Committee's report attached, with the opinion "there is no evidence to show that it was used as a half or 3d. stamp".. .. 1 14 0
Woodblock, 4d. pale blue, superb 3 12 6
Lagos, 1884-6, 2s. 6d. olive-black, 5s. blue and 10s. purple-brown, all overprinted "Specimen," mint 5 0 0
Mauritius, 1859, Greek border, 2d. blue, very fine horizontal pair on entire 3 12 6
British Guiana, 1862, 4c. black on blue, pearl in heart border, No. 4 on plate, full roulettes, very fine 10 0 0
St. Vincent, 1885, 4d. red-brown, mint 4 15 0
Peru, Pacific Steam Navigation Company's stamps, 1857, 1r. blue and 2r. brown-red, both mint £2 15 0
Ditto, set of nine different colours 1 6 0
New South Wales, 1860, proofs of the 6d. and 1s. in black, embossed proofs of the 6d. (two colours) and 1s., and others (6) 4 0 0

Mr. W. HADLOW

Sale of 17 May 1909

Great Britain, 2d. blue, wmk. Large Crown, imperf., unused 4 0 0
Mecklenburg-Sterlitz, 1 sch. mauve, block of six.. .. 3 0 0
Natal, 1869, Postage 15 mm. long, 1d. bright-red, superb pair.. 2 15 0
Nevis, Engraved, 4d. deep orange, superb, mint 1 10 0
New Zealand, 1856, no wmk., 1d. orange, pin perf. 1 12 0
1862, wmk. star, 6d. black-brown, serrated perf., very fine 2 0 0
Sicily, 50g. block of six, mint .. 5 10 0
Turks Islands, 1881, ½d. on 1s. prune, double surcharge .. 1 0 0
Victoria, 1857-63, Emblems, horizontally laid paper, 2d. reddish purple, mint 2 17 6

Messrs. GLENDINING & Co., Ltd.

Sale of 18 and 19 May 1909

China, 1878, thin paper, 3c. deep vermilion, complete sheet of 25 .. .. £1 10s. and 2 0 0
Ditto, ditto, vermilion, ditto.. 1 16 0
Ditto, 5c. orange, ditto .. 1 14 0
Ditto, 5c. pale orange, ditto .. 1 15 0
1883, thicker paper, 1c. green, complete sheet of twenty .. 5 10 0
1885, 1c. green, two shades, complete sheet of forty of each 1 14 0
Ditto, 3c. pale mauve, and 5c. olive-yellow, ditto 2 0 0
1897, ½c. on 3c., vertical strip of three, all imperf. horizontally and one stamp CEN for CENT, S.G. 65, mint .. 1 14 0
Ditto, 8c. on 6c. brown, S.G. 73, block of four, mint .. 2 8 0
Ditto, ½c. on 3c. pale yellow, surcharge inverted, S.G. 79 mint 2 2 0
August 1897, $5 yellow-green and rose, mint 3 3 0
Ditto, 50c. deep green, error of colour, mint 1 12 0
British South Africa, 1897, £2 rosy red, S.G. 58a, very fine 2 10 0

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The twelfth meeting of the season 1908-9 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, April, 1st, 1909, at 6 p.m.

Members present: Lord Crawford, M. P. Castle, R. Mabson, R. B. Yardley, Thos. W. Hall, B. Pinner, R. M. R. Milne, Baron A. de Worms, W. Schabacher, A. Chilver, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, D. C. Gray, J. C. Sidebotham, A. J. Warren, C. Neville Biggs, C. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, L. E. Hall (associate), and one visitor.

The Vice-President having taken the Chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from Lieut. Stewart was read sending for the inspection of the members a newly issued Afghanistan stamp of the value of 1 abasi in a new colour and perforation.

The Hon. Secretary showed a fine unused block of ten ½ gr. (black on green) Brunswick stamps "percé en arc" kindly sent by Mr. M. Giwelb for inspection by the members.

Lieut.-Col. Melvill, proposed by the Hon. Secretary and seconded by the Hon. Assistant Secretary, was, after ballot, duly elected a member and fellow of the Society.

The principal business of the evening consisted of a display of the stamps of the United States of America from the collection of Mr. H. J. Duveen.

In the absence of the owner of the stamps the display was kindly undertaken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, who explained that Mr. Duveen, to his very great regret, had been unavoidably prevented from carrying out his intention of attending the meeting in person.

The collection is composed entirely of unused stamps, except in the case of a few rarities, of which used specimens are shown. Besides the General and Departmental issues it comprises the Postmaster and Carrier stamps. The former includes those of Baltimore (both values), Brattleboro (used on envelope), Millbury, New York, Providence (entire sheet), and in St. Louis two made up sheets, first of the plate as originally engraved and then with the alteration of two of the 5 cent values to 20 cents.

Among the Carrier stamps are specimens of Boston 2 c. black, 1849, New York, 2 c. brown-red of 1846, Philadelphia, 1 c. black on yellow glazed paper of 1849, and 1 c. black on white paper of 1850-2, and there is in addition a fine used copy of the Government (blue on pink) stamp of 1851.

The collection of the general issues is particularly rich in unused blocks and strips, there being a block of four at least of nearly every stamp issued from 1847-94. There are imperforate specimens of the 24 c., 30 c., and 90 c. of 1857-60, a full set of the "Premières Gravures" of August, 1861, the 3 c. scarlet, of 1862-6, fine used copies of the 15 c., 24 c., and 30 c., of 1869, with inverted centres, and a specimen of nearly every one of the stamps belonging to the "special printings" of 1875 and 1880.

The Newspaper and Departmental stamps are likewise very complete.

The examination of the magnificent collection afforded the greatest pleasure to those present, and a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Hon. Vice-President, was unanimously passed to Mr. Duveen for his kindness in sending the stamps to the meeting, and also to Mr. Bacon for undertaking the display, and for his valuable and interesting explanations as to the various issues of the stamps shown.—*From the London Philatelist.*

AUCTION REPORT

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co., LTD.

Sale of 18 and 19 May 1909

MAURITIUS, May 1848, early state of the plate, 1d. vermilion, horizontal pair on small piece lightly marked, with large margins and very fine ..	£25	10	0
Ditto, intermediate state of plate, 1d. vermilion on yellowish, lightly marked and a very good copy	7	5	0
Ditto, late state of plate, 1d. red-brown on bluish, horizontal pair with good margins, slight thinning	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d. red on bluish, very fine on small piece ..	1	10	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & Co.

Sale of 20 and 21 May 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, Board of Education, Queen, 1s. red and green, mint	£3	3	0
Ditto, King, 5d. mint	3	3	0
LAGOS, 1904, single CA, 10s. mint	6	15	0
MAURITIUS, 1848, 2d. blue on white paper, early state, very fine deep colour, light postmark	5	10	0
October 1859, 2d. deep blue, little defective but a very fine copy	6	10	0
December 1859, 2d. grey-blue, superb copy	2	0	0

NATAL, 1857, 1d. rose, unusually fine copy with large margins on piece of original £3 3 0
CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1d. on 4d. black on yellow, mint 1 18 0
TRINIDAD, 1855, thin paper, 1d. blue, unusually fine with large margins, used on piece 2 12 6
UNITED STATES, 1845, 5c. black on pelure paper, without signature, extremely fine, with postmark 1 11 0
1855, Reprints, perf. 12, 1c. (2), 5c., 10c. and 12c. .. 2 6 0
1861, Première gravure, 10c. light green, horizontal pair, superb 2 0 0

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON

Sale of 25 and 26 May 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, I.R. Official, 1885, 5s. carmine, mint 4 5 0
Ditto, 10s. blue, mint, but corner perf. missing .. 3 3 0
Ditto, ditto, used, fine .. 4 0 0
RUSSIA, 1858, 20k. in green and lilac, scarce essay 1 2 0
1864-5, 5k. in green, in carmine and in orange; 1875-9, 7k. in brown and orange, scarce essays (4) 1 3 0
SWEDEN, 1866, 17 öre grey, mint 2 5 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Mafeking, 3d., head of Baden-Powell, entire sheet of twelve, mint 4 15 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1883-4, wmk. CA, 1d. rose (colour of the wmk. CC), block of four, mint .. 2 15 0
1897, 2½d. on 2s. lilac, type a, mint 2 12 0
BARBADOS, 1873, 5s. rose, pair, used on piece of original .. 2 15 0
CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1907, 1d. on 5s. orange and green, block of six, mint 3 3 0
1908, 2½d. on 4d. brown and blue, mint 2 16 0
NEVIS, 1878, lithographed, 1d. red, retouched, unused 2 2 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 2d. deep blue, Plate II., No. 4, variety no whip 5 0 0
1851-3, Laureated Reprints, 2d. blue, entire sheet of fifty 0 18 0
Ditto, 6d. brown, entire sheet of twenty-five 0 14 0
Ditto, 8d. yellow, entire sheet of fifty 1 0 0
Ditto, 8d. in blue, ditto .. 0 18 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1864, wmk. NZ, imperf., 6d. red-brown, very fine 1 17 6

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER

Sale of 27 and 28 May 1909

HAMBURG, 1st issue, 9 sch. yellow, superb margins 3 5 0
CEYLON, 1857-9, 2s. blue, imperf, superb 7 7 0
PHILIPPINES, 1st issue, 1r. slate-blue, fine block of six .. £8 15 0
Ditto, very fine horizontal strip of four 5 5 0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, V.R.I., first printing, 6d. bright carmine, error figure of value omitted, in horizontal pair, mint 4 10 0
TRANSVAAL, 1877, V.R. Transvaal in red on 3d. lilac, variety no stop after "Transvaal," very fine 8 10 0
BARBADOS, 1860, pin-perf. 12½, 1d. blue, very fine on piece .. 3 4 0
CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1908, 2½d. on 4d. brown and blue, very fine used 4 4 0
MONTSERRAT, 1884-5, wmk. crown CA, 4d. blue, brilliant mint 3 3 0
NEVIS, 1867, 1s. yellow-green, variety cross on hill, very fine.. 2 4 0
1878, 1d. red, lithographed, mint 2 12 6
Ditto, 6d. grey, unused, slightly thinned in one spot at back 3 0 0
COLOMBIA, Antioquia, 1st issue, 1p. red, fine vertical pair, with side margin 5 2 6

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON

Sale of 8 and 9 June 1909

BAVARIA, Postage Due, 1885-95, 10pf. greenish grey, *without overprint*, defective in one corner, of the greatest rarity 11 0 0
GREAT BRITAIN, Telegraphs, 1877-81, 1s. green, pl. 8, an entire pane of twenty 2 10 0
Ditto, 3s. slate, ditto 7 5 0
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, Die proofs of ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., on card, several in a different colour to the issued stamp .. 3 5 0
UNITED STATES, Carrier's stamps, 1851, no value, blue on pink, fine 1 16 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1862, 2c. black on yellow (No. 8 on plate), superb 4 0 0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & Co.

Sale of 10 and 11 June 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, 1854, Die proof of the 1d. in violet, without letters in corner, with full margins 1 10 0
1858, 1d. red, pl. 225, vertical strip of three, unused, with original gum 3 3 0
Ditto, block of sixteen, 4 × 5, one stamp a little defective at corner, otherwise in very fine unused condition, unused with original gum 18 5 0
SPAIN, 1853, 2r. red, very fine .. 4 0 0

CEYLON, 1872, 2r. 50c. dull rose, brilliant mint copy, well centred £4 2 6
BRITISH SOMALILAND, Service and O.H.M.S., set of fifteen varieties, complete, mint .. 4 4 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1881-3, One Half-penny on 3d., the error "enny" extremely fine .. 5 7 6
LIBERIA, 1892, $5, variety centre inverted, mint 2 8 0
ZULULAND, 1894, 5s. carmine, mint 2 0 0
BAHAMAS, 1859, imperf., thick paper, 1d. lake, extremely fine 2 6 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1897, 2c. vermilion, imperforate pair, mint 1 0 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1856, blue paper, 1d. very fine, horizontal pair on piece of original, brilliant colour 10 17 6
1856, white paper, 1d. orange, exceptionally fine horizontal pair, on piece of original .. 2 17 6
Ditto, 6d. red-brown, superb horizontal strip of three .. 1 10 0
1864, wmk. NandZ, imperf., 2d. blue, superb horizontal pair 3 15 0
VICTORIA, 1857, no wmk. imperf., 4d. rose, extremely fine horizontal pair 2 2 0

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co., LTD.

Sale of 15 and 16 June 1909

SPAIN, 1855, 2r. blue, imperf., error of colour, right margin added 5 15 0
HONG KONG, 1891, 20c. on 30c. green, variety Chinese surcharge at each side, S.G. 68, mint 1 5 0
Ditto, 50c. on 48c. ditto, S.G. 69, mint 1 12 0
Postal Fiscals, 1897, $1 on $2, sage green, variety without Chinese surcharge, S.G. 210, mint 5 0 0
Ditto, ditto, S.G., 211, mint .. 1 1 0
Ditto, ditto, $1 on $2, sea-green, variety with diagonal portion of Chinese surcharge omitted 3 3 0
CAYMAN ISLANDS, February 1908, 2½d. on 4d. brown and blue, horizontal pair on original .. 5 15 0
TRANSVAAL. (*From the collection of the late Mr. Nankivell*).
1869, imperf., 1s. deep green, S.G. 5, mint 5 7 6
Ditto, fine roulette, 1d. vermilion, horizontal pair, S.G. 8, trial printing by OTTO, mint 10 10 0
Ditto, 1s. yellow-green, S.G. 12, used on piece of original .. 1 8 0
Ditto, 1s. emerald-green, exceptionally fine copy, with dated postmark 3 17 6

TRANSVAAL—
April 1871, imperf., 3d. pale reddish lilac, S.G. 18, with dated postmark £4 10 0
4 April 1870, fine roulette, 1d. carmine-red, S.G. 27, superb 5 15 0
Ditto, 6d. dull ultramarine, S.G., 28, small crease in margin, mint 5 15 0
26 April 1870, imperf., 1s. yellow-green, S.G. 33, *tête bêche* pair, very large margins, mint 85 0 0
May, 1870, fine roulette, 1d. carmine-red, S.G. 37, brilliant horizontal strip of six, with top margin, unused .. 12 0 0
July 1870, imperf., 1d. deep red, S.G. 38, with dated post mark 5 0 0
Ditto, 6d. S.G. 38a (but deep blue) 10 0 0
Ditto, fine roulette, 6d. deep ultramarine, S.G. 45, exceptionally fine 4 17 6
Ditto, 1s. green, S.G. 46, very fine 3 3 0
September, 1870, imperf., 1d. black, S.G. 47, exceptionally fine horizontal pair, unused 4 0 0
Ditto, fine roulette, 6d. blackish blue, S.G. 50, mint .. 4 5 0
Ditto, thin paper, 1d. bright carmine, S.G. 52, mint .. 8 8 0
Ditto, 1d. black, S.G. 53, horizontal pair, mint 5 10 0
Ditto, 6d. ultramarine, S.G. 53a, horizontal pair, mint .. 4 10 0
December 1872, 6d. milky blue S.G. 63, but imperf., mint.. 4 10 0
1876, 6d. pale blue, S.G. 93, variety defective ZES, mint 5 0 0
1876-7, fine roulette, 6d. deep blue, S.G. 125 .. .. 5 5 0
British Occupation July 1877, imperf., 1s. green, S.G. 133, exceptionally fine 3 5 0
Ditto, 1877, 1d. red, S.G. 152, mint, vertical strip of three, top stamp showing variety no stop after R 2 10 0
Ditto, ditto, compound roulettes 3 5 0
Ditto, imperf., 6d. dull blue, variety surcharge inverted, S.G. 170, superb mint .. 6 10 0
Ditto, October 1877, wide roulette, 3d. mauve on buff, S.G. 222, creased 5 5 0
Ditto, April 1879, imperf., 3d. mauve on green, horizontal pair showing S.G. 240 and 244, mint 11 10 0
Ditto, August and September 1879, 3d. mauve on blue, S.G. 252, but variety no stop after R 2 0 0
Second Republic. 1882, 1d. on 4d. sage-green, S.G. 297, plain edge at bottom .. 10 10 0

TRANSVAAL—
Ditto, ditto, variety surcharge inverted, S.G. 298 .. .. £3 12 6
Ditto, 1s. green, *tête bêche* pair, S.G. 309 .. .. .. 5 0 0
Ditto, 1885, ½d. on 1s. green, *tête bêche* pair, mint.. .. 3 17 6

MESSRS VENTOM, BULL & COOPER

Sale of 17 and 18 June 1909

TUSCANY, 1860, 3 lire yellow, unused, little short at top, but a nice bright specimen .. 21 0 0
SPAIN, 1851, 2r. red, tiny pinhole, unused 14 10 0
INDIA, 1st issue, 4a. red and blue, with large margins all round, fine, unused 4 0 0
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1st issue £10 brown, mint .. 8 0 0
1895, no wmk, £25 blue-green, mint 21 10 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Woodblock, 1d. brick-red, minute tears in two places, very fine, unused 10 0 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, tiny tear at bottom, extremely fine .. 4 7 6
FIJI ISLANDS, 1874, 6d. rose, Gothic V.R., variety cross pattée stop after R, S.G. 28, thinned and postmark cut into stamp 14 0 0
VICTORIA, Queen on throne, lithographed, 2d. dull mauve, horizontal pair, unused .. 5 5 0
1857-63, wmk. star, rouletted, 1d. green, plain margin one side and very slightly thinned, unused 4 0 0
Ditto, no wmk. imperf., 2d. lilac, horizontal pair, unused 3 5 0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & Co.

Sale of 24 and 25 June 1909

INDIA, May, 1854, ½a. deep blue, superb block of eight, with side margin, the second stamp being the variety with chignon re-drawn (No. 54 on plate) 3 0 0
September 1854, 1a. red, corner block of sixteen, showing corner ornaments and margins 7 15 0
Service, 1866, 2a. in black on purple, horizontal pair, mint 4 5 0
Jhind, Service, 1886, black overprint, 4a. and 8a., both SER VICE, 11½mm. (only 20 of each exist) 3 5 0
Ditto, 1903, 8a. magenta, mint block of six (only 3 sheets were printed) 3 0 0
Ditto, ditto, 1r. red and green, mint block of six 3 0 0
LAGOS, 1904, wmk. single CA, 10s. mint 6 0 0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, V.R.I., raised stops, 2d. mauve, variety surcharge inverted, S.G. 175a, mint 5 10 0

MESSRS. GLENDINNING & Co., LTD.

Sale of 29 and 30 June 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, 1858-79, 1½d. rose-red, error of lettering O P P C, fine £2 0 0
1865, 3d. rose, variety with dots, wide plain edge left side, mint 6 0 0
PORTUGAL, Azores, 1882-5, perf. 12½, 150r. blue 3 15 0
MEXICO, 1864-6, 3c. brown, unused 3 15 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1898, London print, 5s., block of four, mint 3 3 0

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON

Sale of 6 and 7 July 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, 1867-80, 10s. in purple-brown, an entire sheet of twenty, overprinted "Specimen" 8 0 0
Ditto, £1 in lilac-blue, a similar sheet 8 0 0
1870, Colour trial of the ½d., plate 20, in deep green, an imperf. pair, mint 1 10 0
Ditto, similar pair of the 1½d, pl. 3, in dull rose 1 4 0
1876, 8d. brown, pair, mint .. 4 7 6
1879, 2½d. pl. 15, in blue, imperf. corner block of fifteen, mint 3 7 6
1880, 2s. brown, block of four, overprinted "Specimen".. 5 15 0
Ditto, Colour trial of the 1d. in bright mauve, pair, mint .. 1 8 0
Ditto, ditto, in deep rose, block of six 1 18 0
1884, Colour trials for the 1½d. in eight different colours, imperf., mint 2 18 0
Ditto, Colour trials for the 2d., in seven different colours, imperf., mint 2 8 0
Ditto, Colour trials for the 2½d. in eight different colours, imperf., mint 2 0 0
Ditto, Colour trials for the 3d. in eleven different colours.. 4 15 0
I.R. Official, 1885, 5s. carmine, on bleuté, 10s. blue on bleuté, £1 brown-lilac, wmk. crowns, and £5 orange on bleuté, the essays with large over print, overprinted "Specimen" 10 0 0
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac, wmk. crowns, overprinted "Specimen" 6 7 6
MODENA, 1852, 1 lira black on white, very fine, used and guaranteed 3 7 6
INDIA, 1854, 1a. red, Die II, corner block of sixteen, with margins and inscriptions, unused 6 5 0
UNITED STATES, Periodical stamps, 1879-94, 1c. to $60 complete, mint 11 10 0
ST. VINCENT, 1863-6, 1d. rose, compound perf., very fair, unused 8 0 0
TASMANIA, 1857-70, 4d. blue, printed both sides 5 0 0

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The thirteenth meeting of the season 1908-9 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 22nd April, 1909, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, H. R. Oldfield, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, A. D. Ferguson, Baron A. de Worms, Baron P. de Worms, A. W. Chambers, C. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, L. L. R. Hausburg, A. Chilver, J. A. Tilleard, and L. E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 1st of April, 1909, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was then read from Capt. Wagner, of Wiesbaden, congratulating the Society upon the Philatelic Congress that had recently been held in Manchester, and expressing the hope that this was merely the forerunner of future congresses to be held in this country.

The Hon. Secretary reported the recent death of Mr. Moser, and it was unanimously resolved that the following vote of condolence to Mrs. Moser should be passed and conveyed to her by the Hon. Assistant Secretary.

The resolution was passed in the following terms:—

"The members present at this meeting having heard with very deep regret of the death of Mr. William Moser, a Fellow and Member of the Society, who has for many years been associated with the work of the Society, and whose exhibit of Japanese stamps was one of the features of the Philatelic Exhibition held in 1906, it is hereby unanimously resolved that the expression of their regret, and of the sympathy of the members with Mrs. Moser in the serious loss she has sustained, shall be recorded in the minutes of the Society, and the purport thereof communicated to Mrs. Moser."

The members then proceeded to ballot for the election of the following candidates, who were subsequently declared duly elected Members and Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Chas. E. Severn, proposed by Mr. C. A. Howes, seconded by Mr. M. H. Lombard.

Mr. O. K. Trechmann, proposed by Mr. M. H. Horsley, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Frank Knuckey, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Assistant Secretary.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that the Hon. Secretary of the British Guiana Society, Mr. Ferguson, was present at the meeting, and expressed the pleasure of the members in seeing at the meeting a fellow member from so distant a country.

Mr. Fulcher then read a paper upon the plating of the first two issues of the stamps of Japan, which had been prepared by himself and Mr. F. J. Peplow. The paper was illustrated by numerous photographs and original stamps from the collections of Messrs. Fulcher and Peplow.

Mr. Fulcher pointed out that as the stamps of the two issues only differ by reason of the central black inscription, which was printed separately from the general design, it was more conducive to clearness to number the plates without regard to inscription.

Proceeding on this basis it appears that

Plates I, II and III were used for the brown stamp.
Plates I, II and III for the blue stamp.
Plates I and II for the vermilion stamp.
Plates I and II for the green stamp.

Of these—

Plates I and II were employed for the 48 mons.
Plates II and III were employed for the ½ sen.
Plates I and II were employed for the 100 mons.
Plates I, II and III were employed for the 1 sen.
Plates I and II for the 200 mons. Plate II only for the 2 sen.
Plates I and II for the 500 mons. Plate II only for the 5 sen.

The chief features of the different plates were passed in review, and it was shown how they might be distinguished from each other.

Attention was called to the "secret marks" in the brown, blue, and green stamps. None has yet been found on the vermilion stamps.

Among the interesting stamps mentioned attention may be called to the following:—

100 mons. Plate II, No. 26. This stamp suffered considerably from wear and was retouched. It has been discovered from a complete sheet in the Mirabeau Collection that the retouch was made while the plate was still in use as a 100 mons stamp. Consequently, as a 1 sen stamp it always shows the retouching. Stamp No. 18 on this plate has no foot on the second leg of the right Dragon.

200 mons. Plate I, No. 31. In early impressions the left Dragon has no top leg. This error was noticed and corrected. There is another small error in the same stamp, viz., that the last "triangle" on the left hand inner framework has no circle at its apex. This small error was not corrected when the leg was put in, and consequently the stamp with the leg may be recognised by this peculiarity.

A resolution, expressing the cordial thanks of the meeting to Messrs. Fulcher and Peplow for their valuable paper and display, was moved by Mr. R. B. Yardley, seconded by Mr. A. D. Ferguson.

The fourteenth meeting of the season 1908-9 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 6th May, 1909, at 6.15 p.m.

Members present: Lord Crawford, H. R. Oldfield, L. L. H. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, Baron A. de Worms, C. Neville Biggs, Thos. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, A. C. Emerson, F. E. Horton, A. D. Ferguson, H. Quare, F. Ransom, Douglas Ellis, Baron P. de Worms, W. Nordheimer, W. Lane Joynt, C. E. McNaughtan, J. A. Tilleard, A. Chilver, Col. J. Bonhote, B. D. Knox, A. R. Barrett, and Lance E. Hall (Associate).

The Chair having been taken by the Vice-President the minutes of the last ordinary meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from Mr. J. J. Bernstein stating that on closing the accounts of the Manchester Exhibition it was found that there was no necessity to call upon the Society for any part of the amount guaranteed towards the expense was read by the Hon. Secretary, and the reply sent congratulating the Committee on the success of the Exhibition was approved.

Lord Crawford showed a number of colour trials or proofs, prepared by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., from the dies of some of the old Colonial stamps. They consisted of ten colour trials for each of the 6d. and 1s. values of the Cape of Good Hope triangular stamps, printed on plain, thin, hard paper; a similar series of the Queensland registration stamp, printed on the paper with the star watermark; and the first 6d. stamp of Barbados, also in ten colours on the star-watermarked paper. In showing these stamps Lord Crawford explained that, as far as is known, only three sets of these trial stamps were made.

The special business of the evening consisted of a paper on "The Plating of the First Type of the 6d. value of Victoria," by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Mr. T. W. Hall, who was to have read the paper at this meeting having kindly given place to Mr. Hausburg, who was about to forward his Victoria collection to the forthcoming Exhibition in Amsterdam.

After describing the mode of production used for the stamps under consideration from a plate made by engraving each stamp separately on boxwood, Mr. Hausburg explained the difficulties encountered in the task of plating the stamps and that over ten years had been required to enable all the types to be ascertained. It was ultimately found that the sheet consisted of two panes each consisting of fifty stamps, arranged in five rows of ten stamps each. There appear to be two leading types containing marked distinctive features, one of which is, with a single exception, used for all the stamps on the left-hand pane of the sheet, the other pane consisting of a mixture of both these types.

The principal means of distinguishing the differences, in many cases very minute, in the individual stamps on the plate were fully described, and the paper was listened to with the greatest interest, the magnitude of the task undertaken by Mr. Hausburg being fully appreciated by the members present.

The paper was illustrated by a display of a splendid series of the stamps in question, including unused and used specimens of all the varieties and a number of complete reconstructed plates in the various colours, the whole being most carefully annotated for assistance in examining the stamps.

Mr. Hausburg also very kindly submitted for inspection by members attending the meeting his magnificent collection of all the issues of Victoria.

On the motion of Mr. R. B. Yardley, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, the very cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Hausburg for his valuable and interesting paper and display.

The fifteenth ordinary meeting of the season 1908-9 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 20th May, 1909, at 6 p.m.

Members present: Lord Crawford, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, E. B. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, Thos. W. Hall, F. J. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, L. S. Wells, J. A. Leon, F. E. Horton, D. C. Gray, B. Pinner, F. Ransom, Baron P. de Worms, Franz Reichenheim, J. A. Tilleard, A. Chilver, and Lance E. Hall (Associate).

The Chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the ordinary meeting, held on Thursday, May 6th, were read and confirmed.

Mr. M. P. Castle read a paper on the locally engraved and lithographed issues of Mauritius, 1848 to 1859.

In dealing with the "Post Paid" issues Mr. Castle described the successive States in which the stamps are found and explained that for the purposes of his collection he had classified the stamps into a series of five stages of condition corresponding with the wear of the plates during the eleven and a half years for which they were employed. The other issues were also fully explained, and in the case of the lithographed stamps the varieties were described and attention was called to the important discovery by Mr. Castle of several cases of partial retouches in the stamps. To illustrate the paper a display was given by the Hon. Vice-President of his magnificent collection of the stamps under consideration, comprising a very large number of stamps in the several issues, both unused and used, and in the engraved series reconstructed plates in the various stages of wear.

The collection was very much admired by the members attending the meeting, and on the motion of Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for his most interesting paper and display.

The sixteenth ordinary meeting of the season 1908-9, being the Annual General Meeting of the Society, was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, June 3, 1909, at 6.15 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, Thos. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, A. D. Ferguson, Douglas Ellis, T. W. Chambers, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, and Lance E. Hall (Associate).

The Hon. Vice-President occupied the Chair, and the minutes of the last meeting, held on May 20, were read and confirmed.

A letter from the Vice-President was read expressing his regret at being unable to attend the meeting owing to his having been suddenly called away from town.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt from Mr. Henry J. Crocker of his work on "Hawaiian Numerals," and the Hon. Librarian was directed to acknowledge the gift with the thanks of the Society.

Messrs. William A. Sisson, proposed by Mr. O. Andreen, seconded by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt; Mr. George Francis, proposed by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, seconded by Mr. H. H. Weber; Mr. Frederick Watson Edwards, proposed by Mr. E. Heginbottom, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; and Mr. Harold Woodlands, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary, were, after ballot, duly elected members and fellows of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary read his annual report on the work of the Society and other events of the past year, which was adopted and directed to be published in the *London Philatelist*, and, on the motion of the Hon. Vice-President, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Tilleard for his services.

The Hon. Treasurer then presented and read the accounts and balance-sheet of the Society for the year ending March 31 last.

On the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, the accounts were received and adopted, and the cordial thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, the Hon. Treasurer, and to Messrs. A. W. Chambers and J. G. Langton, the Hon. Auditors, for their services in connection with the accounts.

No nominations having been received, the present officers and members of the Council were declared re-elected, pursuant to the Articles of Association of the Society.

The meeting concluded with the re-appointment of Messrs. A. W. Chambers and J. G. Langton as Hon. Auditors of the Society for the ensuing year.—From the *London Philatelist*.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Programme for the Season, 1909-10.

1909.
Oct. 8.—Paper: "Canada," N. Heywood
" 15.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection
" 22.—Paper: "Egypt," H. Howell-Jones
" 29.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection
Nov. 5.—Display with Notes: "Queensland," W. W. Munn
" 12.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection
" 19.—Paper: "The Development of the Philatelic Catalogue in England," F. J. Peplow
" 26.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection
Dec. 3.—Display with Notes: "Norway," . . . . W. D. Beckton
Dec. 10.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection
" 17.—Paper: "Early Penny Posts," . . . . . J. S. Higgins, Jun.
1910.
Jan. 7.—Display with Notes: "The Line-Engraved Stamps of Great Britain," W. M. Gray (*Bradford Philatelic Society*)
" 14.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection
" 21.—Paper: "The Insured Letter Stamps of Colombia," J. R. M. Albrecht
" 28.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection
Feb. 4.—"Some Notes on the Stamps of France," (with lantern illustrations), Dr. H. Armstrong (*Liverpool Philatelic Society*).
" 11.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection
" 18.—Paper: "The Preliminaries of Postal Issues, illustrated by the Stamps of Saxony," I. J. Bernstein
" 25.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection
Mar. 4.—Display with Notes: "Falkland Islands," . . J. C. North
" 11.—Arrangement of Forgery Collection
" 18.—Paper: "Bermuda," J. H. Abbott

The opening meeting of the Nineteenth Session was held at the Rooms of the Geographical Society on Friday evening, October 8th, the President, Mr. W. D. Beckton, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the Hon. Secretary reported that he had received particulars of the arrangements for the Second Philatelic Congress to be held in London under the auspices of the Herts Society on April 27th, 28th and 29th 1910. He also explained the scheme proposed by the Committee for the List Meetings, which is that the forgeries now in the possession of the Society shall be systematically arranged and mounted in blank albums, with the description from Earée's *Album Weeds* pasted beside each one.

Mr. Gee presented the final report of the Exchange Packet for the last twelve months, showing 12¼% of sales as against 11½% last year.

After the transaction of a considerable amount of formal business, a short Paper was read by Mr. N. Heywood on Canada, illustrated by his collection.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

October 7th.—Annual General Business Meeting.

The report, showing a membership of 226, and the balance sheet, with a balance in hand of £85 3s. 3d., were approved as was the following programme:—

Oct. 28, Display "Mauritius," Mr. B. B. Tilley. Nov. 4, Paper, "Argentine, 1889-1909," Mr. F. T. Collier; Nov. 18, Paper, "St. Helena, etc.," Dr. T. Croom. Dec. 2, Auction at Imperial Hotel, lots to reach Hon. Sec. by November 3rd; Dec. 16, Paper, "Barbados, 1870-1882," Mr. C. A. Stephenson. 1910.—Jan. 6, Lantern Display, Mr. J. A. Margoschis; Jan. 27, Paper, "St. Lucia," Mr. W. Pimm. Feb. 10, Display, "Cape of Good Hope," Mr. J. J. Knowle; Feb. 24, Discussion, "The Colour Problem," by members. March 3, Auction, lots to reach Hon. Sec. by Feb. 4; March 17, Display, "South Australia," Mr. W. Peck. April 7, "Ten minutes with interesting Stamps," by members. May 5, Annual Dinner.

The word "clear" was struck out of Rule 10 (g). The Officers and Committee were elected. Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. F. C. Henderson, H. C. Hayman and Mrs. Lake for recent donations to the Permanent Collection; to P. Kohl for copies of his Great and Normal Catalogues; to L. de Raaij for "Forgeries of the Transvaal"; to J. M. Bartels and C. T. Reid for Catalogues, etc.; also to the following publishers who have sent periodicals during the past year:—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. (*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*), and L. Ewen (*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*), D. Field (*West End Philatelist*), etc.; also to Messrs. Plumridge & Co., Puttick & Simpson; Ventom, Bull; Galbraith, Bethune & Co.; J. C. Morganthau for priced auction catalogues.

The following were elected members of the Society:—Messrs. H. E. Leisser, J. MacKenzie, F. Ceohn, A. E. Carter, H. W. Atchley and Dr. D. Buchan.

Two thousand one hundred and seven stamps were added to the Permanent Collection during the past session, making a total of 27,033, made up as follows: 6,862 British and British Colonials, 14,015 Foreign, 2,029 Fiscals, 1,453 Locals, 97 Railway stamps, 471 cut envelopes, and 2,106 entires.

The list of wants as altered to agree with Gibbons 1909 Catalogues was incorporated in the report, which will be ready shortly and will be sent to anyone desirous of joining us.

The exchange packets have again been very successful, and have again circulated without any delay; £29,472 3s. 9d. was the total amount circulated, of which £2,816 9s. 4d. was sold.

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Programme for the Season, 1909-10.

1909.
Oct. 13.—President's Opening Address.
Display by Members of recent acquisitions and novelties
Nov. 10.—Paper and Display: "Pictorial Stamps of Tasmania," J. A. Leon, B.A.
Competitive misplay: Any one West Indian Country or Colony
Dec. 8.—Paper and Display: "Jamaica," . . . . W. B. Edwards, B.Sc.
1910.
Jan. 12.—Display with Notes: "Hong Kong and India," J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Competitive Display: Fifteen stamps issued prior to 1860
Feb. 9.—Paper and Display: "St. Helena," . . . . J. Read Burton
Display: Australians, W. Phillips
Mar. 9.—Paper and Display: "Cyprus," . . . . . P. L. Pemberton
Competitive Display: Twenty stamps showing the greatest variety of perforation or other methods of stamp preparation.
April 13.—Display: German States, A. H. L. Giles, R.N.
Paper: "Tragedy and Postage Stamps," W. E. Lincoln
May 11.—Annual General Meeting

AUCTION REPORT

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER

Sale of 23 and 24 September 1909.

Great Britain, 1882, wmk. anchor, £1 brown-lilac on blued paper	£2	10	0
Board of Education, 1902, 5d. purple and blue, two fine specimens used on piece ..	1	1	0
I.R. Official, 1884-5, 5s. rose, overprinted 'Specimen' ..	1	0	0
Ditto, 10s. blue and £1 green, ditto	2	6	0
Mulready envelopes, 1d. and 2d., unused	0	12	0
Compound envelopes, set of eight 10d. blue, used with the following values, 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., all superb used ..	5	0	0
Ditto, 10d. blue + 10d. blue, superb used	1	8	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1s. yellow-brown, slightly rubbed on face	1	12	0
Roman States, 1852, 50 baj. blue and 1 scudo rose, both used on pieces	3	5	0
India, 1854, facsimile sheet of twelve of 4 as. with blue dividing lines, and 1855 facsimile sheet of twenty-four of 4 as., stamps 2½mm. apart	£2	10	0
Cape of Good Hope, Vryburg, overprinted 'V.R. SPECIAL POST,' 1d. carmine and green used on piece (only 68 issued)	1	16	0
Ditto, on Cape stamp, '2 PENCE Z.A.R.,' on 6d. mauve, used on piece	2	6	0
Canada, Jubilee issue, set complete, used and fine.. ..	2	2	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 1s. scarlet-vermilion, very fine.. ..	8	0	0
United States, Justice, 90c. mauve, fair	1	10	0
Cuba, 1902, 1c. in carmine on 3c. deep violet, surcharge inverted, mint horizontal pair ..	1	4	0
Cayman Islands, 1907, ½d. on 5s. salmon and green and 1d. on 5s., both mint	1	4	0
Colombia, 1860, 5c. blue, fine vertical *tête-bêche* strip of three, pen-cancelled, centre stamp has tiny hole	5	15	0
1861, 2½c. black	1	10	0
1862, 1gr., lilac, postmarked, fine	2	0	0

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The first General Meeting of the Society for the Season 1909-10 was held (by the kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford) at No. 2, Cavendish Square, London, W., on Tuesday, October 19th, 1909, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), R. Frentzel, T. H. Harvey, W. A. Boyes, W. T. Standen, W. G. Cool, C. R. Sutherland, J. A. Leon, W. H. Eastwood, A. Lange, J. H. Rosenheim, B. W. H. Poole, D. Field, R. H. Newton, F. Read, W. F. Clarke, Baron Anthony de Worms, E. W. Arnold, T. F. Stafford, J. E. Both, A. J. Séfi, J. R. Laing, E. Bounds, F. J. Melville, W. A. Gunner, M. Weinberg, J. W. Campion, K. Wiehen, H. J. Bignold, E. D. Bacon, W. Simpson, C. Nissen, the Earl of Crawford, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the Chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on April 20th, 1909, were read and signed as correct.

The following were elected as ordinary members of the Society:—Lieut.-Col. S. P. Peile, J. H. Chapman, D. Rotberg, Dr. R. Melbourne West, S. J. Weening, C. Regelsberger, Neville Stocken, A. Wilson, Léon Sauvée, F. B. Smith, W. J. G. Purnell, A. J. Séfi, A. D. Ferguson, and W. B. Kirkpatrick.

The resignation of Mr. H. A. Fulcher was received and accepted with regret.

A letter of congratulation from Hauptmann Wagner, of Wiesbaden, to the Society on the arrangement of the forthcoming Congress was read, and the Honorary Secretary was requested to return a letter of thanks.

The invitation of the Executive Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition, Berne, 1910, to inscribe the Herts Philatelic Society on the Committee of Honour was duly accepted.

An invitation of the Kiel Philatelic Society to their anniversary meeting was read, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to send a suitable acknowledgment.

The Hon. Librarian gave notice of many valuable donations to the Library which he had received since the last meeting, from the President, Messrs. D. Field, A. Montader, Leon de Raaij, A. E. Milner, P. Kosack, A. Friedemann, Gebr. Senf, Paul Kohl, W. H. Peckitt, and the American Philatelic Society.

The President took the opportunity, on behalf of the members, of thanking Lord Crawford for the lively interest he had taken in the Society, and for the valuable assistance he had rendered to the forthcoming Congress. Through him a powerful list of Patrons and Vice-Patrons had been obtained, and there was every prospect of the Congress becoming a an emphatic success. This vote was seconded by the Vice-President, briefly responded to, and carried with acclamation.

An adjournment was then made to inspect Lord Crawford's well-known and unique collection of the stamps of Great Britain. This collection is so famous as to need no description; needless to say the members spent a very instructive and interesting hour in admiring the treasures that were laid before them, and in judging for themselves the perfections to which a specialised collection can be brought.

A most successful meeting terminated at 8.30 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

Nine Fields, St. Albans.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The opening meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall, on Thursday, 12 October. Present: J. C. Sidebotham (in the chair), L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, A. B. Kay, P. P. Brown, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, G. E. Strong, W. E. Lincoln, and the Hon. Secretary. Mr. Fulcher gave a display, with notes, of his fine specialised collection of the first two issues of Japanese stamps, which afforded much interest to all present. The exhaustive manner in which this collection has been written up and illustrated by very carefully executed diagrams, was much admired, and on the motion of Mr. Pemberton, seconded by Mr. Lincoln, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded.

CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The opening meeting of the Session was held at Mills' Restaurant, in Liverpool Street, on Wednesday, October 13th, the new President, Mr. J. R. Burton, occupying the chair for the first time. Various formal business was duly carried through. The resignation of Mr. A. H. L. Giles of the post of Counterfeit Detector was received with regret, Mr. H. V. Brand being appointed in his stead, the Forgery Collection by this new arrangement becoming available daily for members' inspection along with the Library. Six new members were elected and one resignation was received. Mr. Eastwood produced his Treasurer's Balance Sheet, showing balance in hand £12 12s. 4½d., an improvement of over £3 on a year's working.

The President gave an address covering a wide area of philatelic matter interspersed with humour. He suggested more sub-committees on such lines as Philatelic Union, Publicity, Sociability, Suppression of unnecessary Issues, Philatelic study for publication purposes or the advancement of the Society itself, believing that more work would have a vivifying influence.

A review of the present splendid position of philately concluded with the remark that even Providence appeared to be on its side, seeing that the Cayman Islands had recently been visited by a hurricane. Simplified collecting came in for commendation as encouraging to the beginner, preventing watertight-compartments-philately in which one specialist took little interest in the work of another, and leaving minor varieties free and cheap to the real working specialist. Collecting *à la* catalogue was condemned. The first type of New Zealand being taken as an example, expanded to 105 varieties, value over £300, an impossible task for 999 collectors out of a thousand, whereas simplified ruthlessly, 10 stamps only were needed, at a cost of little over 30s., or simplified so as to show each variety of perf. watermark, colour, and paper and principal shades, 14 stamps at about £24. Some kind of specialism, if only on a single stamp, was recommended to all collectors as the only way to advance the science of the hobby. The probable eventual death of the postage stamp in the maw of automatic postal machines, was referred to. Next affiliation or federation of all British societies was earnestly pleaded for as likely to strengthen the position of Philately, and lead to a powerful central organisation, with club, library, museum, etc., whilst retaining the fullest autonomy and individuality of existing societies. Although the Society boasts of one of the largest average attendances in London, improvement was asked for as also increase in number of members.

The display by members of recent acquisitions and novelties included all the principal new issues of the summer months, a remarkable assemblage of the Labuan and Brunei surcharges showing all. the rarities (by Mr. Higlett) and the following interesting pieces mostly from Mr. Jackson's collection: New Zealand, first type, unused, perf. 10 on top and bottom, and one side and 12½ on the left; Half 2d. CC Gold Coast used as 1d. on original, postmarked "Dec. 20th, 1883, Inland"; Two and half 2d. CC, ditto, used as 5d. postmarked "B27"; A number of the last issues Queen's Head Great Britain, postmarked "Ascension"; A Nigeria envelope stamped with half (vertically divided) 2d., Oil Rivers, 1d. blue and 2d. green and half a penny red (diagonally divided); Niger Coast, equalling 2½d. postage, and 2d. registration, postmarked "25th Oct. 1894" and a fine pair of 1d. red Antigua used in St. Kitts (entire) postmarked "A12" and date, "June 17 1890."

It was unanimously resolved to support the Philatelic Congress now being promoted under the auspices of the Herts Society, and the smoking concert of the I.P.U., on November 29th.

Will members kindly note that on January 12th, Mr. Hegginbottom will kindly send his collection of "Hong Kong" as well as "India" and that the next meeting takes place on November 10th, when there will be a Paper and Display, "Pictorial Stamps of Tasmania" by Mr. J. A. Leon, B.A., and a competitive display (for medal) "Any one West Indian Country or Colony."

D. H. JACKSON,
Secretary.

80, Hanley Road,
Stroud Green, N.W.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society (the second of the season) held in Prince Henry's Council Chamber, Fleet Street, on Saturday, October 16th, it was announced that the Society had decided to lend its support in every possible way to the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, shortly to be held under the auspices of the Herts Philatelic Society, and that delegates would shortly be appointed to represent the Junior Philatelic Society at this important function. In the meantime members were invited to forward to the Secretary notice of any matters of philatelic interest which they desired to have brought before the Congress by their representatives.

Mr. Ralph Wedmore, the new General Secretary, then read a most interesting and instructive paper on the "Bordeaux Issue of France," accompanied with a small but choice display of these popular stamps. Two other members also brought their collections of Bordeaux stamps for the inspection of those present which added much to the evening's enjoyment. Following the close of the ordinary meeting, an extra-ordinary meeting was held at which the new constitution of the Society, as amended at the Annual General Meeting was confirmed unanimously.

There was a "full house" at Prince Henry's Council Chamber, on Saturday, November 6th, on the occasion of the Junior Philatelic Society's special Beginner's Night, when the meeting was conducted and the programme supplied entirely by the younger members.

In addition to a very full muster of the Society's own members, there were a large number of visitors and young collectors were strongly in evidence.

The affair which was somewhat of an experiment, was voted a great success, and it is hoped that before long it may be found possible to repeat it.

A surprisingly high standard of both philatelic and literary excellence was attained by the papers which were read, and they reflected great credit upon their youthful compilers, and revealed an unsuspected fund of talent.

In a short but able paper Mr. C. W. Care (Supt. Beginner's Exchange), opened the proceedings with "First Steps in Philately" in which he put forward some valuable and carefully thought out suggestions for the guidance of collectors about to enter upon

their hobby in a more or less systematic manner, as opposed to a mere haphazard accumulation of stamps.

He was followed by Mr. Frank Grundy. B.Sc., who in a very well written and ably constructed paper advocated the introduction of the personal element in simplified collecting maintaining that although it might be possible to lay down a few main principles for the assistance of those who wished to collect upon more or less simplified lines, yet the question of what was to be omitted and what included should to a large extent be a matter for the personal discretion of the collector.

"Common Sense Collecting" was the title given to some carefully considered remarks delivered by Mr. H. W. Armstrong, which showed this gentleman to be more than usually observant of the delinquencies and failings of the modern philatelist. He depreciated the over elaboration of present day collections by the inclusion of numberless minor varieties of little importance, and still less interest, and voiced his opinions in a delightfully fresh and witty manner. "The person," he said, "who bought two copies of the same stamp substantially the same but having a supposed difference in some minor detail, was the man who bought two copies of the same book, because on one page of the second, a comma, had been omitted!" Mr. Alan Westlake next gave a humorous impersonation of a Great Mogul who had spent years in getting together a specialised collection of the current English ½d. stamp, which caused much amusement amongst those present. The final item on the evening's programme was contributed by Mr. D. B. Armstong, who, dealing with the "Study of Stamps," submitted to the meeting a regular formula which could be applied with a view to obtaining all essential information regarding any stamp or issue of stamps.

During the course of the evening two simplified collections were passed round, the one being the property of Mr. Frank Grundy, and the other being kindly loaned for the occasion by Mr. Ireland, of the Brighton Branch, a well-known exponent of this form of collecting.

LEICESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting was held on Monday, November 1st, at Winchester House, Welford Place, and after the routine business, F. E. Wilson, Esq., of Birmingham, gave his superb display of the stamps of Belgium, together with notes and information collected while resident in that country, which he said was an ideal one to travel in, being inexpensive and interesting, as it contained both ancient and modern cities and its philatelic history was without a stain from a collector's point of view, it having never issued a surcharged stamp and its issues had never been forged. Some stamps had been reprinted, but the reprints were rarer than the stamps themselves, and unless the collector desired unused specimens the whole of the stamps were low in price. The display shown by Mr. Wilson consisted chiefly of unused stamps and all printings and shades were represented, every known stamp together with its errors being shown; the collection was exceptionally strong in early issues which were illustrated by numbers of most beautiful copies. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson for his fine display.

SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held on the 11th October, at 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh. The following new members, ordinary and corresponding, were unanimously elected, Messrs. Denham and Williams, and Mrs. Appleby. The Hon. Secretary gave a short report of the work done during the past session, which had been satisfactory. The sales in the exchange branch, though not quite up to those of former years, were considering the general depression existing at the present time, satisfactory. The credit balance brought forward from the previous session had been again further increased. The Hon. Secretary would be pleased to send syllabus and rules to any collectors desiring to join the Society, there being still a few vacancies for Ordinary and Corresponding members. The following office bearers for session 1909-10 were unanimously elected, and syllabus of meetings arranged for:—

President:
Mr. JOHN MACGREGOR, W.S.
Vice-President:
Mr. WILLIAM BONNAR.
Committee:
Mr. A. W. CHARLES.
,, A. W. M'GREGOR, W.S.
,, J. P. MACKENZIE.
,, W. NORFOR, C.A.
THE HON. PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY, *ex-officio.*
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:
R. W. FINDLATER, 30, BUCKINGHAM TERRACE, EDINBURGH.

SYLLABUS OF MEETINGS, 1909-10.

TO BE HELD AT 8 P.M.

1909.		
Oct.	11.	Annual General Meeting.
Nov.	8.	"Canada and North American Colonies," . . Mr. JOHN WALKER.
Dec.	13.	"Denmark," Mr. N. M. BERRIE.
1910.		
Jan.	10.	General Display.
Jan.	14.	Annual Dinner.
Feb.	14.	"Great Britain," Mr. G. L. BEATTIE. / "Colonials," Mr. J. L. SIEVWRIGHT (Dundee).
Mar.	14.	"Australasia," Mr. W. BONNAR. / "Sydney Views," Mr. R. J. TORRIE.
April	11.	"Great Britain," Miss NEWMAN.

R. W. FINDLATER,
Hon. Sec.

30, Buckingham Terrace,
Edinburgh; Oct., 1909.

AUCTION REPORT

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co., LTD.

Sale of 28 and 29 September 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, Proofs, Rainbow series, 1d. black, block of twelve, with waxed upper corners and plain lower corners, without letters	£4	0	0
Ditto, a similar block, 1d., printed in blue	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, printed in lilac-rose	4	5	0
MONACO, 1885, 5fr. carmine on green	2	8	0
CHINA, Feb. 1897, $5 on 3c. red, unused	1	13	0
Aug. 1897, $5 green and rose, mint	2	17	0
NORTH BORNEO, 1891-2, 6c. on 8c. green, S.G. 57, block of fifty, showing misplaced letter varieties, etc., S.G. 58, 59, 59d., unused	4	10	0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1855-8, 1s. deep green, mint pair ..	4	5	0
1863-4, 1d. carmine-red, ditto	1	8	0
Ditto, 4d. slate-blue, ditto ..	2	6	0
Ditto, 6d. mauve, ditto ..	2	5	0
Ditto, 1s. emerald green, ditto	4	5	0
COLOMBIA, Tohma, 1884 [2p.] violet, variety value omitted horizontal strip of three, mint	2	2	0
GRENADA, 1875, 1s. mauve, error SHILLING, fine copy ..	5	10	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1866, Proofs and colour trials of the 2c. (3), 5c. (2), 13c. (4), and NEW BRUNSWICK, 1863, Proofs of 12½c.(4) and two other proofs	1	10	0
Ditto, 2c. (5), 5c. (4), 10c. (5), 12c. (4)	1	14	0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 3d. blue, two copies, and a half, used on original	0	10	0
Ditto, 6d. green, with half of 3d. blue, used on original ..	1	8	0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850, 1d. red, proof on india-paper ..	0	14	0
NEW ZEALAND, 1864, wmk. NZ, perf. 12½., 1s. green, horizontal strip of three ..	5	0	0
QUEENSLAND, 1868-79, compound perfs., 1d. vermilion, unused	2	0	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON

Sale of 28 and 29 September 1909

GIBRALTAR, 1889, 10c. carmine with value omitted, mint ..	16	0	0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1882-3, £1 brown-lilac on white, very fine ..	3	12	6
I.R. Official, 1892, £1 green, mint	8	15	0
CEYLON, 1857-9, 9d. purple-brown very fine and lightly cancelled, and good margins all round, on large piece of original	3	15	0
CEYLON—			
Ditto, 2s. blue, very fine and lightly cancelled, with large margins on three sides ..	£7	0	0
1861, 8d. brown, clean-cut perfs., very fine	5	10	0
1885, C A, 24c. purple-brown, mint	4	15	0
NORTH BORNEO, 1891-2, 6c. on 8c. green, with "Postage" only, fine and lightly cancelled ..	10	10	0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1855-8, 6d. slate, block of ten, five fine copies, the others a little creased and torn	9	15	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 4d. carmine, very fine	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s. carmine, small margins, but very fine	7	0	0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1853, 1c. vermilion, very fine pair ..	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, very fine	2	10	0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850-1, 2d. dark blue, plate 2, early impression, large margins and very fine	3	7	6

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & Co.

Sale of 30 September and 1 October 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, 1841, 1d. red, variety rouletted, fine on piece of original	1	4	0
BARBADOS, 1878, 1d. on half 5s., extremely fine unsevered pair, variety with slanting serif	8	10	0
Ditto, 1d. on left half of 5s., variety with smaller D, extremely fine	5	15	0
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1861, imperf., 2½d. brown-rose, fine margins, brilliant unused ..	3	3	0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1853, 1c. bright red, finest possible condition	2	15	0
Ditto, 4c. pale blue, extremely fine	1	0	0
Ditto, 4c. deep blue, ditto ..	0	19	0
GRENADA, 1881, Large star, 2½d. rose-lake, error PENCF, mint	3	17	6
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 1s. fine bright copy, very lightly cancelled	5	0	0
Ditto, another copy, duller shade, margins all round, fine, very slight trace of crease	6	0	0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 6d. yellow-green, superb copy, used on piece, with half a 3d. ..	1	10	0
Ditto, 6d. deep green, very fine used on piece with half a 3d.	2	10	0
ST. VINCENT, 1880, 1d. on half 6d. blue-green, extremely fine, unused unsevered pair ..	8	10	0

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 284th meeting was held at the Rooms of the Geographical Society on Friday evening, 21 October. In the absence of the President, Mr. Abbott took the chair.

Messrs. B. Goodfellow and W. R. Pattinson were elected active, and Messrs. T. C. Appleton and H. Wade Corresponding Members of the Society.

Mr. H. Howell Jones should have read a paper on "Egypt," but owing to pressure of other work had been unable to complete it. His stamps attracted special attention owing to the extreme neatness of the mounting and the carefully written-up descriptions. They were all in fine condition, and included a number of essays and forgeries.

The President being absent, Mr. Abbott again presided at the meeting held on 5 November.

Mr. Munn gave a display with Notes of Queensland. His excellent collection included many rarities, notably the 6d. green, no wmk. 1861, with hair-line across value; the 1d. 1862, perf. 14, clean cut, mint: two unused copies of the 1d. 1862-7, perf. 12½ to 13, no wmk., and a fine strip of four, used.

Mr. Hagen, at the request of the Chairman, made a few remarks. He complimented Mr. Munn on his display, mentioning several stamps shown by him, such as two copies of the 1d. Indian red, wmk. truncated star, and a pair of the 4d. 1879, which are practically unknown in Australia. He expressed the greatest admiration for the collections of Lord Crawford, Mr. Castle and Mr. Duveen, and predicted some interesting revelations regarding Australian stamps in the book now being prepared by Mr. Hausburg.

At the 286th meeting on 19 November, in the absence of the President, Mr. Duerst took the Chair. Mr. W. Jung and Mr. F. Hagen were elected Active and Corresponding Members respectively.

Mr. F. J. Peplow read a paper on The Development of the Philatelic Catalogue in England, which will be published in *The Philatelic Record*, the first portion of which appeared last month. It was illustrated by a wonderful collection of Catalogues, some of them unique, including all editions of those of Mount Brown, Gray, Bellars and Davie, and many lists and catalogues issued by early stamp dealers, nearly every item mentioned in the paper being shown.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Second General Meeting of the Season 1909-1910 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, 16 November, 1909, at 6.30 p.m.

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

The President took the Chair.

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

The following were elected as members of the Society: Messrs. R. S. Jacobs, T. E. Sansom and C. Whitfield King, Ordinary Members, and the Ordinary Member, M. S. Chapman, Life Member.

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

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

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

Stamps and Forgeries were presented to the Society's Collection by the President and Vice-President, respectively.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

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

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

A hearty vote of thanks to the Vice-Presi-

dent and Mr. Percy Ashley was proposed by Mr. A. J. Warren, and seconded by Mr. C. R. Sutherland. Needless to say, it was carried with acclamation and suitably responded to.

In reply to a few words from the Chair, thanking the visitors for their presence at the Meeting, Mr. Ivan Chên commented in an eloquent speech on the inventions that came from China, and the improvements on them that had been made in England, and he expressed his pleasure in being among the members of the Herts Philatelic Society.

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

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

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary.

"Nine Fields," S. Albans.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

28 OCTOBER, Display: *Mauritius*, Mr. B. B. Tilley.

Mr. Tilley was requested by the Committee to display this Colony owing to the difficulty most members have in getting together a really good collection of the early issues.

He showed nearly all the varieties unused as well as used and well deserved the hearty vote of thanks that was accorded him.

Votes of thanks were also given to Mr. C. R. W. Andrear, for periodicals, and to Messrs. J. J. Knowles, F. C. Henderson and Mrs. Lake for donations to the Permanent Collection.

4 NOVEMBER, Paper: *Argentine*, 1889-1909, Mr. F. T. Collier.

This was the conclusion of a series of papers that Mr. Collier has given on the stamps of Argentine, and was illustrated by his own fine collection of these stamps. The relative rarity of the varieties of perforation, the values which have only one gauge, and the shades were the cause of a very lively discussion.

15 NOVEMBER, Paper: *Barbados*, 1870-1882, Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

Messrs. H. G. Green, T. H. K. Moulder and R. B. Sparrow were unanimously elected members.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg was thanked for coming to Birmingham on November 15th to show his magnificent collection of Victoria, a special meeting being hastily summoned to meet him.

Mr. C. A. Stephenson then gave his paper. The display of his superb and beautifully arranged collection gave great pleasure to the members. Every variety was shown in fine condition and in most cases by pages of unused and used copies. The varying shapes of the stars included under "small stars" were illustrated by diagrams.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The second meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on Thursday, November 11. Present: J. C. Sidebotham (Chair), W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte L. L. R. Hausburg, J. E. Joselin, F. F. Lamb, W. Hadlow, A. B. Kay, P. L. Pemberton, W. E. Lincoln, Oswald Marsh, A. Levy, G. E. Strong, the Hon. Secretary, and visitors, J. A. Leon, M. Z. Kuttner and J. R. Burton.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg gave a display of a portion of his matchless collection of the stamps of Victoria, comprising the early issues from 1850 to 1862, accompanied by most interesting notes on his researches and discoveries in connection with these stamps. Mr. L. W. Fulcher, in proposing a vote of thanks, truly remarked that the display represented the "Ne plus ultra" of philately. Mr. Joselin, in seconding, and the President, in supporting, voiced the satisfaction of all present, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded.

The third meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall, on Thursday, 9 December. Present: J. C. Sidebótham (Chair), L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, Guy Semple, A. H. L. Giles, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, W. S. King, and the Hon. Secretary.

On the conclusion of the formal business the President gave a display of Peru, including a very complete selection of rarities and fine copies. The Hon. Secretary followed with a collection of Hong Kong, including a good selection of used blocks of four. A hearty vote of thanks for the displays, and to the Chairman, concluded a pleasant evening.

The next meeting will take place at Essex Hall on Thursday, 13 January 1910, at 7.30 p.m., when Mr. P. L. Pemberton will read a paper on a subject of philatelic interest. Then delegates to represent the Society at the Congress will be elected and subjects to be proposed for discussion will be considered. All members and any visitors cordially invited to attend.

THOS. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec., I.P.U.

26, Cromford road,
East Putney, S.W.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The third meeting of the session of the above-named Society was held on Saturday 20 November 1909, at Prince Henry's Chamber, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. After the usua bourse the meeting was called to order by the President at 8 o'clock. Upon the completion of the ordinary business the guest of the evening, R. B. Yardley, Esq., F.R.P.S.L., was introduced by the President, who, in a few well-chosen words, expressed on behalf of the Society his great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Yardley and also his ant cipation of the great treat before them in viewing that gentleman's well-known collection of the

stamps of Trinidad. The collection, which is a highly specialised one, was handed round accompanied by some most interesting explanations by Mr. Yardley. He drew special attention to the fact that the various pigments used both by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., and by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., on these stamps were also used in the stamps of other British Colonies. Among the special features of the collection were to be noticed two Lady McLeod's locals on entires, and also many fine early impressions of the lithographed series (1852-60). The vote of thanks proposed by Mr. F. J. Melville, seconded by Mr. S. T. Timms, was carried with acclamation. After a few words in thanks from Mr. Yardley the meeting terminated at 10 o'clock.

The programme of the Junior Philatelic Society's fifth meeting of the season, held at Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17, Fleet Street, on Saturday, 4 December, provided a striking study in contrasts, each of the items appearing to an entirely opposite section of the audience, which was as usual a large and appreciative one.

A display with notes of the stamps of the "Cayman Islands" by Mr. A. Leon Adutt, the prominent Cayman specialist, was perhaps most esteemed by the more advanced collectors amongst those present. This collection is probably the finest specialised collection of this country extant, and serves to demonstrate what an immense amount of pleasure and interest may be derived by a really earnest philatelist from the study of what would at first glance appear to be a wholly uninteresting country. It is rich in panes and blocks, and contains a brilliant array of the scarce provisional issues of the Islands, including no fewer than 40 copies of the rare 2½d. on 4d. There are also a number of proofs and colour trials, and Jamaica postage stamps used in the Cayman Islands prior to the issue of a separate series. All of the stamps were in the finest possible condition and the collection was much admired as it was passed round, whilst the notes which accompanied it showed evidence of much painstaking research, and proved that the reader had the subject at his finger tips. Some discussion took place regarding the famous 1d. on 4d. provisional, Mr. Adutt and Mr. D. B. Armstrong maintaining that whilst issued for fiscal purposes it was still available for postal use, while Mr. A. J. Watkin, another Cayman specialist, took the opposite view.

Of particular interest and attraction to the young members, though much enjoyed also by the older ones, was a short and entertaining paper entitled "A Tour Round the World on Postage Stamps," which was delivered by Mr. D. S. Darkin (the Society's Exchange Superintendent), following the conclusion of the Cayman Islands display. This referred to various sights and wonders of the world which have been utilized as postage stamp designs, and as each place was mentioned in the paper the stamp upon which it appeared was passed round, mounted upon a small card with discriptive notes. The popularity of this paper showed that the popular side of the hobby was equally appreciated by those present, as was the scientific standpoint.

During the course of the evening it was announced that the number of promises of assistance in the Society's new propaganda scheme received from American members was far in excess of those in Great Britain, and British members were urged to remedy this deficit without delay.

AUCTION REPORT

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & Co.

Sale of 30 September and 1 October 1909

ST. VINCENT—			
1881, 1d. on 6d. yellow-green, mint	£3	5	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, exceptionally fine copy, good colour and light dated postmark	8	15	0
Ditto, another copy, mint ..	9	15	0
1885, C A, perf. 14, 4d. red-brown, mint	4	10	0
NEW ZEALAND, 1872, wmk. INVICTA, 2d. vermilion, very fine	2	10	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER

Sale of 7 and 8 October 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, horizental strip of ten, on piece	4	12	6
1841, 1d. red-brown, variety inverted L in right corner ..	2	0	0
Board of Education, 1902, 1s. green and carmine ..	2	2	0
FRANCE, 1st issue, 1 fr. orange-vermilion, fine	£8	0	0
SWITZERLAND, Neuchatel, 5c. unused and fine	5	0	0
Vaud, 5c. unused and fine ..	4	5	0
Zurich, 4r., vertical red lines, unused, trifle thinned ..	13	0	0
Ditto, fine used, with red postmark, thinned	8	0	0
1850, Poste Locale, 2½r., cross without frame, fine £6 and..	8	0	0
Ditto, Orts Post, 2½r., cross without frame, fine horizontal pair, unused	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, horizontal pair, used on piece, very fine ..	2	15	0
Rayon I., 5r., fine horizontal pair with frame to cross ..	2	0	0
1852, Rayon III., 15 cts., rose, unused	10	0	0
BARBADOS, 1878, 1d. on half 5s., unsevered pair, showing the two varieties of '1' very fine	13	15	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1899, 4d. brown, error 'FOURPENCF,' fine ..	2	10	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON

Sale of 12 and 13 October 1909
(Fine collection of *unused* Europeans).

HANOVER, 1859-61, 10gr. green, mint	£2	2	0
OLDENBURG, 1859, ⅓gr., black on green, fair	3	10	0
PORTUGAL, 1853, 50r. yellow-green little creased, but fine with gum	4	5	0
RUSSIA, Wenden, 1863, 2k. black and rose, little thinned, fair	6	15	0
SICILY, Collection of 20	7	15	0
SPAIN, 1851, 2r. red, fine but small pinhole	12	0	0
Ditto, 6r. blue, pair, very fine	5	7	6
1852, 2r. red, large margins and very fine	10	0	0
1853, 2r. scarlet, very fine	7	0	0
SWEDEN, 1855, thin paper, 3 skb. green	3	0	0
Ditto, 8 skb. yellow, fine	1	12	6
Ditto, 24 skb. vermilion, little off centre	3	17	6
SWITZERLAND, Basle, 1845, 2½r., creased	3	17	6
Geneva, 1843, 5c., left half, fair	4	15	0
Postage Due, 500c. blue, on granite paper, fine	3	10	0
TUSCANY, 1851, 2 soldi, brick-red on azure, very fine	10	15	0
Ditto, 60 crazie (brick-red on azure), very fine	17	10	0
1853, 1 soldi, yellow-buff, very fine	2	0	0
Ditto, 9 crazie grey lilac	3	0	0
1860, 3, lire, fine, with part gum	42	0	0

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co., LTD.

Sale of 12 and 13 October 1909

WURTEMBURG, 1865-8, rouletted, 6kr. blue, block of six, mint	3	7	6
HONG KONG, 1898, $1 on 96c. black, variety triple surcharge, mint	1	14	0
Postal Fiscal, $10 rose, fine	1	11	0
TRANSVAAL, Sept. 1870, imperf., 1d. black, S.G. 47, horizontal pair, unused	3	0	0
1887-93, £5 green, mint	2	0	0
1902-3, £1 green and violet, mint	0	19	0
COLOMBIA, Tolima 1884 [2p.] value omitted, strip of five, mint	5	0	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE & Co.

Sale of 14 and 15 October 1909.

GREAT BRITAIN, I.R. Official, 1902, 5s. carmine, very fine	12	15	0
ROUMANIA, 1858, 54p. blue on green, exceptionally fine, with large margins, but a little thinned	12	5	0
SWITZERLAND, Geneva, 1843, 5 + 5c. on yellow-green, a 'record' pair, on entire	23	0	0
Ditto, envelope stamp used as an adhesive, on entire, superb	1	16	0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Sungei Ujong, 1878, S.U. star and crescent in oval, 2c. brown, mint	3	0	0
BAHAMAS, 1859, 1d. dull lake, very fine	£1	13	6
BRITISH COLOMBIA, 1876, CC 12½, 10c. lake, mint block of four	6	12	6
Ditto, 50c. violet, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, 1 dollar green, ditto	6	12	0
1867, CC 14, 5c. red, ditto	2	2	0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1853, 1c. vermilion, superb	2	15	0
NEW ZEALAND, 1860, pelure paper, perf., 1s., unusually fine	2	0	0
1872, wmk. Lozenges, 2d. vermilion, very fine	2	8	0
TASMANIA, 2½d. on 9d., horizontal pair, twice surcharged, mint	2	4	6

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER

Sale of 21 and 22 October 1909

GREAT BRITAIN, 1884, wmk. three orbs, £1 brown-lilac, mint	9	0	0
NAPLES, 1860, ½t. blue, arms, very fine	12	10	0
SPAIN, 1852, 2r. pale red, fine, unused	6	10	0
Madrid, 3 cuartos bronze, very fine, unused	12	10	0
SWITZERLAND, Geneva, the double 5 + 5c. on yellow-green, fine but a trifle thinned	18	0	0
INDIA, 1866, overprinted POSTAGE in small green capitals, 6a. purple, mint	2	0	0
1856-64, 2a. yellow-green, mint	3	3	0
BRITISH BECHUANALAND, 1888, 2s. green and black, mint	2	6	0
LAGOS, First issue, perf. 12½, 1s. orange, value 15½mm., unused	3	3	0
MAURITIUS, 1859, large fillet, 2d. blue, fine	16	0	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 6½d. scarlet-vermilion, very fine, unused	8	15	0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 6d. yellow-green, very fine, unused	4	4	0
BARBADOS, 1860, fine perf., 1d. blue, used on piece	4	10	0
1873, 5s, dull rose, mint	3	7	6
BRITISH GUIANA, 1852, 1c. black on magenta, fine but slightly creased	4	0	0
BRITISH HONDURAS, 1885, 6d. yellow, mint	1	18	0
1887, 1s. grey, mint	2	2	0
1888-9, 50c. on 1s. grey, mint	2	8	0
MONTSERRAT, 1884-5, wmk. CA, 4d. blue, mint	3	0	0
NEVIS, 1878, lithographed, 4d. orange, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 6d. grey, unused	3	10	0
1883, 6d. green, unused	3	12	6
ST. VINCENT, 1881, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, very fine	8	15	0
TASMANIA. 1853, 1d. blue, superb horizontal pair, with top margin	9	5	0
1892-9, £1 green and yellow, mint	4	0	0

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