

SAPPHIRE

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PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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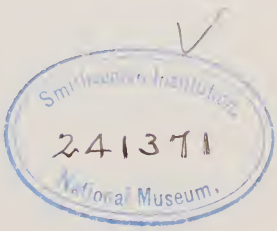

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Transfer Varieties of the Four Pence Western Australia 1854

THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXII JANUARY 1910 No. 1

PHILATELY IN 1909

If one is to judge of the popularity of a pursuit by the quantity of literature which is produced annually for the guidance and instruction of its devotees then it is well with philately. Apart from the periodical press, voluminous as it is, several important monographs and quite a number of smaller works, handbook, catalogues, and what not, characterise the past year as one of exceptional productivity in the domain of philatelic literature. From such a mass of material, a large proportion of which consists of a *rechauffé* of matter which is already on record in the usual works of reference to which any one who claims any pretention to be regarded as a philatelist has access, it is a hard task to select some of the more important contributions which constitute a distinct advance in philatelic knowledge. Some discoveries will inevitably be overlooked and other apparently new matter may, on collation of facts on record in the periodicals of former days, prove to be already established. Philatelic writers of the present day are very prone to ignore the work of their predecessors ; it cannot be too strongly emphasised that it is the duty of every philatelist before putting pen to paper to ascertain what has already been done on the particular question treated and also to provide adequate bibliographical references to former work. If this were done we should not be overwhelmed, as at present, with a huge and undigested mass of literary matter ; much confusion and loss of time would also be avoided.

The stamps of our own country, appealing naturally to patriotic instincts, furnish an inexhaustible store of material for minute research, especially as regards the line-engraved issues, and as such have called forth a large output of literature of varying merit which will be found scattered through the leading periodicals of this country. Among these contributions attention is to be drawn to several communications from Lord Crawford, chiefly made to the Royal Philatelic Society, which are of importance for the history of our stamps. These refer to the embossed adhesive 10d. and 1s. stamps,[1] the 2d. blue on Dickinson paper[2] and an essay of the 1d.[3] A list of the abnormal plate-varieties of the stamps of Great Britain in his lordship's collection[4] embodying the history of the stamps from the rare plates is also very useful for reference. The notes by the writer concealing his identity under the pseudonym of YOKEL, which have been appearing in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*[5] with the criticisms which they have elicited are also worthy of perusal, a remark which applies to the normal contents of the *British Philatelist.*[6] Among British Colonials the most important contribution to philately is undoubtedly Mr. Hausburg's remarkable success in plating the 6d. of 1854 and 1861 of Victoria,[7] involving the discovery of two types of the stamps as well as their arrangement in the sheet. Mr. Castle's

1 *L.P.* XVII p. 257. 2 *G.S.W.* VIII p. 368 *et seq.* 3 *L.P.* XVIII. p. 92. 4 *L.P.* XVIII p. 65. 5 *G.S.W.* IX p. 267 *et seq.* 6 *B.P.* II *passim.* 7 *L.P.* XVIII p. 254.

work on the lithographed stamps of Trinidad[8] is also an important contribution to a little studied subject. The researches on the stamps of the Falkland Islands by Mr. Pemberton[9] and Mr. Poole[10] have brought to light some peculiar varieties of which the full explanation has not yet been reached. Mr. Oliver has written a handy article on the stamps of Heligoland,[11] and a paper on the stamps of Prince Edward Island[12] for moderate specialists, by Mr. Pemberton, is a useful introduction to a country whose stamps promise to yield fruitful results on specialisation. As was to be expected, since "King's heads" with the two watermarks and ordinary and "chalky" papers are so popular with a large proportion of British collectors, many notes and references to these stamps will be found scattered through the periodical press generally.

A large measure of popularity for European stamps is indicated by contributions to philatelic literature on almost all the countries of Europe. M. Hanciau continues his masterly studies on Italy and Italian States[13] and Denmark and Danish Colonies.[14] The stamps of Belgium are treated at length in an important series of articles by M. Ch. de Bont[15] and for some important notes on the "Sunday label" stamps of this country reference should be made to Mr. F. E. Wilson's remarks in the *Postage Stamp*.[16] In view of recent events it is possible that Belgian stamps will come in for further attention in the near future. The discovery of retouches on stamps of the first issue of Holland, first announced in Mr. Melville's Handbook on the stamps of this country, and studied in more detail by Mr. Warren[17] is one of first class importance. A paper by Herr Krotsch on the watermarks of Russian stamps, published in the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*, reminds us that we really know very little about the stamps of Russia, and the importance of the subject fully justifies the translation of it in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*.[18] In the above-mentioned German periodical we also find an important note on the reprints of the early Levant stamps[19] which is also referred to in the *London Philatelist* and other journals. Among the German States the series of papers on Hanover,[20] by Rector Ommerborn, call for special mention. Mr. Wetherell has collected his scattered notes on the early issues of Spain and Cuba[21] in the yearly volume of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, while the stamps of Malta[22] find authoritative treatment at the hands of Lieut. W. R. Gatt in a continuation of a series of articles commenced the year previous. We may also be allowed to mention that Herr Zumstein's Handbook on the stamps of Switzerland, a translation of which is appearing in our own pages, will be found a useful work of reference for the students of the stamps of this country.

Among the countries of Asia, China is one of the most popular, and Mr. Harte-Lovelace has followed up his study of the various settings of the first issue by notes on subsequent issues.[23] Major Evans continues his researches among his favourite Indian Native States,[24] which, it is to be feared, but few philatelists are likely to appreciate. In Africa the stamps of Egypt,[25] a very suitable country for the special list, form the subject of one of Mr. Pemberton's papers for moderate specialists. Passing to South America we note a valuable paper on the stamps of Chili[26] by Mr. Burton, while a translation of M. Jean's book on the stamps of Uruguay has occupied the pages of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*[27], and has been reprinted in book form. One of the surprises of the year is the number of papers which have been published on the stamps of Mexico, all of them breaking new ground. Most collectors find this country rather unwieldy to specialize, and it can hardly be said to be popular, but the undoubted scope it offers for research is very attractive. The most striking paper is doubtless that by Mr. Phillips[28] announcing the discovery of no less than four plates

8 *L.P.* XVIII p. 208. 9 *P.J.G.B.* XVIII p. 230, XIX. p. 33. 10 *W.E.P.* V p. 153 *et seq.* 11 *P.A.* II. p. 41 *et seq.* 12 *P.P.G.B.* XIX p. 76 *et seq.* 13 *G.S.W.* IX p. 65 *et seq.* 14 *G.S.W.* IX p. 129 *et seq.* 15 *G.S.W.* IX p. 5 *et seq.* 16 *P.S.* IV. p. 57 *et seq.* 17 *M.R. Herts Soc.* III p. 33 *et seq.* 18 *G.S.W.* X. p. 184 *et seq.* 19 *D.B.Z.* XX p. 111. 20 *B.B.Z.* V. p. 5 *et seq.* 21 *P.J.I.* XIII p. 161 *et seq.* 22 *G.S.W.* IX p. 73 *et seq.* 23 *G.S.W.* IX p. 256. 24 *G.S.W.* IX p. 69 *et seq.* 25 *P.J.G.B.* XIX p. 164 *et seq.* 26 *P.J.G.B.* XIX p. 81 *et seq.* 27 *S.C.F.* XV p. 13 *et seq.* 28 *G.S.W.* X p. 444.

or rather stones of the 6 c. of 1872. Messrs. Wilson and Wetherell have established the construction of the sheet of the 6 c. of 1868.[29] We must also note Mr. Wetherell's remarks on the plate distinctions of the 25 c. of 1874,[30] while Mr. Bellow's monograph on the provisionals of Campêche, is a serious contribution to philatelic literature. Mr. Leavy presents us with an important paper on the stamps of Nicaragua,[31] a country, the recent emissions of which have ruined it as one for specialized study, even if the five years' issues of " Seebecks " could be forgiven.

Among special monographs we have already referred to Mr. Bellow's Campêche. To this we must add Mr. Crocker's sumptuous monograph on the " Hawaiian Numerals," valuable especially for the illustrations of the " Missionary stamps," and the nineteen plates showing the arrangement of all known types of the " numerals" in the different settings. Herr Kropf's large and well illustrated book on the stamps of Austria, published on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Emperor Franz Joseph, has been compiled with the help of references from official sources, and contains a lot of information not to be found elsewhere. The work of Schmidt and Faberle on Russian Rural Postage stamps now appearing in parts, is a magnificently illustrated work on a rather special subject. M. Maury's work on the stamps of France, the study of a life-time, cannot be overlooked by the student.

Chief among the more important philatelic events of the year must be reckoned the first Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held in Manchester. It must be admitted that the practical results of the discussions have been mainly of a negative character ; the proposed National Society was voted unnecessary and unworkable, the suggested Philatelic Club in London has not materialized, the Catalogue for collectors was practically unanimously regarded as impracticable as well as a philatelic encyclopædia, the petition to the Postal Union to prevent the issue of commemoratives and speculative stamps has proved abortive. Yet the Congress was undoubtedly a successful meeting, both in providing discussions interesting to follow and also as a means of drawing together philatelists from all parts of the country and enabling them to become acquainted with one another. The Manchester Junior Philatelic Society has reason to be proud of having inaugurated such a meeting, which it is hoped will be the first of a long series. An added attraction to the Congress was, of course, the very fine exhibition which was opened in connection with it. Other local exhibitions were held with success at Birmingham and at Newcastle-on-Tyne, while the Exhibition of United States stamps arranged by the Junior Philatelic Society at Earl's Court was kept open during the summer months. The International Exhibition at Amsterdam was worthy to be reckoned with the great exhibitions of the past, though the superabundance of awards practically eliminated competition.

The numerous philatelic societies at home and abroad have evinced a good deal of activity and their work is an important factor in maintaining the progress of philately. Speaking of those in this country, most of them can point to very important " displays " of stamps, which are always instructive to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear.

Among the losses which philately has sustained during the past year we have regretfully to record those of Mr. Moser, the brilliant philatelist, whose best work was done on the stamps of Japan and Bolivia, though he also had important collections of Buenos Ayres and United States ; Mr. W. B. Thornhill, best known by his handbook on Shanghai ; Mr. Nankivell, the populariser of philately ; Mr. Crofton, whose best work was done in the domain of fiscal philately, especially on the stamps of India and Ceylon ; and Mr. J. F. Seybold, a prominent American philatelist.

We must now conclude our survey of the year's work. Philately is many-sided, and there are many topics which we have left untouched. It might be expected that we should venture on a discussion of probable trend of philately in the coming year, what countries are likely to " boom " and so on, but we feel unequal to assuming the prophet's mantle. Our humble efforts cease with recording what has been accomplished.

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29 *P.J.I.* XIII p. 234. 30 *P.J.I.* XIII p. 123. 31 *G.S.W.* X p. 5 *et seq.*

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

and Published at the 50 years Jubilee of Swedish postage stamps.

Translated by H. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

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PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH EDITION

The literature in English relating to the stamps of Sweden is very meagre, in fact almost non-existent, and the present work should place before philatelists a definitive account of the postal history and issues of a country which, from the general simplicity and interest of its stamps, has always been held in appreciation by collectors of all classes.

Sveriges Frankotecken, 1855-1905, which was the result of the labours of the Swedish Philatelic Society, with the generous assistance of the postal authorities, is a work of which any Society might be proud. In its fine style, the completeness and scope of its information, and the excellence of typography and illustration it is worthy to stand in the foremost rank of philatelic literature, and we have a particular pleasure in introducing a translation of it to English philatelists. Its origin is fully set out in the Preface to the original edition, and it is only necessary here to give some particulars of the English translation. This was written by Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt for the *American Journal of Philately*; a small part of it actually appeared in that journal during 1906, the last year of its publication, and the copyright has been acquired from the publishers. The translation follows the original verbatim, and the whole of the original illustrations appear. It is hoped that a chapter on the forgeries of the stamps of Sweden, which was appended to a German edition, will also appear in the present edition.

This introductory note would be incomplete without reference to the generous action of the SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING, which gave to *The Philatelic Record*, by special resolution, gratis and without reservation, full rights of translation and publication; or without mention of the consideration received from Messrs. The Scott Stamp and Coin Company in the transfer of their copyright.

PREFACE TO THE ORIGINAL EDITION

When a wish was expressed at a meeting of the Philatelic Society of Sweden last winter, that the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps in our country might be worthily celebrated by the publication of a jubilee book it was apparent that there were editorial as well as financial difficulties to be overcome. It had been positively ascertained that the Royal Postal Department, which shortly before had celebrated its removal to the new Central Post Office by the publication of a memorial paper, did not intend to thus mark the postage stamp jubilee. The Postmaster General expressed his willingness to give the Philatelic Society of Sweden all assistance possible in the production of a postal-philatelic work on the postal issues of Sweden during the period 1855-1905, and approved of a plan for its publication, drawn up by the President of the Society. On the strength of this encouragement the directorate of the Society proceeded to carry out the undertaking as speedily as possible.

On account of the division of the work into a postal and a philatelic section, two gentlemen were selected, both well posted in their respective departments, and able to undertake and carry out the editorial work in the short time which remained. In addition, a committee of three members was selected for the arrangement of the other details connected with the publication.

The funds necessary for the undertaking were secured through the kind co-operation of the Postal Department which permitted the Society to obtain from the post office, at booked valuation, 250 sets of the reprints of the 3, 4, 6, 8 and 24 skilling banco postage stamps, made in 1885, these sets to accompany 250 copies of an edition which is to number 350 copies, the remaining 100 copies to be delivered to the Post Department. The surplus resulting, on account of the philatelic value of these reprints, after the cost of publication has been liquidated, shall, according to agreement with the Postal Department, be given to the fund for the support of widows and orphans of employees of the postal service. In order to give the work a larger circulation, the Society has obtained the consent of the Postal department to the publication of an extra edition.

As the first introduction of postage stamps in Sweden was closely connected with the adoption of a uniform postage and was, to a large extent, instrumental in making such a reform possible, the postal section of this work is partly devoted to an account of this postal reform, which has been one of the causes of development during the past fifty years. In this connection, it has been found necessary, in an introductory way, to touch on postal reform in the country where it originated, England, and give a short account of the earlier history of the Swedish postal department.

The philatelic section of this work is intended to give all the information and data appertaining to the Swedish postal issues, which may, from a collector's point of view, prove of interest.

At the close of the work are given the principal reasons why, from an intellectual as well as a literary standpoint, postage stamps have taken their place among other objects of culture which have attracted special attention, and are receiving such widespread and careful study.

The Society avails itself of this occasion to thankfully acknowledge the kind and generous interest in the accomplishment of this work which has been shown by the chief of the postal department, Postmaster-General, J. E. von Krusenstjerna, through whose co-operation the work has not only been made possible, but has also enabled the Philatelic Society of Sweden to contribute to a charitable institution. The thanks of the Society are also due to its acting committee: Consul Sixten Keyser, President of the Society; Alb. Lindström, Professor of Anatomy, and Hilmer Djurling, Bank Official and Editor of the *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*.

For the research on which this work is based, for the arrangement of the material and the result total, the Society has to express its appreciation to the two editors, Ernst Öberg, Post Office Department Inspector, and N. V. Holmberg, Official of the Government Railways, the former for the postal and the latter for the philatelic section.

The cover design was kindly presented to the Society by its member Agi Lindegren, Architect of the Royal Castles.

The Directors of the Philatelic Society of Sweden.

Stockholm, 1 *July*, 1905.



PART I.

Postal Section.

The postage stamp occupies a conspicuous place among the objects which are intended to represent a money value, not only with reference to general use but also as concerns its common utility to the individual citizen as well as to the nation as a whole. Its introduction as a part of the closely related activities of the postal service took place about the middle of the 19th century, and the postage stamp belongs to the list of inventions which have made that century one of the most remarkable in the history of the development of culture.

Long before this time stamps for franking were used in Paris, the local postal system of which city was reformed by de Vélayer in 1653. Boxes were placed in different parts of the city for the reception of letters, notes and documents intended for distribution in Paris, and for delivery as directed. A condition for the forwarding of this mail matter was that each piece should have a certain franking stamp attached, namely, a strip of paper with de Vélayer's special stamp impressed, and having attached to it a printed form upon which the sender made an entry of the day and time of posting. Such a paper strip was called *billet de port payé*, and its price was one sou. As to the use of this franking stamp, it was decreed that it should be fastened to, wrapped around, put in the letter or attached to it in some way, so that the postal official could see and easily remove it. This, the first franking stamp of which anything is known, was not long in use. De Vélayer's work endured only a few years and his idea was forgotten.

In 1818 franking stamps were introduced in Sardinia. These were impressed on letter paper kept for sale by the postal department and called *carta postale bollata* (stamped post paper). Although foreign to the purpose of the postage stamp they should be mentioned as being its predecessors. The right of the State to the income of the postal service was, in Sardinia, not limited to matter forwarded through its own postal department but included as well any private messenger service arranged and paid for by the correspondent himself. Thus, if a letter was to be forwarded by a servant or a traveller, permission had each time to be obtained at the nearest post office, and for such permission a fee of from 15 to 50 centesimi was paid, according to the distance to the place to which the letter was addressed. At the post office

the amount of the fee was noted on the letter and only after having gone through these proceedings was the correspondent at liberty to arrange for the forwarding of the letter. In order to do away with the loss of time and the expenses caused by this involved method, the letter paper mentioned above was introduced by the postal department. The stamp impressed on the paper indicated the amount paid, and after a letter had been written it was folded so that the stamp appeared on the address side. If such a letter was to be forwarded through the agency of the postal department, the fee for the forwarding had to be paid in full as for any other letter. In such a case the impressed stamp was not considered of any value.

Some few years after the Sardinian *carta postale bollata* had appeared the postage stamp would have become a Swedish invention, had the following proposition been accepted.

THE FIRST PROPOSITION FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN SWEDEN.

When the four States of the kingdom were assembled in congress (Riksdag) in 1823, Lieutenant Curry Gabriel TREFFENBERG, on 3 March, introduced a bill for the use of stamped paper as a means for the payment of postage fees.

This bill is of very general interest and must occupy a prominent place in the history of the postage stamp in Sweden, therefore we give the contents of this bill in extenso :—

> The method of collecting dues and rendering accounts, heretofore in use in the Department of Posts, I do not consider as safe as could be desired where public funds are concerned.
>
> Although there has been no embezzlement, it is wrong not to guard against the chance of such an occurrence, when conditions may make it a possibility. The receiving and accounting at and from the post offices should, in my opinion, disappear, and in its place I propose the use of some kind of stamped paper of varying value which might be purchased for cash in different places, the same as *Chartae Sigillatae* ; this paper to be used as a cover for letters, which thus provided, should, without further proceedings, be received at the post offices, entered on the post-office way-bill and forwarded.
>
> The proposition, in detail, for this change is too lengthy to be given here, but I respectfully request that it accompany the motion to the committee of State and Grants.
>
> It is with no idea that my proposition is without fault that I take the liberty of making it. I think, on the other hand, that in every section there is room for improvement, but the main question, which is so secure to the State a better and safer way of accounting for this part of its revenues, seems to me not without claim to a closer investigation.
>
> SCHEME FOR CHANGES IN AND FOR THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.
>
> (1.) All cash payments at the post offices, under whatever name, should cease.
>
> (2.) No accounts for postage due should hereafter be permitted with private persons or associations, except in the single case referred to in Paragraph 19.
>
> (3.) The free franking privilege should continue and be regulated in the same manner as heretofore.
>
> (4.) Stamped paper of varying values, to be used as wrappers for letters, should be introduced and kept for sale in the cities by the Chartae Sigillatae deputies or by other persons appointed for that purpose by the General Chartae Sigillatae Office at Stockholm, and in the rural districts, by the sheriffs and other private persons.
>
> (5.) All private persons who apply for the privilege of selling these Postage Charts (as I shall call them) should do so to the local Crown authorities, who will give permission thereto, after demanding sufficient security for the amount taken.
>
> (6) An established maximum, for each locality, estimated on the basis of a probable three months demand for the Postage Charts, should be arranged, and above this amount nothing should be delivered to private persons, who have undertaken such sales, except against cash payment.

(*To be continued.*)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Continued from Vol XXXI page 212*)

September 1902. Helvetia standing. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$

1 fr. dull carmine
1 fr. carmine (shades)

Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$

1 fr. carmine (shades)

The ground for the colour change is to be sought in the fact that the colour hitherto in use left much to be desired in the impression, the new carmine-red colour being much more suitable. It is to be observed that in this issue the figure " 1 " in the left upper corner is narrow and that in the right upper corner broad.



1 *November* 1904. The same, with smaller figures of value. Carefully printed from a steel plate. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$

40 cts. steel-grey
40 cts. dark grey

Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$

40 cts. grey

This stamp is usually given in the catalogues as perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, but it was actually perforated by the $11\frac{1}{2}$ Reis machine. Since the spaces between the separate stamps on the plate were very irregular, the first Reis machine used did not suit the *format*, so that the stamps were badly centred, which was also the case with the second Reis machine. Specimens perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ are rare.

For the printing of this stamp new plates, clearly and deeply etched in steel were prepared. The stamp differs from those of previous issues in that the figures " 40 " in the centre of the base and in both the upper corners have a somewhat different shape and are smaller, while in consequence of the deeper etching the details of the design are sharper and clearer than was the case with the previous issues.

Figure of Value and Helvetia Standing, New Watermark.

On 5 August 1905 the Postal Administration informed the post offices that a new white paper, suitable for copper plate printing, would be used for the 20 cts. value. In place of the old impressed control mark a natural watermark in the form of an unframed cross was introduced. This watermark was distributed over the whole sheet in such a manner (about 80 to the half sheet) that portions of several crosses are to be found on every stamp.

During the same month the 25 cts. and 30 cts. values were issued on this paper, the remaining values as the old stocks were exhausted. The granite paper, as formerly, was retained for the values from 2 to 15 cts., but it was provided with the new watermark. The printing of the lower values was entrusted, as before, to the

firm STAMPILI AND Co., of Berne, and of the higher values to M. GIRARDET. For the latter, as already stated, white paper was employed. The numbers printed of the values 20 cts. and upwards on the white paper with the new watermark were as follows :—

20 cts.	16,000,000	40 cts. ..	8,000,000
25 cts. (old plate)	10,000,000	50 cts. ..	9,000,000
25 cts. (new plate)	66,000,000	1 fr. ..	6,000,000
30 cts.	10,000,000	3 fr. ..	500,000

1905. Cross and figure of value. Granite paper. Watermark Cross. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$

2 cts. olive-brown (shades)
3 cts. grey (shades)
5 cts. green (shades)
10 cts. scarlet (shades)
10 cts. vermilion
12 cts. blue (shades)
15 cts. red-violet (shades)

1905. Helvetia standing. White paper. Wmk. Cross. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$

20 cts. orange (shades)
25 cts. blue (shades)
30 cts. brown (shades)
40 cts. pale grey
50 cts. green (shades)
1 fr. bright carmine
3 fr. yellow-brown (shades)

Varieties : With retouches
20 cts. orange
25 cts. blue
30 cts. brown
50 cts. green
3 fr. yellow-brown

On the 20 cts. the horizontally lined ground between the figures of value in the upper corners is cross-hatched with perpendicular lines. The plate of the 20 cts. was not re-engraved, but was retouched without the knowledge or permission of the Postal authorities. When the latter became aware of the fact, the plate was immediately withdrawn. The number issued of this variety, therefore, is relatively small and at most amounts to one million. Neither the public nor collectors noticed the differences at the time, so that the right moment for acquiring them passed by and these stamps are now specially sought for.

The complete plate, a large one of 400 stamps, consisted of four panes, and these were separated and again divided into upper and lower half panes of 50 stamps before they were issued to post offices.

In the first, second, and fourth panes of the plate there are only isolated re-touches. In the 50 stamps of the lower half of the third pane there are over 44 clearly re-touched stamps. On the eight different half panes of the complete sheet of this stamp the following are the retouched stamps, those with the vertical cross-hatching in the upper horizontal lines being only considered here, although most of the panes show also other retouches :

1st pane.	Upper half.	Nos. 1, 3-11, 14 and 33
,,	Lower half.	No. 3
2nd pane.	Upper half.	Nos. 21, 22, 43
,,	Lower half.	Nos. 5, 6, 7, 24, 25, 27
3rd pane.	Upper half.	Nos. 19, 46
,,	Lower half.	All with exception of Nos. 5-10
4th pane.	Upper half.	None.
,,	Lower half.	No cross-hatched retouches, but Nos. 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32 have the upper horizontal lines strongly retouched.

In the lower half of the second pane there are also retouches in the background of Nos. 35, 39, 40, 48, 49 and 50. In all four lower half panes No. 41 has a white flaw over the figure " 2."

The 25 cts. blue shows a retouch between the spear and the head of Helvetia. A new steel plate was brought into use for the printing of this stamp in December. Proof impressions show all details of the design much clearer than in the earlier issues.

There are various retouches on the 30 cts., generally small, but one in the background, which occurs on the 41st stamp in the lower half of the second pane, is very marked. There are similar light retouches in the background of the 50 cts., and in the 3 fr.

1905. As before. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$
20 cts. orange (shades)
40 cts. grey (shades)
50 cts. green (shades)
1 fr. carmine-rose
1 fr. carmine (shades)
3 fr. yellow-brown (shades)
Variety : With retouches
3 fr. yellow-brown
1905. As before. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$
25 cts. pale blue
40 cts. grey (shades)

HELVETIA STANDING, GRANITE PAPER, NEW WATERMARK.

Instead of discussing in chronological order the new typographed issue of the lower values of the year 1907, which are the fore-runners of the new issue of all values, and therefore belong to the latter, we continue with the last copper plate impressions. At the end of 1906 the contract with M. GIRARDET for the delivery of the copper-plate printed stamps ceased and was not renewed, as an issue of new typographed stamps was in contemplation ; the printing of these was to be done in the new building of the Federal Mint in Berne, which had been equipped with special machines of modern construction for this purpose. For various reasons, however, only the values up to 15 cts. of the new issue could be put into circulation during the year 1907, so that the stocks of the stamps as previously printed had to be supplemented. The Postal Administration transferred the printing of these to the firm of BENZIGER & Co., of Einsiedeln, and delivered to them the remainder of the granite paper which had been previously used for the lower values and was now of no further use. The impression was made on a steam press from plates of 200 stamps. The numbers of the stamps printed by Benziger & Co. were as follows :—

20 cts. ..	8,000,000
25 cts. ..	27,000,000
30 cts. ..	4,600,000
40 cts. ..	6,800,000
50 cts. ..	4,400,000
1 fr. ..	3,200,000
3 fr. ..	500,000

In consequence of the use of defective plates, which had become very worn, many varieties are to be found, as well as differences in the shades.

1907. Helvetia standing. Granite paper. Wmk. Cross. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$
20 cts. yellow (shades)
20 cts. orange (shades)
25 cts. blue (shades)
30 cts. brown (shades)
40 cts. grey (shades)
50 cts. green (shades)
1 fr. rose
1 fr. carmine (shades)

Varieties : With retouches
20 cts. deep orange
50 cts. green
1 fr. carmine

The plates which the firm Benziger & Co. received from the Postal Administration for the 20 cts. stamp were in a very corroded state. They were, however, used with other defective plates, but were carefully cleaned previous to use. The second impressions of Benziger & Co. are distinguished from the first by being finer and more careful, but they show the vertical cross-hatching as on the previous issue. The second impression of the retouched 20 cts. was found in but few post offices, and at most only about 1,500 were printed so that the stamp is exceptionally scarce. In the case of the 50 cts. the most important retouches are on Nos. 1, 11, 21, 31 and 41 of the upper half pane ; the 1 franc has small retouches by the head on Nos. 26 and 37 of the lower half pane.

Perf. 11½ × 11
25 cts. blue (shades)
30 cts. pale red-brown
3 fr. yellow-brown (shades)

Varieties : With retouches
30 cts. pale red-brown
3 fr. yellow-brown

There are several retouches on the 30 cts., the most important being Nos. 41 and 43 of the lower half sheet. The retouch on the 3 fr. consists of vertical cross-hatching in the oval to the left of the spear, two stamps in each half sheet.

(*To be continued*)

NOTES & NEWS

We are asked to announce the following addition to the programme of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, to be held under the auspices of the Herts Philatelic Society from 27 April to 29 April, 1910.

FRIDAY, 29 April 1910

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.—Closing address by J. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P.

The following Philatelic Societies have informed the Committee of the names of the delegates appointed by them to attend the Congress :—

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.
Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, L. W. Fulcher and J. A. Tilleard.

Bath Philatelic Society.
Mr. B. D. Pope.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.
Messrs. R. Hollick, G. Johnson, T. W. Peck and W. Pimm.

Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.
Mr. Henry Alsop.

Chums Society of Stamp Collectors.
Messrs. E. H. Robinson, L. S. Goldsmith and Percy C. Bishop.

City of London Philatelic Society.
Messrs. J. R. Burton, W. B. Edwards and J. A. Leon.

Croydon Philatelic Society.
Messrs. Albert Ashby and H. H. Harland.

Fiscal Philatelic Society.
Messrs. P. F. Evans and A. B. Kay.

Herts Philatelic Society.
Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. W. H. Peckitt, Chas. J. Phillips and W. T. Standen.

Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society.
Dr. T. S. Adair and Mr. Charles Greenwood.

Hull and East Riding Philatelic Association.
Messrs. R. W. Dewing, A. R. Hebblethwaite and H. Immencamp.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.
Messrs. J. C. Rix and E. G. Stone-Wigg.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.
Messrs. I. J. Bernstein, J. J. Darlow and J. S. Higgins, jnr.

Portland Philatelic Society.
Mr. W. Haworth.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society.
Mr. Walter Scott and Col. G. E. Petty.

Swadlincote Philatelic Society.
Messrs. W. Oakley and W. Hilton.

The Philatelic Students Fellowship.
Messrs. B. B. Kirby and S. R. Turner.

In furtherance of a suggestion put forward by a correspondent of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, a small Committee of Philatelists has been formed to make arrangements for a suitable presentation to Mr. I. J. Bernstein, as a recognition of his work in connection with the inauguration of the Annnal Congress of British Philatelists. The members of the Committee are Major Evans (Chairman), Mr. J. Read Burton, Mr. P. L. Pemberton, and Mr. Percy C. Bishop.

Philatelists interested in the subject are invited to put themselves into communication with Major Evans, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Committee, at Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, London, S.E.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., inform us that their correspondent at Sophia writes that the new issue of stamps for Bulgaria, which are being engraved by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., will be of exactly the same colours as the current set, but that they are not likely to be ready before next March. The following are the designs :—

1	stot,	Ancient Bulgarian fortress
2	,,	Portrait of King Ferdinand
3	,,	View of the ancient capital, Tirnova
5	,,	Portrait of King
10	,,	Portrait of King in naval uniform
15	,,	Railway tunnel
25	,,	Portrait of King
30	,,	View of Varna harbour
50	,,	A view (our correspondent does not say what view)
1	lev.,	Portrait of King
2	,,	View of Rilo Monastry
3	,,	Picture of Holy Trinity

The *Australian Philatelist* announces that action is about to be taken by the Postmaster-General of Australia towards the issue of a series of Commonwealth stamps of uniform design. The competition for designs will be open to the world and the prizes to be offered will be of sufficient value to attract the world's best artists. The stamps will be of 19 denominations, viz : ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., 20s., and 40s. They will be divided into three groups in order to secure variety in design, colour and size, and with the object of making the several denominations easily distinguishable from one another. The competition is likely to be in two divisions. The first division will be open to any person with artistic ideas. The second will be confined to experts and may be expected to attract some of the world-famous stamp printers, like Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., and Messrs, Perkins, Bacon & Co.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly enclose a copy of an official notice which we received from Gambia, notifying that all the stamps in the old colours have been burnt.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following statement is published for general information :—

We, the undersigned members of a Board appointed to destroy the entire stock of Postage Stamps in the Treasury and General Post Office of this Colony, which stamps were on sale up to and including the 30th September last, and which have since been superseded by a new issue in accordance with the British Colonial colour scheme, hereby certify that the aforesaid stock of stamps was this day burnt in our presence.

POSTAGE STAMPS DESTROYED.

Denominations.	Total No. of Stamps Destroyed.	Denominations.	Total No. of Stamps Destroyed.
½d.	38,372	7½d.	7,838
1d.	21,873	10d.	8,400
2d.	14,839	1s.	11,773
2½d.	9,853	1s. 6d.	8,456
3d.	13,234	2s.	6,896
4d.	3,753	2s. 6d.	4,344
5d.	6,643	3s.	4,241
6d.	2,787		

SAM J. FORSTER, Member Legislative Council.
W. BAUERLE, Auditor.
T. B. BRACKEN, Ag. Supt. of Police.
J. C. FRANKLIN, Medical Officer.

1st October, 1909.

REVIEWS

BRIGHT & SON'S "A B C" descriptive priced catalogue of the world's postage stamps. Eighth Edition. Part II. Entires. London: Bright & Son. pp. iv. + 292. 1s. 6d. net.

Messrs. Bright & Son's Catalogue of entires, is, as far as we know, the only one in the English language which is kept up to date. We fear that collectors of entires are not numerous in this country, so that Messrs. Bright & Son are really rendering a great service to philately in persevering with the publication of this catalogue from which they cannot hope for much financial encouragement, and they deserve the thanks of all philatelists in their laudable endeavour not to allow the collection of entires to vanish completely out of sight. The difficulty of handling and mounting a collection of entires is, we believe, the great drawback to their popularity, for they are interesting in themselves and offer much scope for research. Some try to get over the difficulty by the collection of "cut-squares" for which prices are assigned in this catalogue side by side with those for "entires." There are certainly collectable—let those who like collect them—but it must be recognised that for the purposes of scientific philately it is undoubtedly essential to regard all features of the "entire" as issued from the Post Office, as part of it, and variations of paper, "knife," *patte, tresse*, gum, etc., as matters to be observed and described. Messrs. Bright & Son's Catalogue does not pretend to record all known varieties as from a specialist's point of view. To do so would largely increase the bulk of the book and in view of a restricted sale, it would be too much to expect. The catalogue offers to the collector a useful and well-illustrated outline of the issues of all countries and as such we recommend it.

We hardly know what to say as regards prices for entires. In the present state of things, except perhaps for German entires which are fairly popular in their native home, there is, we presume, hardly any recognised market value. For example, we note that a standard rarity in entires such as the 1s. yellow, Mauritius (ignoring varieties of device on flaps, etc.), is quoted at £6. We should have thought that £60 was a nearer valuation for a complete clean entire in fine condition on its merits as a rarity, but is there a buyer at £6 ?

STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL, 1910. A Year-Book of Philately, edited by Percy C. Bishop and Chas. Nissen. London: Chas. Nissen & Co. 1s. net.

Mr. Bishop's "Philatelic Literary Index for 1909" which is contained in this Annual is well worth alone the modest price asked for the volume, and no working philatelist can dispense with some such aid. Having said this it seems superfluous to refer further to the contents but our readers, who have not yet obtained a copy, may like to know what further topics are treated of in this year's annual. Mr. Nissen writes on the forgeries of the 1s. green, Great Britain, 1872, of which he has discovered some new dates: on the British stamps used in the Crimea, with an account of the organisation of the British Army Post Office and on the compound envelopes of Great Britain. These latter, however, we do not consider of any importance. Mr. Bishop also gives us the "Story of the Year" and some "Notes on recent issues of Venezuela. Mr. J. T. Greer has an important note on the early Liberian stamps, while there are several other articles of a general nature which with a directory of philatelic societies and exchange clubs complete a useful volume.

JEAN, S.—The postage stamps and postmarks of Uruguay (S.C.F. Philatelic Handbooks, No. 2.) 8vo. pp. 80. London: *Office of the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, 63-4, *Chancery Lane, W.C.* 6d. nett.

We are very glad to welcome M. Jean's book in its English dress, and being excellently printed and illustrated it should command a very ready sale at the very low figure asked for it. Although the stamps of Uruguay are very generally popular there are a good many problems to be settled with regard to the earlier issues. M. Jean's book is largely based on the researches of Dr. Wonner, and the specialist in the stamps of Uruguay will still find it necessary to refer to some of the earlier work on these stamps. Yet for the general collector and those commencing their investigations into these interesting stamps M. Jean is a reliable guide and a careful study of this work will bring the philatelist to the borderland of the unknown as far as the stamps of Uruguay are concerned.

PECKITT, W. H.—The Avery Collection of the postage stamps of the World. 8vo. pp. 59. London: W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, W.C. 1909.

It has been well said that when an important collection is about to be dispersed that same record should be made of the gems of that collection and the time is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary to compile a philatelic stud book (*vide Philatelic Journal of India*) so that the history of great rarities may be traced from owner to owner. Mr. Peckitt has been well-advised to publish this history of Sir William Avery's collection and the excellent illustration of some of the gems will be valued by many collectors who can never hope to own original specimens thereof. We should like to have mentioned some of the choice items in the collection, but there are so many of them that it is impossible to make any selection.

POWER (Eustace B.) The general issues of United States stamps: their shades and varieties. . . pp. 118. illus. 1909. London: Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Price 3s. paper covers, 4s. cloth.

This is a very interesting and informative book. Its standpoint is somewhat original, and the opportunities which its Author possesses, from his connection with the New York house of the Publishers, enhances its value from its own point of view. It makes no claim to adding to our knowledge along the customary lines, and Mr. Power at the outset avows his indebtedness to the leading manuals upon the stamps dealt with. The book is not indeed primarily concerned with the varieties, as such, of stamps of the United states so much as with a comparison and relative estimation thereof, and the result is often frankly commercial. We see so much compilation nowadays that it is a real pleasure to review a book in which the individuality and personal experience of the author is the thing which counts, and we know no work which occupies in other countries exactly the position which this will undoubtedly take for the stamps of the United States. Mr. Power says in his preface that it 'has been produced in response to many requests for a guide to shades, and also as a kind of warning to collectors what to avoid and what not to avoid,' and he can fully claim to have carried out his purpose, for we have here a manual for collectors which accumulates the experience of a dealer, offering them information which rarely sees the light.

Taking the issues seriatim, and the values under each issue, Mr. Power describes the normal types, indicates the comparative prevalence of shades, of pairs, strips, etc., of cancellations and of the condition in which stamps usually occur. Much of the information given is very valuable, and should greatly improve the knowledge of a collector in the estimation of unusual shades or pieces, a knowledge which he, from his limited experience, can rarely acquire. Full particulars are also given for the earlier issues when cleaned and faked stamps are to be suspected, and the means of their detection. Furthermore, the market value is represented in nearly every case, and as far as we are able to judge this has been done *bona fide*; we have examined Mr. Power's book side by side with a very considerable collection of the stamps of which it treats, and we find his conclusions as to comparative occurrence of certain shades and varieties borne out with constant exactitude. The work is brought down to date, and there is added an interesting chapter in the history of private perforating machines and delivery machines, and the corresponding stamps. There is no wasted space in this volume, and it is very complete in facts. The only details which we have noticed to be omitted are those relating to plates, such *e.g.*, as the varieties in the first 10c., wide and narrow setting. The book is absolutely essential to every collector of the stamps of the United States, and at the very modest price of publication it will be a boon to him.

The volume is well printed, and the section illustrations are excellent; the use of wire staples for binding the paper copies execrable. There is no index, nor even a list of chapters, and with these omissions we fail to see why Mr. Power went to the trouble of numbering his pages.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Argentine Republic. Another value of the current series has been issued.

24c. red-brown

Australian Commonwealth. To the new series of Postage Due stamps chronicled in the December number add the £1 value. Wmk. Crown and double-lined A. Perf. 12 × 12½

20s. rosine and yellow-green

Bolivia. The *Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles another commemorative issue. The new stamps bear the inscription CENTENARIOS DE LA GUERRA DE INDEPENDENCIA, the letters U.P.U., the name of the person whose portrait is represented on the stamp, and the date of the principal exploit of the said personage. Centres in black. Perf. 11½.

5c.	red and black,	P. D. Murillo, 16 de Julio de 1809
10c.	blue ,,	B. Monteagudo, 25 de Mayo de 1809
20c.	violet ,,	Estevan Arze, 13 de Septiembre de 1810
50c.	bistre ,,	A. Jose de Suere, 9 de Deciembre de 1824

British East Africa and Uganda. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 10 rupees value, with multiple Crown C A watermark, on chalk-surfaced paper. The stamp is included in their 1910 catalogue and priced, but has only just been issued.

British Post Offices in the Levant. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 4d. orange surcharged 1 PIASTRE—30 PARAS in block letters. The 4d. brown and green, similarly surcharged, has been withdrawn from circulation after being in use for a very short time, and the unsold stock returned to London.

1 pre. 30 par. on 4d. orange

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. also state that they have received official information that the series overprinted "LEVANT" only, with the exception of the ½d. 1d. and 2d. have also been withdrawn from circulation, and returned to London, presumably to be destroyed.

China. The *Philatelic Adviser* reports two values in changed colours.

4c. scarlet
10c. cobalt

Federated Malay States. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 4c. multiple Crown CA watermark on chalk-surfaced paper.

Finland. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 2 pen. grey of 1889-90 *perf.* 14 × 13.

French Somali Coast. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new series for this French Colony. The values from 1 fr. upwards are of the same design as the last issue. The 1c. to 20c. are oblong, and the 25c. to 75c. upright rectangles, with a picture in centre. Perf. 14 × 13½ (1c. to 20c.) and 13½ × 14 (25c. to 75c.). Centres in first colour.

1c.	brown and claret
2c.	sepia and violet
4c.	greenish-blue and sepia
5c.	olive and pale green
10c.	orange-red and rose
20c.	red-brown and grey-black
25c.	dull blue and blue
30c.	red and pale brown
35c.	dull green and violet
40c.	violet and rose
45c.	dark green and brown
50c.	brown and purple-brown
75c.	green and pale red
1fr.	brown and violet
2fr.	carmine and brown
5fr.	blue-green and claret

Greece. Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff informs the *London Philatelist* that the new Greek postage stamps to be put into circulation in July next, will be manufactured by the chromo-lithographic firm of Aspiotti & Co., of Corfu. They will be as follows :—

Design, the Hermes of Tanagra, taken from an ancient coin
1l. blue ; 3l. brick ; 10l. red
Design, Iris the goddess of Mails (*sic*) between two Doric columns, from an ancient coin
2l. brick ; 20l. blue ; 25l. dark blue
Design, Hermes
5l. green ; 30l. red ; 50l. dark green
1dr. blue ; 2dr. brick ; 3dr. red ; 5dr. blue

The stamps of 50l. 1, 2, 3 and 5 dr. will be of oblong form.

Jamaica. The 6d. value with Queen's head has reverted to its original colour, and has appeared on ordinary Multiple Crown CA paper. Perf. 14. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for a copy.

6d. purple





New Zealand. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a new series for this country, lettered DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND. The 1d. is similar to the current stamp with some modification of design, the remaining values show a three-

quarter face portrait of the King to left in oval in a framework of varying design. We illustrate the 1d. and 6d. values. Wmk. single lined "N Z" and star. Pref. 14 × 15.

1d. carmine

With King's Head. Perf. 14 except ½d. which is perf. 14 × 15.

½d. green
2d. rosy-mauve
3d. yellow-brown
4d. orange
5d. brown-purple
6d. carmine-rose
8d. indigo
1s. orange-red



Portugal. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 2½ reis value of the new series for this country, with head of King Manuel to left, as illustrated, and inform us that the full set consists of the following values, all of which are the same design except the 500 and 1000 reis, which are slightly different. No wmk. Perf. 14 × 15.

2½r. violet
5r. black
10r. green
15r. lilac-brown
20r. carmine
25r. purple
50r. blue
75r. brown
80r. grey
100r. brown on green
200r. green on salmon
300r. black on blue
500r. olive and purple
1000r. blue and black

Roumania. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 15 bani in a new colour and lithographed. Perf. 11½ or 13½ and compound.

15b. pale sage-green

Russian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire. The set chronicled in our September number has been surcharged "Mont Athos" and "Salonique." There is an error of the former surcharge reading "Mont Atho" to be found on the values up to 7 piastres.

St. Vincent. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. submit the 1d. value of the re-drawn type with dot under "d" of "1d," and state that they have also received the 3d. and 6d. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1d. red
3d. purple on yellow
6d. purple

Southern Nigeria. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* reports the 2½d. in one colour. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14

2½d. ultramarine

South Australia. The *Australian Philatelist* records the 8d. and 1s. wmk. Crown SA, *perf.* 12 × 11½, and states that the value on the former stamp is in a much deeper blue than the rest of the stamp.

8d. bright blue
1s. brown

Spain. The remaining values of the new set are appearing gradually.

2c. brown
5c. deep green
10c. red

Spanish Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. submit the new 2c. of Spain with the usual overprint in red.

2c. brown



Trinidad. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a copy of the 1d. in a modified design, with numerals of value in lower corners, as illustrated, and state that they have been informed that the ½d. and 2½d. in similar designs have also been issued. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. green
1d. red
2½d. blue

We have seen the 1d. stamp which the above supersedes, surcharged "OFFICIAL" in black block type.

Turkey. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. state that they have received the higher values of the series chronicled last month.

10 piastres, red
25 ,, green
50 ,, brown

Uruguay. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 5c. of 1900-01 in a modified shade, which we presume has just been issued.

5c. dark blue-green

Victoria. Mr. A. White has shown us a variety of the 4d. rose, Emblems in corner series of 1858, which is not mentioned in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. It is on *horizontally laid* paper and *rouletted.*

Western Australia. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* records the current 5d. in a new shade. Wmk Crown over double-lined A. sideways. Perf. 11.

5d. pale greenish-yellow

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Der Deutsche Philatelist	*D.P.*
Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung	*D.B.-Z.*
Gibbons Stamp Weekly	*G.S.W.*
Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal	*I.B.-J.*
Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society	*M.R.*
Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift	*N.F.T.*
Philatelic Adviser	*P.A.*
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain	*P.J.G.B.*
Philatelic Journal of India	*P.J.I.*
Der Philatelist	*P.*
Postage Stamp	*P.S.*
Postillon	*Post.*
Stamp Collector's Fortnightly	*S.C.F.*
Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift	*S.F.T.*
Schweizerische Philatelisten Nachrichten	*S.P.N.*
Stamp Lover	*S.L.*
Timbre-Poste	*T.-P.*
West-End Philatelist	*W.-E.P.*

Belgium.

BISHOP (P. C.) Postage stamps and postal system of Belgium. *S.C.F.* 25 Dec. 09, 8 Jan. 10

British Honduras.

POOLE (B. W. H.) Postage stamps of British Honduras (contd). *S.C.F.* 11 and 25 Dec. 09, 8 Jan 10

British South Africa.

POOLE (B. W. H.) Stamps of the British South Africa Company (contd). *P.A.* Dec. 09

Bulgaria.

POOLE (B. W. H.) Stamps of the moment: Bulgaria (contd). *W.-E.P.* Dec. 09, Jan. 10

Chili.

BURTON (J. R.) Adhesive postage stamps of Chili (contd). *P.J.G.B.* Dec. 09

Cape of Good Hope.

Emissions triangulaires du Cap (contd). *T.-P.* Dec. 09

Cayman Islands.

ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Cayman Islands: their stamps and post office. *S.L.* Jan. 09

Denmark.

HANCIAU (L.) Postal issues of Denmark and the Danish colonies (contd). *G.S.W.* 18 Dec. 09

France.

REICHENHEIM (F.) Something about the Bordeaux issue of France. With plate. *M.R.* Jan. 10

Notes on the occurrence of the engraver's signature (YON) on the 30c. and 80c., and on the retouched head on the 40c.

France.

WEDMORE (R.) Bordeaux issue of France. *S.L.* Dec. 09

Gambia.

ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Twentieth century colonials. Part III. British possessions in Africa (contd).: Uganda, Gambia. *G.S.W.* 18 Dec. 09

Germany.

BOHNERT (C.) Die rote sächsische Driermarke. *I.B.-J.* 8 Jan. 10

KALCKHOFF (Dr.) Die Berliner Rohrpost: ihre Wertzeichen und Stempel. *D.B.-Z.* Jan. 10

OHRT (P.) Die Poststempels Preussens. *D.P.* Nov. and Dec. 09

Die il-und legitimen erzeugnisse an 'ungezähnten Deutschen.' *D.P.* Dec. 09

Gold Coast.

POOLE (B. W. H.) Postage stamps of the Gold Coast (contd). *W.-E.P.* Dec. 09, Jan. 10

Great Britain.

HOLLAND (G. H.) Concellation marks of London and district. *G.S.W.* 18 and 25 Dec.

SMITH (B. T. K.) First postage stamp and its engraver. *M.C.* Nov. and Dec. 09

YOKEL. Notes of a provincial junior [on the surface-printed stamps]. *G.S.W.* 11 Dec. 09

Hawaiian Islands.

POOLE (B. W. H.) Countries of the world: Hawaiian Islands (contd). *G.S.W.* 11, 18 and 25 Dec. 09

Hawai 2c. und das Reichspost Museum. *B.B.-Z.* 23 Dec. 09

Holland.
WILKINSON (R. W.) Notes on the reprints of Holland, first issue, 1852-64. *G.S.W.* 11 Dec. 09

Italy.
HANCIAU (L.) Postal issues of Italy and the Italian colonies (contd). *G.S.W.* 1 Jan. 09

Japan.
KEY-ABERG (H.) Japan: Feststellung einer neuen Platte der 6 sen Marke orange 1875. *S.F.T.* Nov. 09

Luxemburg.
MAY (Dr.) Die im voraus entwerteten Marken von Luxemburg. *P.* Dec. 09

Mauritius.
IRELAND (J.) Mauritius [for simplified collecting.] *P.S.* 25 Dec. 09

Mexico.
FRENTZEL (R.) Notes on the postage stamps of Mexico from 1886 to the present time (contd). *M.R.* Jan. 10

Montenegro.
HARTMANN (H.) Ueber Montenegro. *P.* Dec. 09
STRANDELL (N.) Montenegro (contd). *N.F.T.* Dec. 09

Portugal.
OHRT (P.) Zum jungsten (III) Neudruck portugiescher Marken. *I.B.-J.* 4 and 18 Dec. 09

Roumania.
ZOSCSAK (R.) Ganzsachen von Roumanien (contd). *D.B.-Z.* Jan. 10

Sicily.
Sizilien: eine Spezialsammlung (in Besitze des Herrn F. Robert in Bern) (concld). *S.P.N.* Dec. 09

South Australia.
LAMB (F. F.) Notes on Australian stamps: South Australia (concld). *P.J.G.B.* Dec. 09

Spain.
WETHERELL (E. W.) Stamps of Spain and Cuba, 1855-60 (contd). *P.J.I.* Nov. 09

Trinidad.
IRELAND (J.) Trinidad [for simplified collecting]. *P.S.* 8 Jan. 10

Uganda. *See* Gambia.

Generalia.
ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Foreign postmarks. *S.L.* Dec. 09
Famous collections: 1. The Avery collection, by the Editor. *P.S.* 15 Jan. 10
How to start a philatelic Society. v., formation of a society's library, by the Editor. *P.S.* 18 Dec. 09
Timbres qui n'existent pas (contd). *Post.* 10 Jan. 10
World's stamp errors (contd), by Miss FITTE. *P.S.* 18 Dec. 09, 8 and 15 Jan. 10

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G. GLENDINING & Co., Ltd. 1) 1-3 Nov. 1909; 2) 16-17 Nov. 1909
H. HARMER, ROOKE & Co. 15-16 Nov. 1909
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 11-12 Nov. 1909; 2) 25-26 Nov. 1909
P.& S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 9-10 Nov. 1909; 2) 23-24 Nov. 1909
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 4-5 Nov. 1909; 2) 18-19 Nov. 1909

BELGIUM, 1850, wmk. LL in frame, 40c. carmine, mint. *V.* 1 .. £3 3 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1853, 4c. pale blue, unsevered horizontal pair on piece, showing the two varieties, with and without white line above value. *V.* 1 .. 2 17 6
1862 provisional 1c. black on rose, border of pearls, with full roulettes, dated postmark, superb. *V.* 2 .. .. 7 0 0
1863, 24c. imperf. proofs in magenta and in yellow-green. *P.* 2 0 7 0
BUENOS AIRES, April, 1858, 3p. yellow-green, very fine. *V.* 1 .. 7 15 0
BUENOS AIRES.
Ditto, 3p. deep green, slight thinning and minute pinhole, but very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. £5 5 0
Ditto, 4p. scarlet, fine. *V.* 1 .. 20 0 0
Ditto, 5p. ochre, minute pinhole, but fine. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 14 15 0
CANADA, 1851, imperf. 12d. black, overprinted 'Specimen.' *G.* 1 2 5 0
1897, half of 1c. yellow, used provisionally as ½c., on entire newspaper, with *The Railway News* giving authority for such use. 2 copies. *P. & S.* 1 .. 1 0 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1855-8, 4d. blue, two blocks of four. *P. & S.* 2 .. .. 1 7 6
Ditto, 6d. lilac, fine pair. *P.& S.* 2 1 14 0
Ditto, 1s. green, very fine pair. *P. & S.* 2 .. .. .. 2 17 6
1880, 3 on 3d. dull rose, pair, one without surcharge, slightly clipped. *P. & S.* 2 .. .. 6 0 0
CEYLON, 1872-80, CC, 16c. lilac, imperf., mint. *P. & S.* 1 .. 0 11 0
Ditto, 36c. blue, ditto. *P. & S.* 1 0 11 0
Ditto, 24c. colour trial in lilac (without wmk.). *P. & S.* 1 .. 0 13 0

CEYLON.
1885, CA, 24c. purple-brown, mint. *P. & S.* 2 .. .. £3 10 0
Ditto, Another copy, perf. 12. *P. & S.* 2 .. .. .. 2 18 0
1886, 15c. lilac, with figures in ochre, proof. *P. & S.* 2 .. 0 13 0
Ditto, ditto, with figures in black, *P. & S.* 2 .. .. .. 0 18 0
COLOMBIA, 1862, 20c. red, post-marked. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 3 0 0
Ditto, 1p. lilac, postmarked. *V.* 1 2 0 0
COLONIAL stamps, very fine collection of 2,230, mostly issued since 1890, all unused, in two vols. *P. & S.* 2 .. ..150 0 0
FIJI ISLANDS, 1875, 2d. in black on 2c.green, gothic 'V.R.', unused. *V.* 2 .. .. 5 10 0
FRENCH COLONIES, Martinique, 1888-91, 15c. on 4c. purple-brown, S.G. 18, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 10 0
GIBRALTAR, Jan. 1886, 1s. yellow-brown, superb horizontal pair. *V.* 2 .. .. 4 12 6
Entire Registered Envelope, 20c. on Barbados, 2d. blue, unused; only eight in existence. *V.* 2 .. 5 0 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, horizontal strip of four, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 1 3 6
1870, ½d., proof in blue, before letters, on thin paper. *P* 2 .. 0 11 0
Ditto, proof in black, before letters, on cardboard. *P.* 2 .. 0 10 0
1877, wmk. Garter, 4d. pl. 15, three colour trials, imperf. *V.* 2 1 0 0
Ditto, ditto, different colours. *V.* 2 1 0 0
1880, ½d. and 1d., plate proofs in black. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 0 13 0
Ditto, ½d. green, 1884, ½d. slate-blue, both imperf., mint. *V.* 2 0 12 0
1881, 1d. lilac, 1887, ½d. vermilion both ditto. *V.* 2 .. .. 0 11 0
1884, 1½d., 2d., 2½d., and 3d., lilac, all ditto. *V.* 2 .. .. 2 0 0
Ditto, 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d. and 1s., green, all ditto. *V.* 2 .. .. 3 0 0
1887, 1½d. dull purple and green, 2d. green and carmine, and 2½d purple on blue, all ditto. *V.* 2 2 2 6
Ditto, 3d. purple on yellow, 4d. green and brown and 5d. dull purple and blue, all ditto. *V.* 2 2 14 0
Ditto, 6d. purple on rose-red, 9d. dull purple and blue and 10d. dull purple and carmine, all ditto. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 3 0 0
HAMBURG, 1859, 4sch. yellow-green very fine, used. *V.* 1 .. .. 2 4 0
Ditto, 9sch. yellow, used. *V.* 1 .. 4 0 0
HONG KONG, 1891, Jubilee issue, 2c. rose, block of four, containing 'short J' variety, and variety spaced 'Ho ng,' mint. *V* 1. 1 10 0
INDIA, 1854, ½a. red, error, with side margin, unused. *P. & S.* 2 8 10 0
Ditto, 1a. red, Die III., block of ten. *P. & S.* 2 .. .. .. 9 10 0

INDIA.
1876, 6a. pale brown, an entire sheet (320). *P. & S.* 2 .. .. £6 17 6
Chamba, Service, 1886-98, 1a. purple-brown, mint (only 80 issued). *P. & S.* 2 .. .. 3 0 0
Ditto, 2a. blue, mint (only 17 issued). *P. & S.* 2 .. .. 8 0 0
Gwalior, Service, 1895-6, 4a. olive error 'Sersiv,' mint (only 52 issued). *P. & S.* 2 .. .. 4 10 0
Ditto, 8a. magenta, ditto (only 27 issued). *P. & S.* 2 .. .. 11 0 0
Ditto, 1r. green and carmine, ditto (only 12 issued). *P. & S.* 2 16 0 0
ITALY, Sardinia, April, 1854, 40c. rose, horizontal pair on piece, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 2 12 6
MALTA, 1885, 4d. brown, an imperf. pair, mint. *P. & S.* 1 .. .. 6 15 0
MAURITIUS, Envelope, 1862-3, 1s. yellow, on thin bluish, cut square, unused. *P. & S.* 2 .. 2 2 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, July, 1850, bluish paper, 1d. red, fine horizontal pair, one the variety without clouds. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 15 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1862, wmk. star, imperf., 1d. carmine-vermilion, superb horizontal pair. *P.* 1 .. 3 5 0
1864, wmk. NZ, imperf., 6d. red-brown, very fine. *G.* 2 .. 1 18 0
1864, wmk. NZ, rouletted, 1d. carmine-vermilion, with Expert Committee's certificate *P.* 1 .. .. 5 10 0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, V.R.I., level stops, 2d. mauve, surcharge inverted, S.G. 175a, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 1 14 0
QUEENSLAND, 1860, imperf., 1d. carmine, with large margins, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 2 6 0
Ditto, 6d. green, with large margins, very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 2 17 6
1868-79, wmk. Q. and Crown, 2d. blue, *imperf.*, with wide margins all round, superb. *P.* 1 1 10 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, perf. 13 × 12, S.G. 82b. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 3 17 6
ROUMANIA, 1871, 5b. rose, the error. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 0 0
RUSSIA, Levant, 1863-6, 6 kop. blue, very fine used. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 7 6
Finland, 1856, wove paper, 5 kop. blue, unused. *V.* 1 .. .. 3 10 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1896-7, 2½d. on 1s. dull purple, horizontal strip of three, types a, b (only occurs once on sheet) and d, used on piece. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 2 15 0
SERVIA, 1866, perf. 9½, 2p. brown, rare used. *P.* 2 .. .. 1 13 0
SWITZERLAND, April 1850, Poste Locale, 2½r. black and red, cross without frame, unused with gum. *V.* 2 .. .. 12 0 0
TASMANIA, 1853, 1d. blue, superb, record copy. *P.* 2 .. .. 3 3 0

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

The first meeting of the season 1909-10 was held, by invitation of Lord Crawford, at 2, Cavendish Square, W., at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 21 October 1909.

Mr M. P. Castle reported an offer made by Mr. Warhurst to present a very large number of "entires" to the Society, and urged the desirability of making a special collection and study of "entires" with a view of preventing this branch of philately from being entirely neglected. He moved a resolution that the offer be accepted with grateful thanks of the Society, and that the matter be referred to the Council with an instruction to appoint a committee to consider and report as to the best means of dealing with the collection proposed to be formed. The motion, which was seconded by the Hon. Secretary and supported by Mr. Bainbridge (who kindly offered to present his "entires" to the proposed collection), and also by Major Evans, who suggested that the Society should endeavour to prepare a complete list of "entires" for future references, was carried unanimously.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to the inspection of some of the collections of the Vice-President, who, in addition to the display of St. Helena and St. Vincent stamps, as announced in the notice convening the meeting, very kindly showed his collection of Zanzibar, British Bechuanaland, and other colonial stamps, and some volumes of essays, proofs, etc., of Great Britain containing some recently acquired examples of great rarity and interest.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The third general meeting of the Session 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday 21 December, 1909, at 8.30 p.m.

At the conclusion of the formal business, Mr. R. B. Yardley gave a display of his collection of the stamps of the Portuguese Indies. As the stamps were being passed round, Mr. Yardley gave some most precise and detailed information of this interesting and but little known country, which was much appreciated by the members present. Naturally in the hands of such a thorough specialist the collection is almost as perfect as it is possible to make it, and at the conclusion of the display Mr. J. C. Sidebotham proposed and Mr. A. H. L. Giles seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Yardley for the courtesy he had shown and the trouble he had taken in placing his treasures before the Society.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The fourth meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall on Thursday, 13 January 1910. Mr. P. L. Pemberton read an interesting paper on "Forgeries and frauds to deceive Post Offices." The Hon. Secretary, in moving a hearty vote of thanks, noted the fact that this paper furthered one of the objects of the Society—"The detention and prevention of forgeries and frauds" and also mentioned the Society's collection of forgeries as being formed to this end. Mr. W. Schwarte ably seconded, and the vote was carried unanimously.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

16 December 1909. Mr. T. Groom read a paper on St. Helena, which included all published information and a considerable amount of research work especially on the postmarks. Carefully copied impressions of these were shown in all known varieties.

6 January 1910. Lantern display by Mr. J. A. Margoschis. By means of the aphengoscope a large number of rarities and interesting varieties were displayed on the screen.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

JANUARY 1910

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THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

For the last five years I have been making a very close and careful study of the stamps of Belgium, with the intention of writing an article tabulating them properly in specialised form for the first time; unfortunately, while my article was in the first stages of preparation, *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* published an article, "The Postage Stamps of Belgium," by Ch. de Bont. While I consider M. de Bont's article, when treating of the early issues, little more than a re-arrangement of the various articles translated from the French of M. Jules Bouvez, and published in the *American Journal of Philately* for 1896, 1897, 1899 and 1900, and equally as far from being correct as those articles, M. de Bont has done most excellent work with the issues from 1869 onwards, and while I believe he has failed to list a printing here and there, or neglected to differentiate sufficiently between certain printings as regards shade of ink and texture of paper, his article has taken the real value from my work on the later issues. I have, however, a very great and strong desire to have my article published intact, and accepted as the standard listing of the Belgian postage stamps of the nineteenth century, and surely I think that my discoveries in the early issues, mentioned, listed and illustrated for the first time anywhere, entitle me to be humoured in this my whim. Official documents wherever given by me are taken verbatim from the articles by M. Bouvez, unless other authority is quoted.

On 24 December 1847, the Belgian Senate passed what was known as the Postal Reform Bill, which provided for the manufacture and issue of postage stamps, to be used to frank letters from one post-office to another. This Bill, after various amendments, finally became a law on 22 April 1849. This law fixed the tariff for ordinary letters at ten centimes for thirty kilometres or under, and at twenty centimes for distances over thirty kilometres within the kindgom. An ordinary letter was one that did not weigh more than ten grammes, letters weighing more than ten grammes and less than twenty grammes paid double rate, and those weighing over twenty grammes were charged twenty centimes additional for each forty grammes, or fraction thereof, in excess.

On 7 August 1848, a contract was made by the Belgian Government, with Jacques and Leopold Wiener, to furnish dies and all necessary machinery for the printing of postage stamps; Jacques Wiener, who at the time was the leading engraver and medallist of the world, had just returned from a trip to England, made especially to study the process of stamp-making as carried on at the time. On 28 October 1848, the proof of the first Belgian stamp, that of ten centimes, was approved and accepted by the Government, and on 17 November 1848, the design for the twenty

centimes was submitted and approved. In June 1849, the following Royal Decree was issued authorizing the approved designs of the postage stamps :—

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians,
To all present and to come, greeting.
In view of Art. 4 of the law of December 24th, 1847.
In view of Arts. 2 and 8 of the law of April 22nd, 1849.
On the recommendation of our Minister of Public Works,
We have decreed and hereby decree :

Art. 1.—Postage stamps of the values of 10 and 20 centimes shall be created for the prepayment of letters.

Art. 2.—These stamps shall bear our portrait. They shall also bear, all in letters, the word " POSTES " and the indication of their value ; the latter shall also be reproduced in figures.

Art. 3.—They shall be sold by the agents of the Postal Administration.

Our Minister of Public Works is charged with the execution of this decree.

Given at Brussels, June 17, 1849.
LEOPOLD.

The day following the publishing of the above decree the Minister of Public Works, H. ROLIN, issued special instructions with regard to the use of these stamps.

Brussels, June 18, 1849.

A Ministerial Notice on the use of Postage Stamps.
Prepayment of letters by means of stamps.

In order that the public may not be subjected to the annoyance caused by the present means of prepaying letters, the Administration will cause to be sold, at the rate of 10 and 20 centimes, stamps with which letters may be franked within the interior of the kingdom, without its being necessary to pay the amount of the postage in actual coin at the post offices.

These stamps consist of a small engraved portrait of the King, together with the value in words and figures : they will be printed on paper of which the back is provided with a light coating of gum.

The value of each stamp may also be known by the colour of the printing upon it ; brown being used for the 10 centimes stamp, and blue for the 20 centimes.

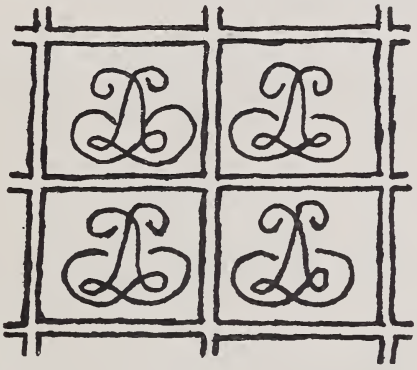
To frank a letter all that will be necessary is to moisten the gum on the back of the stamp, and then affix it to that part bearing the address. It may then be put into a letter box without further formalities.

In the meantime the WIENER BROTHERS had manufactured plates from the dies approved on 28 October and 17 November 1848, and the first printing of stamps was made from these plates, under the personal supervision of JACQUES WIENER, in May 1849.

There was a separate die for each value of this issue, and they were engraved in recess ; from these dies transfer rolls were made upon which the design, *in relief*, was repeated in rotation ; these rolls were rocked or rolled, under heavy pressure, over a smooth plate, thus impressing the design upon the plate, in a perfectly uniform manner, in whatever quantity was desired. Any carelessness in the rolling or rocking of the transfer caused the design to be doubly reproduced, either entire or in part. The plates were of copper, the printing being done by what was known as the copper-plate process.

Mr. W. A. S. WESTOBY, in his book *The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe*, published in 1898, states, " The plates for printing the stamps were of copper, and constructed for 100 stamps, in ten rows of ten, reproduced in recess, the printing being done by the copper-plate process." I am very strongly inclined to the belief that Mr. Westoby errs in this statement, as the finished sheets of stamps contained two

hundred impressions. Under the process of manufacture it would have been but very little more work to make a plate of two hundred stamps than to make one of one hundred. The printing of a quantity of stamps by the copper-plate process in sheets of two hundred from a plate of one hundred impressions would take double the time required to print the same quantity in sheets of one hundred, therefore I have no hesitancy in stating that the plates were of two hundred impressions.



The paper used was hand-made, manufactured by OLIN BROTHERS, of Brussels, varying in quality from medium thick to very thin, and moderately white in colour. In the space for each stamp was a watermark of a double " L " interlaced within a single-lined rectangular frame, 22 by 18 mm.; this watermark was made by twisting wire into the design desired and affixing it to the screen upon which the damp paper pulp was spread. As the wire was twisted by hand, no two watermarks are exactly alike, and some interesting varieties exist. At the top, bottom and each side of each sheet, was watermarked the inscription " MINISTERE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS, BRUXELLES, BELGIQUE, POSTES," in double lined capital letters 6½ by 7 mm. each. This watermark was placed but 2½ mm. from the frame line enclosing the interlaced " L's," so that it often happens that certain stamps from the outside horizontal or vertical rows of a sheet bear one or two of the letters of this inscription, entire or in part, together with a portion of the interlaced " L " watermark. In printing the sheets were placed sideways upon the plate, so that the watermark appears in that position, with head either to the right or left. In some carelessly placed sheets certain stamps of either the top, bottom, or side rows printed on the margin outside the watermark, and between the words of the marginal inscription; these stamps without watermark are, however, very rare.

These stamps were on sale at various post offices throughout the country as early as 25 June, but were not acceptable for postage until 1 July 1849.



FIG. 1.

The stamps were printed, under the personal supervision of JACQUES WIENER, at the Stamp Works—situated in the basement of a modest house in the Rue Lateral, Brussels—in three distinct printings. The first printing in May 1849, consisted of 1,600,000 copies of the 10 centimes in deep brown, and 1,500,000 copies of the 20 centimes in deep blue, both on medium paper, ⅛ mm. in thickness. The second printing was made in September 1849, and consisted of 3,000,000 copies of the 10

centimes in grey-brown, and 3,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in two shades, pale blue and milky blue, both on thin paper, $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. in thickness. The third printing took place in May 1850, and was a very small one, as it was made only to supply the post offices until the stamps of the second type should be placed on sale; it consisted of 800,000 copies of the 10 centimes in brown, and 500,000 copies of the 20 centimes in both deep blue and pale blue, all on a very thin paper, 1-10th mm. in thickness. The stamps measure $18\frac{1}{2}$ by $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

In manufacturing the plates of both the 10 and 20 centimes stamps a little carelessness in using the transfer rolls caused the double impression of a portion of the design, in one or more instances, noticeable chiefly in a double line at top of stamp and double impressions of the numerals in both upper corners; naturally these errors occur in all three printings.

Some writers have claimed that the plates for these stamps were retouched; I find no evidence whatever of retouching; I do find, however, certain copies of the ten centimes bearing extra lines at the top of the design cut diagonally opposite to the fine diagonal lines of the background, but spaced much further apart than the background lines; these extra lines can by no stretch of the imagination be considered a re-cutting or re-engraving, as they mar the appearance of the stamp. I believe them to be engraver's scratches that were upon the plate before the design was rocked in. I have not found any of these extra lined stamps in the 20 centimes.

On 27 April 1849, a postal agreement was concluded between France and Belgium, the most important articles of which, to philatelists, were as follows:—

> Art. 1.—The rate of postage on letters exchanged between the postal administrations of France and Belgium, and for which they are reciprocally to account, shall in future be based, letter for letter, upon the scale of weights given below.
>
> Letters, the weight of which do not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes each, shall be considered simple; those weighing from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 grammes, inclusive shall bear double postage; those from 15 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, inclusive, triple postage, and so on, adding simple postage for each additional $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes.
>
> Art. 2.—Letters from France and Algiers, shall in future bear a uniform tax of 40 centimes for the simple letter, of which 17 centimes shall be credited to Belgium and 23 centimes to France. Nevertheless, the postage on letters addressed from one of these countries to the other, shall be reduced to 20 centimes for a simple letter whenever the distance, in a straight line, between the office of origin and that of destination shall not exceed 30 kilometres.
>
> Art. 6—Registered letters shall bear double the postage of ordinary letters and must be prepaid. Should, however, the stamps placed upon the letter be insufficient to pay the entire charge proper for such letter, the stamps shall be forfeited by the sender and the letter considered as not prepaid.

This agreement had the effect of considerably increasing the use of the 20 centimes stamp, and caused the administration to decree that a new value of 40 centimes be issued. The die for this stamp was also engraved by Jacques Wiener, and was of quite a different design from the 10 and 20 centimes.



Fig. 2.

The plate of the 40 centimes stamp was of copper, and also consisted of two hundred impressions. While the stamps were not issued to the public until 15 October 1849, the first printing took place in September 1849, at the same time as the second printing of the 10 and 20 centimes, and upon the same thin paper, with the same watermark. The printing consisted of 160,000 copies, in carmine.

On 27 November 1849, a postal agreement was concluded at London between Belgium and Great Britain, upon practically the same basis as that between Belgium and France. This agreement did not go into effect until 15 February 1850, but it so increased the use of the 40 centimes that a second printing was made in May 1850, at the same time as the third printing of the 10 and 20 centimes, and upon the same very thin paper; this printing consisted of 50,000 copies, in a somewhat lighter shade of carmine than the first printing.

There are no reprints of these stamps; the impressions made by the Government in 1866, 1893 and 1898, and erroneously called reprints, are simply die proofs, printed directly from the dies in single copies, for official purposes only; no pairs or blocks exist. There are no plates in existence from which reprints of these stamps could be made, as the following extract from "Rules for the Manufacture of Belgian Postage Stamps" issued 3 January 1860, will prove.

> Art. 4—The dies and the rolls for the manufacture of the plates intended for the printing of stamps, as well as the plates no longer in use, are to be deposited in a vault, with three keys, which are to be entrusted, respectively, to the President of the Commission, the Inspector of Postage Stamps, and the Custodian of Stamps.
>
> The openings and closings of the vault is to be registered by written report, supplied with the signatures of the three depositaries of the keys.
>
> As soon as they are rendered useless for service, the plates are to be scratched with a graver in order to prevent their again being used for the printing of stamps.

(*To be continued*)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Continued from page* 11)

Tell's Son and Helvetia Issue.

The progress in the technique of typographical printing and the growing demand for an improvement in the designs of the postage stamps, which was increased as years went on, resulted ultimately in a new issue. The adverse criticism of the design (cross and figure of value) in use up to this time continued, and in the daily press the public demanded more and more energetically the withdrawal of this design of little artistic value. A competition arranged in the year 1900 by the postal authorities for the selection of a new stamp design did not attain the success hoped for, and certain celebrated artists were invited to join in a more limited competition in the year 1905. This resulted in the preliminary acceptance of two designs, one by Albert Welti, a painter of Munich, later of Berne, for the values from 2 to 5 cts., and another by Charles L'eplattenier, a professor of drawing, of Chaux-de-Fonds, for the values from 10 to 15 cts.

Departing from the hitherto usual representations of Helvetia, Welti's stamp shows on a dark background Tell's son, with the pierced apple in the left hand, while the right hand grasps the bow-string of a vertical cross-bow passing over the boy's head. Above this central design is a band in the colour of the stamp, with the inscription " Helvetia " in white. On the right and left of the picture, as a border to the stamp, are coloured horizontal lines, somewhat broader in the lower corners, allowing space for the figures of value, which appear in the colour of the stamp. A small white band between the figures of value bears the word " Franco." To the 2, 3 and 5 cts. was allocated the design of Welti, but the 10, 12 and 15 cts. were prepared from that of Charles L'eplattenier. The latter shows the bust of Helvetia in profile, looking to the left, with the Federal Cross on the breast, on a horizontally lined background. The left hand holds a twig of laurel, the right grasps together with a twig of oak the ornamental handle of a sword. A ridge of snowy peaks separates the picture from the lined background. The figures of value are in the two upper corners on the lined background, while a white band at the base of the stamp shows the inscription " Helvetia."

The original die and the galvano printing plates for Welti's design were prepared by the firm of Berthold & Co., of Berlin. The preparation of the original die for the design of the values 10 to 15 cts. was assigned to the engraver Geel, of Chaux-de-Fonds, but this die was never brought into use, since the firm Henzi & Co., of Berne, by means of an etching process, obtained such satisfactory results, that a die made by this process was chosen for the preparation of the plates of these values.

The values of 2 and 5 cts. were printed from plates of 400, and those of 3, 10, 12 and 15 cts. from plates of 200, at the Federal Mint in Berne. All the stamps are printed in single colours on granite paper and machine-gummed.



Fig. 28.



Fig. 29.

11 November 1907. New designs. Granite paper. Watermark Cross.
Perf. 11½.
2 cts. olive-yellow (shades)
3 cts. brown (shades)
5 cts. green (shades)
10 cts. rose
10 cts. red (shades)
12 cts. yellow-ochre
15 cts. violet (shades)

Variety: Helvetia on partially white ground
10 cts. red

In the issue of 1907 the watermark is much less visible, sometimes so indistinct that stamps appear to be without watermark, in error. The watermark does, however, actually exist, but has almost disappeared by the process of glazing the surface or calendering the paper by more or less strong pressure between rollers.

Helvetia, Bi-Coloured Series.

From the limited competition of 1905 a design by L'Eplattenier was also chosen for the values from 20 cts. to 3 fr. of the new issue, though subject to certain changes, which are described in what follows. The picture in his composition is as simple as it is effective. It shows Helvetia, in a free and unrestrained attitude, sitting on a rocky mass, looking to the right. The left arm rests lightly on the right knee, while the right holds a sword entwined with laurel. The federal cross adorns the breast. On the left at the foot of the rocks is the inscription "Helvetia," whilst the free space on the right up to the margin of the stamp is filled up with a miniature Alpine landscape. The background is formed of a solid mass of colour from which the two figures of value in the upper corners rise as if in relief. All values appear in two colours; Helvetia and the figures of value in pale colours and the background with the shadows in dark ones. The printing was done at the Federal Mint from plates of 200 in two panes of 100 stamps, 10 rows of 10, on granite paper. These plates were no longer manufactured by a galvanic process, but by a multiple photographic transfer process of the original design on to a brass plate rendered sensitive to light, on which the design was not engraved, but etched with acids. The printing was performed on a two colour press, the printing in two colours being done at the same time. For the purpose of this two colour printing two plates are necessary; one contains the background, the design and shading of Helvetia, the other the base of the figure, the figures of value and the frame.

The issue consisted of the following values: 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 70 cts., 1 fr. and 3 fr. The watermark is the same as on the issue of 1905, a simple cross repeated 80 times on the sheet.



Fig. 30.

August—December 1908. New design. Granite paper. Perf. 11½.
Background in second colour.
20 cts. yellow and orange-red
25 cts. pale blue and dark blue
30 cts. yellow-green and yellow-brown
35 cts. yellow-orange and pale green
40 cts. yellow and red-violet. Type 1.

40 cts. yellow and dark violet. Type 2.
50 cts. pale green and dark green
70 cts. yellow and deep brown
1 fr. grey-green and carmine
3 fr. lemon yellow and olive

The design of the 40 cts., which was first issued (Type 1), differs from that of the remaining values in that the shading on the neck is deeper, the shading of the rocks, of the left side of Helvetia, and under the right arm much clearer and deeper. In the shading of the rocks on the right side the name of the artist in full is tolerably clear; on all the other values only the initials C. L. are to be found. This stamp, owing to the lack of larger plates, was printed in panes of 100, so that for a sheet of 400 the paper had to be passed four times through the press. The first printings of the 30 cts., 40 cts., and 50 cts. consisted of 4,000,000 copies.

Early in 1909 the values up to 15 cts. appeared in modified designs. The values 2 to 5 cts. show a solid background of colour with the figure of value to the left of Tell's son; in the case of the values from 10 to 15 cts. a new half length figure of Helvetia looking to right appears with the inscription HELVETIA in coloured letters on a white ground at the top of the stamp.



FIG. 31.



FIG. 32.

January–February 1909. Modified designs. Granite paper. Watermark Cross. Perf. 11½.

2 cts. yellow-brown
3 cts. deep violet
5 cts. green
10 cts. carmine
12 cts. yellow-brown
15 cts. red-violet

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by H. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page 7*)

THE FIRST PROPOSITION FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS INTO SWEDEN (*contd.*)

(7.) Tax collectors should be privileged to provide themselves with half a year's supply of Postage Charts, subject to the same accounting as for any other taxes due the Crown, and without giving further security than such as has already been furnished.

(8.) The provincial governments should make known the names of those who have been authorized to sell, through announcements to be read in the churches.

(9.) It should be permitted to the ordinary sales agents to entrust the sale of larger or smaller quantities to other persons, the sales agent alone, however, to be responsible for any loss incurred thereby.

(10.) The Sheriffs should obtain Postage Charts from the Chartae Sigillatae deputies and give receipt for the amount when received. Private persons who apply without at the time paying cash, should show a certificate from the provincial government that proper security has been placed for the amount to be obtained, and should give a receipt when the Postage Charts are delivered to them.

(11.) Every half year there should be an audit of the Postage Chart sales of the Chartae Sigillatae deputies, at which time they should show receipts for Charts delivered and show the Postage Charts in their possession, and be authorized to pay over proceeds from the sale of Charts.

(12.) This audit should be in charge of the Provincial Treasurer, who should also receive the cash and give the Chartae Sigillatae deputies a receipt therefor, and then forward the amount to the Chartae Sigillatae Head Office at Stockholm.

(13.) The Postage Charts should be made of the size of an ordinary letter sheet, but without being folded lengthwise as these are. The paper should be strong, but not coarse, and, in order to make forgery more difficult, should contain a circular design, easy to discover. It should also be of some light colour.

In the centre of the paper two stamps should be impressed side by side, occupying together a space of 6 square inches. One of the stamps should be impressed into the paper and the other should be printed with black ink. Both should contain, besides the value of the Chart, some suitable emblem which would be difficult to imitate. The assortment of values should be made to meet all requirements.

(14.) Letters should be so folded that the stamps shall always be on the outside and so placed that some part of the address shall be written over them, thereby preventing a second use of the same wrapper. Perhaps a mark at the side, indicating the date of mailing, would also be necessary. On the other hand there seems to be no necessity for stamping the name of the place of mailing, as at present.

(15.) When larger packages are to be sent, and the Postage Chart is not strong enough or large enough to be used as a wrapper, a Postage Chart of proper value, according to the weight of the package and its destination, should be loosely attached. This loose chart should be cut down to the size of one-eighth of the full sheet, showing the stamps, over which should be written in ink—*Belonging to package which will be forwarded (date and year)*—and when the package is inquired for, the Postage Chart should be delivered with it by the Post Office. On the package itself in such cases should be noted—*Accompanied by Postage Chart.*

(16.) If correspondents post letters or packages without Postage Charts, the Post office should not refuse to receive them or to promptly forward them, provided the address side has the note—*without Postage Chart.* Such letters and packages on arrival should not be delivered until a Postage Chart of the size of one-eighth of a sheet has been left as postage. On this Chart should then be written in ink—*Used (date and year)*—also across the stamps.

(17.) If a letter is found to be wrapped with a Postage Chart of less value than the weight of the letter would require, it should not prevent it from being forwarded, but not before the Postmaster has written plainly on the address side —*Postage Due.* When it has reached the last station it should not be delivered until the difference has been paid with a Postage Chart. These Charts should also be cut down to the size of an eighth of a sheet, but in order to differ from those mentioned in previous paragraphs—*Complementary Chart (date and year)*—should be written across these stamps. The proposed Charts mentioned in the last two paragraphs should remain in the Post office in order to be shown at the time of auditing, as mentioned in Paragraph 25.

(18.) Every way-bill accompanying letters should contain four divisions : (1) for free letters, (2) for prepaid letters, (3) for insufficiently prepaid letters, and (4) for non-prepaid letters, and in every case where the letter is registered, it should be noted.

(19.) Rural residents may arrange to have agents in the cities to examine the way-bills, when the post has arrived, in order to ascertain whether there are any letters to be redeemed with Postage Charts, in which case the necessary Postage Charts must be handed to the Postmaster, who will write across them with ink— —*Without Postage Chart—or—Postage Due*—and the letters may then be forwarded in care of the post office. The Postmasters may carry out everything referred to in this paragraph. Peasants should arrange with persons of standing in their own neighbourhood so that their letters may be redeemed through the latter's agents.

(20.) The Postage Chart should not cost more for registered letters than for others and receipts should be obtained from the receiver as heretofore. This should also apply to letters on which special registration is requested.

(21.) Postmasters should receive from the State a fixed salary, sufficient for the payment of assistants, rent, fuel, light and writing materials, and should be solely responsible for any disorder occurring in their offices.

(22.) Postmasters should be required to receive letters up to within one hour before the post actually departs. On proof that they have failed in this, they should be fined a half-year's salary, payable to the Postage Chart fund, and in addition pay any damage caused thereby. No one may post letters later than 8 o'clock in the evening nor ask to receive them earlier than 8 o'clock in the morning. The post offices should be open on all week days.

(23.) Within two hours at the latest after the post has arrived the letters should be delivered to those who inquire for them. Failure to do so should be punished as stated in the previous paragraph.

(24.) Postmasters should keep for sale Postage Chart tables of rates per ounce charged between the cities, and on which are given days and hours for the departure of the mails, as well as the probable time of their arrival, also a tariff of postage rates for letters which exceed a certain number of ounces. The price of such tables should be fixed and the income from their sale should go to the Postmaster.

(25.) Postmasters should keep all Postage Charts which have been handed in for postage due, as noted in Paragraphs 16 and 17, and when the Provincial Exchequer makes the semi-annual audit of the Chartae Sigillatae deputies' accounts, an audit of the postage due charts in the post offices should also be made. These charts should then be found to correspond with the information regarding them given in the way-bills.

If a shortage is found the Postmaster should immediately refund the amount in cash, and such money should immediately be forwarded to the Chartae Sigillatae head office at Stockholm.

(26.) Anyone detecting and proving embezzlement in a post office should receive an award of 500 Rdr. bco., which should be recovered from the private

property of the Postmaster, who should also lose his position without possibility of re-instatement.

I cannot hope that what I have now proposed will fulfil its purpose, and it has not been presented with such a conviction, but rather to give an idea to someone more able to work out in detail a better plan, and one which unites a more secure control of the postal revenue to the State with convenience to the letter writing public. I even believe that the Diet should award a suitable premium to anyone presenting an acceptable proposition on this subject.

I do not think that I should omit, on this occasion, to mention how it often happens that letters, which are sent with the loose mail, never reach their destination, especially when they are accompanied by small change in an envelope to pay the forwarding postage from the nearest post office. Such letters are held back at some post stations, the money is extracted and the letters burned, without there being any possibility of discovering at which post station it happened, when the letter has passed through several and no list has accompanied the letters from one station to the other. Not only may these destroyed letters be of the greatest importance, but the peasants have a temptation to vice, which may lead to greater crimes and this reason alone, which in my opinion is very weighty, should lead to the adoption of such measures as would not so openly tempt the citizens to become thieves.

As an additional control of the postal revenue which I find necessary, I also propose the following :—

(1.) Postmasters should be compelled, through fines, to exhibit to the community, the day after the departure of each mail, checked duplicate way-bills on which have been entered letters received for and sent by the last mail. This way-bill, on which should also be entered the weight of the letters in ounces, should be accessible to the public until the way-bill for the next departing mail takes its place. Later they should be sent to the General Post Office for comparison as to conformity with the original copies held for the accounting.

(2.) A suitable and fixed fine should be paid by Postmasters in case of any difference, either in the number of letters or ounces, being found in these way-bills when compared with the entries on those that accompanied the mail.

In my opinion, the suggestions contained in the last two paragraphs, at least, should be followed by the Postal Department in the future, if no other control is found which is more to the purpose."

This, as it appears, well founded and timely proposition, was referred to the Commission on Grants but did not meet with its approval. In its deliberation, the committee bore in mind the real purpose of the postal establishment : to provide, for a small fee to the State, a communication between persons living in different places, which should be sure, expedient and free from all extraneous interference. The committee considered that the proposition certainly aimed at a desirable and fixed control, but delays and inconveniences, which acted against the purpose of the postal establishment and made communication between the citizens more difficult, seemed to be connected with its execution. On account of the extent of the country, it would be almost impossible, with a proper regard for security, to furnish the people with 'charts' of many different values without hindering, or at least delaying and making more difficult, the exchange of letters, so important to the commonwealth as well as to the individual. It would be difficult to adjust the value of the Postage Chart to the weight of the letter, thus affording opportunity for chicanery, extortion and losses. All senders of letters, especially the peasants, would be largely dependent on the postal agents, who alone would be acquainted with the value of the stamped paper needed to despatch letters, and would, therefore, be frequently required to furnish them with necessary wrappers. Finally, persons residing in the country, who would be obliged to keep special agents in the cities to look after their correspondents, would thereby be caused considerable expense and loss of time.

When the findings of the committee were debated in the proposer's own division, he made a detailed argument against the reasons on which the committee had based

its disapproval, and in his remarks at that time Treffenberg showed how far ahead of his contemporaries he was in a true insight into the conditions of the future.

After an extended debate, during which the proposition met with both antagonism and favour, the proposer's request for a return to the committee was granted. As the three other divisions, without debate, voted against the bill, it fell through.

This far-reaching proposition thus met with a fate which in our time must be considered as particularly undeserved. It was 32 years after Treffenberg* had presented the above-mentioned bill that he saw the introduction of postage stamps into Sweden. But in the meantime they had been introduced under the English flag.

(*To be continued*)

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP EXHIBITION, BERNE, 1910

PATRONS

Union of Swiss Philatelic Societies.
Central President: H. JÄGGLI-WEBER, *Winterthur*

COMMITTEE OF HONOUR

E. RUFFY, Director of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.
Oberst E. FREY, Director of the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union.
A. STAGER, Swiss Director of Posts.
A. KOCHER, District Post Director, Berne.
C. DELESSERT, District Post Director, Lausanne.

JURY

E. D. BACON, *Croydon*
DR. E. DIENA, *Rome*
HILMER DJURLING, *Stockholm*
FRANZ HASLER, *St. Gallen*
Kaiserl. Rat. HANS KROPF, *Prague*
MAURICE LANGLOIS, *Paris*
Landgerichtspräsident LINDENBERG, *Berlin*
H. P. MANUS, *Amsterdam*
A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD, *Lausanne*

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* The following biographical notes of Treffenberg's personality are in place here. He was born in Gothenburg, 6 March 1791, and was a son of Anders Leonard Treffenberg, a colonel of the Gotha Regiment of Artillery. After his graduation as an officer, he was appointed a junior lieutenant of the above mentioned regiment, promoted to senior lieutenant in 1815, transferred to the South Scania Infantry Regiment in 1819, and resigned from the army in 1823. He was afterwards given a position as a registrar of the State loan office at Gothenburg, but left this appointment in 1827, when he moved to Copenhagen and became an official of the Swedish-Norwegian General consulate. At an advanced age Treffenberg returned to his native country and died at Stockholm 28 September 1875. His son was Governor Curry Treffenberg, prominent as a statesman and official.

PROGRAMME

CLASS I.

Switzerland.

SECTION A.—General collections of Cantonal, Transitional and Federal issues.
SECTION B.—Specialized collections of Cantonal and Transitional stamps.
SECTION C.—Specialized collections of the Federal issues, from 1850 to the present day.
SECTION D.—Collections of Postmarks on stamps and letters.
SECTION E.—Collections of Entires.
SECTION F.—Collections of Official Proofs and Essays.
SECTION G.—Collections of Fiscal stamps.

The best Swiss Collection will obtain a "Grand Prix."

CLASS II.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Collections of the stamps of any country which have already been awarded a Gold Medal at an International Philatelic Exhibition.

One Prize : Grand Prix or Gold Medal.

CLASS III.

Europe.

SECTION A.—Collections of the stamps of Germany with States and Levant, France with Levant, Great Britain with Levant, Italy with States and Levant.

SECTION B.—Collections of the stamps of Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Finland, Greece, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Holland, Austria-Hungary with Levant, Portugal, Roumania with Levant, Russia with Levant and Poland, Scandinavia (Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland), Spain, Turkey.

SECTION C.—Collections of the stamps of one European Country, which is not classed alone in Sections A or B. Examples : Oldenburg, Wurtemberg, Sicily, Modena, Sweden, Crete, Monaco, etc.

CLASS IV.

Colonies.

SECTION A.—General collections of the stamps of the German, French, Dutch, Spanish or Portuguese colonies.

SECTION B.—Collections of the stamps of one of the English colonies in Asia or Africa, the Philippines or Portuguese Indies.

SECTION C.—Collections of the stamps of one of the English colonies in America or the West Indies.

SECTION D.—Collections of the stamps of one English colony in Australia and New Zealand.

SECTION E.—Collections of the stamps of one colony of Class A, or of Cyprus, Gibraltar, Heligoland, Ionian Islands, Malta, Danish West Indies, Erythrea, Italian Somaliland.

CLASS V.

Foreign Countries.

SECTION A.—Collections of the stamps of an Asiatic or African State—not a European colony. Examples : China, Japan, Persia, Egypt, Abyssinia, Congo, Liberia, etc.

SECTION B.—Collections of the stamps of the United States of America, the Confederate States, Colombia, Brazil, Argentine, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, Uruguay or Hawaii.

SECTION C.—Collections of the stamps of Chili, Peru, Samoa, Tonga, etc., viz. : any other state in America or Australia—not a European colony—and not classed in Section B.

CLASS VI.

Rarities of any Country.

(Postage stamps, Entires).

SECTION A.—25 to 30 rarities, exhibited by a Collector.
SECTION B.—25 to 30 rarities, exhibited by a Dealer.

CLASS VII.

General Collections.

SECTION A.—General collections of postage stamps containing at least 20,000 specimens.
SECTION B.—General collections of postage stamps containing at least 10,000 specimens.
SECTION C.—General collections of postage stamps containing less than 10,000 specimens.
SECTION D.—General collections of the postage stamps of Europe.
SECTION E.—General collections of postage stamps, containing at least 4,000 specimens exhibited by collectors under 18 years of age.

CLASS VIII.

Entires.

SECTION A.—General collections of entires of all countries.

SECTION B.—Collections of entires of one country or a group of countries—with the exception of Switzerland.

CLASS IX.

Proofs.

Collections of official proofs and essays of one country or a group of countries—with the exception of Switzerland.

CLASS X.

Postmarks.

Collections of the postmarks of one country or a group of countries—with the exception of Switzerland.

CLASS XI.

Forgeries, Curiosities, etc.

Collections of philatelic or postal curiosities, forgeries (with study), or of any objects of postal or philatelic interest, not to be found in the previous classes.

CLASS XII.

Literature and Philatelic Accessories.

SECTION A.—Philatelic works and handbooks published since 1905, exhibited by the Author, catalogues and journals published in 1909-1910.

SECTION B.—Printed albums.

SECTION C.—Blank albums and philatelic accessories.

The Committee will furnish the Judges with two Grand Prix, one for the finest collection of Switzerland, the other for the finest collection of any other country, also Gold, Silver-gilt, Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas.

RULES

ART. 1.—The Exhibition will be held in the Halls of the new Casino at Berne from September 3rd to September 12th, 1910.

ART. 2.—The Exhibition will comprise in addition to Postage stamps, " entires," philatelic literature, albums, and all other articles relating to Philately.

ART. 3.—Every person accepting the present regulations will be entitled to exhibit and compete. The Organizing Committee, however, reserves to itself the right to refuse any exhibit (without assigning any reason) in the interest of the Exhibition.

ART. 4.—No limit is fixed as to the number of Exhibits. Each article can, however, only be entered once, and in one class only, to be chosen by the exhibitor. With the exception of the general collections, exhibited in Classes VII, VIII and IX, all exhibits should be mounted on cards or loose sheets of as uniform a size as possible.

ART. 5—The charge for space in the Exhibition, for Collections on cards or sheets is Frs. 8. per square metre for the first 5 square metres, and Frs. 5. for each extra square metre ; for albums, Frs. 5. per volume for the first 4 albums and Frs. 3. for each additional volume ; and Frs. 5. per square metre for " entires " mounted on cards.

With regard to the charges under Class 12 for literature and other philatelic accessories, application should be made to the Secretary of the Exhibition.

ART. 6.—Exhibitors are particularly requested to make use, as far as possible, of cards measuring 24 to 27 centimetres in breadth and 32 to 35 centimetres in height (say 11 to 12 inches wide by 13 to 14 inches high). Nevertheless, other sizes will be admitted.

The cards will be displayed during exhibition under thick glass, and the albums will be exhibited open in locked cases, which will be opened only in the presence and under the supervision of at least two members of the Organizing Committee or the Exhibition Committee. A special supervision during the whole duration of the Exhibition is also guaranteed.

ART. 7.—Medals will be awarded to the Exhibitors in each Class. The Jury will have the power to award in the same section, if they think fit, more than one gold, silver-gilt, silver, or bronze medal with a diploma, or diplomas only.

ART. 8.—No Exhibitor shall receive more than one Medal in the same section, or more than two Medals in the same Class.

ART. 9.—All Exhibits will be insured against fire and theft. The charge, payable by the Exhibitor, will be Frs. 2. per Frs. 1000.—with a minimum charge of Frs. 3.—The insurance will commence from the receipt of the Exhibit by the Secretary and will remain in force until its re-expedition, or its delivery direct to the Exhibitor.

ART. 10.—The charges for space and for insurance are payable in advance, and no articles will be exhibited until after payment of these charges.

The Organizing Committee accepts no responsibility for any damage sustained by any article before the payment of the insurance charge.

ART. 11.—Exhibitors are requested to forward to the Secretary, as early as possible and at latest before June 1, 1910, Application form, duly filled in and signed, and *accompanied by a full description for the Catalogue.*

ART. 12.—The Swiss Customs authorize the entry, exempt from duty, of all articles addressed to the Exhibition from foreign countries and will issue permits for the same.

All parcels sent by post or rail should be prepaid and addressed to the Secretary of the International Philatelic Exhibition, 39 Neuengasse, Berne. They should arrive in Berne from August 20 to August 31. From the Swiss frontier they will be forwarded under leaden seals to the customs office in Berne, which will deliver them after due registration to the Secretary of the Exhibition.

The opening of the parcels and the Customs inspection will be made in the Exhibition Building, in the presence of at least three members of the Organizing Committee or the Exhibition Committee. A full description of contents should accompany each parcel, and a duplicate of this should, before despatch of the goods, be forwarded to the Secretary of the Exhibition who will duly acknowledge its receipt.

In case of the sale of a collection coming from abroad, to remain in Switzerland, the seller will have to pay the Customs Duty as per tariff. (Frs. 40.—per 100 kg, say 16/- per cwt.)

ART. 13.—All Exhibits from Switzerland should also be sent prepaid to arrive in Berne from August 28 to August 31, addressed to the Secretary of the International Philatelic Exhibition, 39, Neuengasse, Berne, who will immediately acknowledge their receipt.

ART. 14.—All Exhibitors will receive, a few days before the opening of the Exhibition, an invitation to assist at the opening of their parcels. In their absence, this will be effected in the presence of the respective Committees who will verify the contents.

ART. 15.—All Exhibits for competition must be the bona-fide property of the Exhibitor.

ART. 16.—The Members of the Jury may exhibit " Hors Concours," without taking part in the competition.

The Organizing Committee places at the disposal of each Member of the Jury, free of charge, a space of 5 square metres for his exhibits. Any additional space to be paid for in accordance with the Tariff already fixed under Rule 5.

ART. 17.—No price or notification of sale may be affixed to any exhibit. Exhibitors desirous of selling a collection should advise the Secretary in writing of their wishes. A Commission of one per cent. will be charged towards the general expenses of the Exhibition on any sale effected.

ART. 18.—The Organizing Committee and the Exhibition Committee will undertake the placing of the exhibits. By Art. 5 space must be paid for the whole of the exhibit taking part in the competition. Should want of space prevent the Committee from exhibiting the whole of a collection, the undisplayed section, which will of course be submitted to the judges, must be paid for at the rate of Fr. 4.—per album or per 80 sheets. No exhibit may be removed before the close of the Exhibition.

ART. 19.—Stalls for dealers will be established in the Corridor of the Building during the Exhibition, the price will vary from Frs. 100. to Frs. 150., according to their position. Each Stall will be provided with a small table and two chairs. The Stallholders will not be allowed to sell anything not connected with Philately.

The Members of the " Propaganda " Committee will have the right of priority for the hiring of these Stalls. For charges and all further information thereon application should be made to the Secretary.

ART. 20.—Commercial transactions are absolutely forbidden in the Building of the Exhibition except for the Stallholders in the places allotted to them. A day will be officially appointed for a " Stamp Exchange " in the Exhibition Building and dealing in Postage Stamps will be authorized only on that occasion.

ART. 21.—The Jury will take specially into consideration the following points :—

(*a*) The condition of the specimens ;

(*b*) Their arrangement and scientific classification.

Philatelic study and research will also be liberally taken into account.

ART. 22.—After the closing of the Exhibition, all exhibits which have not been withdrawn by the Exhibitors personally will be returned by the same route as on arrival, and at the cost, risks and perils of the owners. The Secretary will undertake the insurance thereof at owner's cost.

ART. 23.—The Organizing Committee has the sole right of decision in all cases not provided for by these Rules.

THE FORUM

WARREN (A. J.) The early stamps of Holland. *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.* III., Nos. 2 and 3, page 33 *et seq.*, 1909.

Mr. Warren has added to his other contributions to our knowledge of Dutch stamps a short, but very valuable and interesting, study of the plates and recently discovered retouches of the early issues in the article to which we desire to call attention. It is, moreover, important as opening up a delightful field for research in a series of stamps which are accessible to all collectors, and will intensify the interest in a country which is already deservedly popular in collecting circles.

The credit of the discovery of retouches on the early issues of Holland appears to be due to Mr. Wilkinson of Gateshead, for Mr. Warren states that they were brought to his notice by this philatelist, who, indeed, exhibited his collection of Dutch stamps showing the retouches at the Exhibition held by the North of England Philatelic Society at Newcastle-on-Tyne in March last, and moreover, as we are informed, showed them privately to one, at least, of his philatelic friends some twelve months prior to that date. It was stated in the article "Philately in 1909" in last month's *Philatelic Record* that Mr. Melville was the first to announce the discovery of the retouches, but his information was presumably derived from Mr. Warren, who, as already stated, was himself informed by Mr. Wilkinson.

In the first issue the new discoveries relate mainly to the 5c. and 10c. values, for though retouches are said to exist on the 15c. they have not yet been described. Dealing first with the 5c. value Mr. Warren finds from dated stamps and stamps on entires in his collection that the main changes in shade occur in the following order :—

1852	dark blue
1853-4	steel-blue (so-called)
1854-5	medium blue
1856-7	dark blue
1858-9	fine clear blue
1859-61	sky, milky or water-blue
1861-62	bright blue
1863	greenish or electric-blue

He then brings forward good evidence, which appears to us unassailable, for the existence of three plates of this stamp. The dark blue of 1856-7 is frequently very deep in colour ; it shows the details of the engraving much better than those of previous years. Mr. Warren possesses two or three pairs of the dark blue, clear blue and milky blue (1856-61) with a very bad alignment, though all the proofs in black from the first plate show a good alignment. Hence he concludes that during the period 1856-7 a second plate was made. An interesting fact relating to the stamps of this period is that many show slips of the graver's tool in the outer line above the upper left corner. The second plate soon showed signs of wear, and from 1859 onwards many of the stamps were retouched, first in the upper left corner, then in the upper right corner, and finally along the inner side lines. From April 1863, however, the stamps show no retouches, and the details of the engraving are fairly distinct. Hence it is to be concluded that a third plate was made about this date.

In the case of the 10c. apparently a very large supply was first printed, as worn copies are found first used and finer copies appear in 1859, as if the post offices were working through a large original stock, the better printed stamps being used last. About the last mentioned date the plate was retouched, mainly the upper left corners of the stamp requiring repair. In 1861 we get a new plate on which a curious defect—a horn in the forehead of the King —appears, and this must have arisen from some accident to the matrix or to the transfer roller from which the plate was made, as all stamps on the sheet show this flaw. Mr. Warren has an unused block of ten, all stamps of which show the flaw, The stamps with this prominent defect were is use from about August, 1861, to December, 1862, when the plate was repaired, the horn being reduced to a mere "bump" on the forehead. It is curious to find, however, that although this defect must have been very obvious the authorities, before effecting the repair, actually made some minor retouches to the stamps on this plate. Stamps both with the flaw and the repair show retouches to the inner side lines of the design. In 1863 a third plate was made for the 10c., and from that date to 1864 the stamps show no flaws, repairs or retouches. Reprints in black and in colours are known from this plate.

In view of the defective quality of the plates from which the first issue of Dutch stamps were printed, Mr. Warren raises

the query as to the possibility of the first plates being made of copper instead of steel. It is known that the last plate of the 10c. was of steel, but if all were of steel the quality must have been very poor in comparison with that of English work. Of the black 1d. stamp quite a million sheets were struck from each plate; of the three values, 5c., 10c., and 15c. together of the first issue of Holland not more than 30 million copies in all were printed, 20,874,200 (=208,742 sheets) of the 5c., 17,043,300 (=170,433 sheets) of the 10c., and 2,382,500 (=23,825 sheets) of the 15c., and yet three plates seem to have been necessary for each of the two lower values.

HAUSBURG (L. L. R.) The six pence stamps (1854 and 1861) of Victoria. *London Philatelist.* XVIII., p. 254. 1909.

This paper deals with the plating of the early six pence stamps of Victoria, and Mr. Hausburg is to be congratulated on having effected a brilliant piece of philatelic research in the success which has attended the patient accumulation, extending over a period of upwards of ten years, of the necessary material, and the assiduous study which has led to the discovery of the order of the types on the sheet.

In the paper will be found the complete details necessary for plating these sixpenny stamps, both in yellow and in black and it is only necessary here to refer to some of the broader features of interest which present themselves from the reconstructed sheets. It has been known for a long time that these sixpenny stamps were printed in sheets of one hundred, but it was reserved for Mr. Hausburg to discover that they were arranged in two panes of fifty types. An exceptionally interesting feature is that all the types fall into two classes, which Mr. Hausburg calls the "L" types and the "R" types, though the reasons for this nomenclature do not appear. In the case of the yellow stamp the left-hand pane of fifty is entirely composed of stamps of the "L" type, while the right-hand pane contains twenty-two of the "R" type, and three of the "L" type, viz., the seventh, ninth and tenth from the left of the top row. The chief differences between the two types, which are very obvious and presumably sufficient to entitle the compilers of catalogues to list two types of the stamp in future, are as follows. In the "L" type there is a sort of apostrophe after the "A" of "VICTORIA" in the top label, which is absent in the "R" type, and also the long pointed ornament to the right of "STA" in "STAMP" on the right hand side consists of three vertical white lines instead of two as in the "R" type. There is also usually another clearly marked difference. In the case of the "R" types some of the curved lines in the scroll-work under the "P" of "PENCE" take the form of something like a horizontal note of interrogation, while in the "L" types there are two slanting coloured lines on the same place. Mr. Hausburg is inclined to the view, which seems very probable, that the types are the work of two men.

The 6d. yellow of 1854 was afterwards superseded by the 6d. of the type commonly known as the "beaded-oval" in 1860, but owing to an accident to the plate of the latter, another printing was made from the old wood blocks in 1861. This black sixpenny was also printed in sheets of one hundred stamps in two panes of fifty, but the panes were transposed for this printing for some unknown reason. The right hand pane in the case of the yellow stamp became the left-hand pane of the black stamp, and *vicê-versâ*. The upper and lower margins of the sheet were also inscribed "One hundred stamps in each sheet. Value, two pounds ten shillings," a lettering which confirms the arrangement of the panes.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES



Argentine Republic. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly submit the 1 peso stamp of the new "San Martin" issue. The stamp which we illustrate is bi-coloured, the circle containing the portrait in the first colour. Wmk. Large Sun. Perf. 13.

1 peso, rose and deep blue

Belgian Congo. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a set of four stamps which are stated to have been issued on 1 January. They are of the same design as those issued last year, but the frame has been altered so as to admit the name of the State and the word "CENTIMES" in both French and Flemish. Perf. 12½ to 15.

5c. black and green
10c. ,, carmine
15c. ,, ochre
25c. ,, blue

British Honduras. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 1 cent. stamps have been supplied on unsurfaced paper. This stamp was originally issued on ordinary paper, but later supplies were on chalk surfaced paper, so that the stamp reverts to its original condition.

British Levant. The recently issued stamps overprinted with the values expressed in paras and piastres have been suddenly withdrawn after a very brief life, and have been replaced by three new stamps expressed in fractions of a piastre. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a specimen of the lowest value.

1¼ pre. on 3d. purple on yellow
1¾ pre. on 4d. orange
2½ pre. on 6d. purple

British Solomon Islands. The *Colonial Office Journal* reports the issue of three high value stamps. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2s. purple on blue
2s. 6d. red on blue
5s. green on yellow

Dutch Indies. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the Postage Due Stamps of the values 30c., 40c., 50c. and 75c., with the word "cent" under numerals, similar to the 2½c. recently issued.

Eritrea. Continental authority states that the current Express delivery stamp of Italy has been overprinted "Colonia Eritrea."

Fiji. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 1s. stamps have been supplied in accordance with the new colour scheme, black on green.

Holkar. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* announces the receipt of the ½a. of the current type without the Service overprint.

Holland. The *Postage Stamp* is informed that the colour of the 10 gulden has been changed to *pink*. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* announces the discovery of the 2½ gulden, dull lilac, perf. 11½ all round.

Hong Kong. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that "$2 stamps have been supplied with black border and carmine centre on surfaced paper. A new 5 cents receipt stamp of a small size has been sent out, and it is intended to print no more 5 cents postage stamps, the use of which will be discontinued as soon as the present supply is exhausted."

India. The 3as. orange-brown has received the overprint "On H.M.S."

Italian Post Offices in the Levant. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the current Italian stamps have been surcharged "Tripoli-di Barberia" in two lines. On the 1c. to 50c. stamps it is in ordinary letter, on the 1 and 5 lira stamps in sanserif capitals. The overprint is in black on all the stamps except the 15c., on which it is in violet.

Japanese Post Offices in Corea. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* records the 1 sen, perf. 13 × 13½ with the usual overprint.

Malta. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that "the ½d. stamp is now printed at one operation, but this produces little, if any, difference in its appearance."

New Zealand. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the 2d. Postage Due stamp is now printed in *rose and green* instead of red and green, but it is not known whether the other values are to be similarly altered.

Norway. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* records the current 1 kr. printed from a new die. The differences between the two dies is described by Mr. Norman Thornton on p. 159, of the issue for 12 February 1910.

Papua. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the 2s. 6d. value of the permanent type has at last been issued. Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 11.

2s. 6d. black and brown

Persia. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles a new issue in an elaborate design. It is said to be of a provisional nature. Centres in *marone* for the chahi values and in *sepia* for the kran values. Perf. 12 × 12½.

1 ch. orange
2 ,, violet
3 ,, yellow-green

6 ch. scarlet
9 ,, slate-grey
10 ,, magenta
13 ,, deep blue
26 ,, blue-green
2 kr. deep green and silver
3 ,, grey and silver
4 ,, blue and silver
5 ,, chocolate and gold
10 ,, orange and gold
20 ,, sage-green and gold

Russian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notifies the issue of the series chronicled last September with the surcharges "Trébizonde" and "Kerassunde." On the 35 and 70 piastre values the former place is spelt "Trébisonde."

Siam. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* gives on the authority of a correspondent the following official figures as representing the numbers issued of the recently surcharged satang stamps.

2 satang on	1 att.	yellow and green	1,056,426
2 ,,	2 atts.	green	1,000,000
3 ,,	3 ,,	grey and deep violet	782,685
6 ,,	4 ,,	rose and carmine	557,761
6 ,,	5 ,,	,, ,,	28,531
12 satang on	8 atts.	olive and dull black	919,197
14 ,,	9 ,,	blue	941,467
6 ,,	6 ,,	carmine (profile 1904 issue)	160,752

The 6 satang on 5 atts has not yet been chronicled.

Sierra Leone. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 1½d. stamps have been supplied in the new colour, orange.

Straits Settlements. According to the *Colonial Office Journal* a supply of 50c. stamps in new colours has been despatched to the colony.

Transvaal. The 2d. has appeared in grey in accordance with the revised colour scheme. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. grey

United States. We learn from *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* that the current 10c. lemon-yellow has been found on the bluish experimental paper recently in use.

Venezuela. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* states that a 15c. stamp of the current type for foreign postage has been issued.

15c. violet

NOTES & NEWS

It is announced that the Lindenberg Medal for the current year has been awarded by the Berliner-Philatelisten-Klub to M. Pierre Mahé, of Paris. The previous recipients have been Mr. Haas, Dr. Legrand, E. D. Bacon, M. Hanciau, Dr. Diena, Major Evans, and M. P. Castle.

The following philatelic societies, in addition to those mentioned last month, have appointed delegates, whose names are given below, to attend the Philatelic Congress in April next.

Bolton Philatelic Society.
Messrs. William Ward and H. O. Moscrop.

Bradford Philatelic Society.
Messrs. W. M. Gray and A. H. Stamford.

Burton and Derby Philatelic Society.
Messrs. W. H. Milnes Marsden and E. Martin.

International Philatelic Union.
Messrs. W. E. Lincoln, W. Hadlow and T. H. Hinton.

Irish Philatelic Club.
Messrs. Wm. Lane Joynt and Thos. H. Levingston.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.
Mr. A. Leon Adutt and another gentleman to be appointed later.

Leeds Philatelic Society.
Messrs. W. Denison Roebuck and Walter Oxley.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.
Messrs. W. Gill and W. Woodthorpe.

Manchester Philatelic Society.
Messrs. J. H. Abbott, W. D. Beckton, and G. Fred H. Gibson.

North of England Philatelic Society.
Messrs. M. H. Horsley, J.P., W. J. Cochrane and W. Waite Sanderson.

North London Philatelic Society.
Messrs. P. J. W. Deverell and Alexander J. Séfi.

South Essex Philatelic Society.
Messrs. D. B. Armstrong and A. H. Clark.

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Postillon .. .. *Post.*
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Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift .. *S.F.T.*
Schweizerische Philatelisten Nachrichten .. .. .. *S.P.N.*
Stamp Lover .. .. .. *S.L.*
Timbre-Poste .. .. .. *T.-P.*
West-End Philatelist .. .. *W.-E.P.*

Austria-Hungary.

WEINERT (V.) Ueber die verschiedenen Ausgaben der 6-Heller-Marken von Ungarn. *D.P.* Jan.

Belgium.

[Notes on the] early issues of Belgium. *G.S.W.* 22 Jan.

Bermuda.

Interesting first issues, by an Old Specialist: Bermuda. *G.S.W.* 8 Jan.

Cayman Islands.

ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Cayman Islands: their stamps and post office (contd). *S.L.* Feb.

Ceylon.

CROFTON (C. S. F.) and JONES (B. Gordon) Fiscal and telegraph stamps of Ceylon. *P.J.I.* Dec.

Colonials.

ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Twentieth Century Colonials, Part. III. British Possessions in Africa (contd): Gold Coast. *G.S.W.* 15 and 29 Jan.

Congo Free State.

BONT (Ch. de) Stamps of the Congo Free State. *G.S.W.* 12 Feb.

Denmark.

HANCIAU (L.) Postal issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies (contd). *G.S.W.* 15 Jan, 12 Feb.

Germany.

BOHNERT (C.) Die rote sächsische Driermarke (contd). *I.B.-J.* 22 Jan.

OMMERBORN (C.) Ueber klassiches Sammeln Studie über die Postwertzeichen des Königreichs Hannover (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 15 Feb.

Great Britain.

MARSHALL (C. F. Dendy) Some notes on British postmarks since 1840. *G.S.W.* 15 Jan., 5 Feb.

Surface-printed stamps of Great Britain (contd). The Two Shillings. *B.P.* Jan.

Hawaii.

CROCKER (H. J.) So-called re-issues or reprints of Hawaii 5c. and 13c. 1853 type. *G.S.W.* 22 Jan.

Hayti.

POOLE (B. W. H.) Countries of the world: Hayti. *G.S.W.* 15 and 29 Jan.

India.

EVANS (E. B.) Stamps of some of the Native States of India: Rajpeepla. *G.S.W.* 15 Jan.

Italy.

HANCIAU (L.) Postal issues of Italy and the Italian colonies (contd). *G.S.W.* 29 Jan.

Mexico.

FRENTZEL (R.) Types of the issues of 1856 and 1861, and of the provisional issue of 1867 of the stamps of Mexico. With plate. *M.R.* Feb.

RAIMANN (A. K.) Bedeutung der Aufdrucke auf Mexico, Ausgabe 1864-6. *B.B.-Z.* 29 Jan.

WILSON (W. T.) and WETHERELL (E. W.) 1868-72 issues of Mexico (contd). *P.J.I.* Dec. 09

Montenegro.

HUGO (H.) Abstempelungen der Montenegro-Marken 1874-98. *B.B.-Z.* 15 Feb.

Nicaragua.

LEAVY (J. B.) Stamps of Nicaragua (contd). *G.S.W.* 8 and 22 Jan., 5 Feb.

Norway.

THORNTON (N.) New die for the King Haakon stamps. *G.S.W.* 12 Feb.

Papua.

ELLIOT (W. T.) Notes on the ½d. and 1d. Papua. *G.S.W.* 5 Feb.

Paraguay.

Paraguay [Issues 1904-8]. *B.B.-Z.* 15 Jan., 15 Feb.

Portugal.

MARSDEN (J. N.) Adhesive stamps of Portugal (contd). *L.P.* Jan.

Russia.

La Russie: son organisation postale et ses timbres-poste (contd). *E.* 15 and 31 Jan.

Sarawak.

MELVILLE (F. J.) Notes on the stamps of Sarawak. *P.S.* 12 Feb.

Generalia.

CASTLE (M. P.) Royal Philatelic Society's collection. *L.P.* Jan.

DALWIGK (R. E. R.) An " error " collection (contd). *G.S.W.* 8 and 22 Jan.

Entires. *L.P.* Jan.

MENNEVÉE (R.) Visit to the General Post Office at Paris. *G.S.W.* 8 Jan.

POOLE (B. W. H.) Philatelic dictionary (contd.). *P.S.* 12 Feb.

World's stamp errors, by Miss Fitte (contd). *P.S.* 22 and 29 Jan., 5 and 12 Feb.

ZOBELTITZ (H. von) Specimen-Aufdrucke. *B.B.-Z.* 15 and 29 Jan.

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G. Glendining & Co., Ltd. 1) 30 Nov. and 1 Dec. 1909 ; 2) 14 and 15 Dec. 1909
H. Harmer, Rooke & Co., 3 Jan. 1910
P. Plumridge & Co. 9 Dec. 1909
P.&S. Puttick & Simpson. 1) 29 Nov, 1909 ; 2) 7 and 8 Dec. 1909
V. Ventom, Bull & Cooper. 1) 2 and 3 Dec. 1909 ; 2) 16 and 17 Dec. 1909

Barbados, 1858, imperf, 6d. rose-red, a pair unused, without gum, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. £10 0 0

British Guiana, 1850, 12c. black on blue, thinned in one very small spot, otherwise a splendid copy, measuring 32 × 25 mm. *P.&S.* 2.. .. .. 18 10 0

1862, 1c. black on rose, border of crossed ovals, no roulettes, but fine with large margins. *V.* 1 5 5 0

Ditto, 1c. black on rose, border of grapes, no roulettes, but superb. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 9 5 0

Ditto, 4c. black on blue, pearl in heart border, very fine. *V.* 1.. 6 5 0

Ditto, 4c. black on blue (No. 12 on plate), full roulettes, two small defects, the rarest type. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 12 0 0

Cape of Good Hope, 1855-8, 1d. block of four, on entire, superb. *P.* 2 15 0

Ditto, ditto, strip of eight, on entire, little cut into on one side. *P.* 4 4 0

Ditto, 1d. deep rose, block of four with good margins, fine on original. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 12 6

Ditto, 6d. slate-lilac, a pair. *V.* 2 2 17 6

Ditto, 1s. yellow-green, fine pair. *V.* 2. .. .. 2 0 0

Ceylon, 1857-9, 4d. rose, with good margins all round, fine. *P.&S.* 2. .. .. 12 0 0

Ditto, 8d. brown, with nice margins, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 11 0 0

Cayman Islands, 1908, 2½d. on 4d. brown and blue, horizontal pair, mint. *V.* 1. .. .. 5 0 0

Great Britain, 1840, 1d. black, "V.R." unused, with part gum. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 8 0 0

Ditto, 2d. blue, complete reconstructed plate of 240, all with the red maltese cross. *P.* .. 41 0 0

Ditto, 2d. blue, block of four, 1d. black, two pairs, on portion of entire. *H.* 5 10 0

1854-7, wmk. small crown, perf. 14, 1d. orange-brown, block of six, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 12 6

Great Britain—

1840, Proofs, Rainbow series, 1d. blue-black, block of twelve, with waxed upper corners, plain lower corners, without letters. *G.* 1 .. .. .. £3 12 6

Another similar block, ten stamps printed in greenish black, one stamp in red and one in blue. *G.* 1. .. .. 3 2 6

Another similar block, printed in lilac rose on bluish paper. *G.* 1 2 4 0

1867-83, wmk. Cross, 10s. grey-green, unused. *P.* 20 0 0

Ditto, £1, brown-lilac, with marginal inscription at top, mint, very fine. *P.* 19 10 0

Ditto, wmk. Anchor, 10s. grey-green, unused, with part gum, fine. *P.* 16 10 0

Ditto, £1 brown-lilac, on blued, unused with gum, fine. *P.* .. 28 0 0

Ditto, £5 orange, on blued, mint, very fine. *P.* 5 5 0

1884, Proofs in reddish-orange, 1½d., 2d., 2½d. and 3d., mint, on watermarked paper. *P.* 1 10 3

1871, 1s. green, *Stock Exchange forgery*, pl. 5. *H.* 0 15 0

I.R. Official, 1885, 5s. rose, block of four, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 14 10 0

Ditto, 1887, 1s. green and scarlet, mint. *P.* 3 7 6

Ditto, 1892, £1 green, superb. *H.* 1 15 0

O.W. Official, 1902, 5d. mint. *P.* 1 2 2 0

Ditto, 10d. purple and scarlet, mint. *P.* 2 16 0

Board of Education, Queen's head, 1s. green and red, on piece of entire, fine. *H.* .. 3 7 6

Ditto, King's head, 5d., on small piece of original, superb. *H.*.. 3 5 0

Mulready envelope, 2d. blue, uncut block of six. *P.&S.* 1 .. 4 17 6

Hamburg, 1864, imperf., 1¼ sch. blue, with wide margins, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 10 0

Hawaiian Islands, Inter-island Postage, 1863, 2c. black on thin greyish paper, used on piece, very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 3 12 6

Hayti, 1904, 2c. rose and black, with centre inverted, mint. *G.* 1 0 14 0

Ditto, 5c. blue and black, ditto. *G.* 1. .. .. 0 14 0

Ditto, 10c. yellow and black, ditto. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 0 10 0

Ditto, 50c. olive and black, ditto. *G.* 1 .. .. 0 14 0

Mauritius, 1859, large fillet, 2d. deep blue, with very large margins all round, but small tear at bottom. *P.& S.* 2 .. 13 0 0

MONACO, 1885, 5 fr. carmine, slightly off centre, mint. *G.* 1 .. £2 2 0
NAPLES, 1860, ½t. blue, Cross, very fine and lightly cancelled. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 4 5 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1854-6, 2d. blue, imperf., variety with Crown retouched, very fine. *V.* 1. .. .. 1 1 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 4d. carmine large margins on three sides, but minute tear at top, fine unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 21 0 0
NIGER COAST, 1893, 5s. in violet on 2d., very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 11 0 0
Ditto, 10s. in vermilion on 5d., mint 11 10 0
OLDENBURG, 1859, 2 gr. on rose, good margins and very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 0 0
1861, ⅓ gr. green, superb. *V.* 1 .. 2 14 0
Ditto, ½ gr. chestnut, a pair, with very large margins, superb. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 5 0 0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, March 1900, 1s. brown, vertical pair, one stamp the error 'V.R.I.' omitted. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 12 6
Ditto, 1s. orange, error, mint, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 2 8 0
PERSIA, 1870, 1 sh. deep violet, variety printed both sides, fine, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 2 6
Ditto, 8 sh. rose, ditto. *G.* 1 .. 2 8 0
Ditto, 8 sh. rose on ribbed paper, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 1 4 0
1875, 1 sh. black, horizontal strip of four, showing the four types, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 1 14 0
Ditto, Rouletted, 1 sh. black, horizontal strip of four, the rare setting with a wavy vertical line between each stamp, unused, with three others. *G.* 1 2 18 0
Ditto, 2 sh. ultramarine and 4 sh. vermilion, horizontal strip of four of each, showing varieties, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 2 2 0
Ditto *percé en scie*, 2 sh. and 4 sh., and *percé en lignes*, 8 sh. yellow-green, horizontal strip of four of each, showing varieties, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 0 0
Ditto, pin perf., 8 sh. yellow-green, *tête-bêche* pair, types A and B, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 7 0 0
1876, 1 kr. carmine, printed both sides, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 0 0
Ditto, 4 kr. yellow, ditto. *G.* 1 2 10 0
Ditto, diagonally laid paper, 1 sh. black, block of four, mint. *G.* 1 4 0 0
Ditto, 1 kr. yellow, printed both sides. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 3 17 6
1876-7, 2 sh. black, vertical strip of four, first setting, showing four varieties, two bottom stamps inverted, unused. *G.* 1 5 15 0

PERSIA—
Ditto, similar strip, second setting, top and bottom stamps *tête-bêche*. *G.* 1 .. .. £10 0 0
1879-80, 5 kr., imperf., horizontal pair, both with network inverted (uncatalogued variety). *G.* 1 .. .. .. 2 2 0

NOTE. The above are a few items from a specialised collection of Persia, in over 150 lots, dispersed by Messrs. Glendining & Co. Ltd. at their Sale on 30 November 1909.

ROMAGNA, 1859, 6 baj. black on green, on small piece of original, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. 6 15 0
ST. LUCIA, 1860, wmk. star, 4d. blue, perfectly centred, very fine. *V.* 1. 2 0 0
SAXONY, 1850, 3 pf. red, little close at sides, on piece of original. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 4 15 0
Ditto, an exceptionally fine copy on small piece of original. *G.* 2 6 15 0
SICILY, 2 gr., 5 gr., 20 gr. slate and 50 gr. lake, all used together on small piece of original. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 7 0 0
50 gr. lake, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. 2 0 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1893, wmk. CC, Half Penny on 1½d. lilac, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 0 0
SPAIN, 1852, 2r. red, a pair, one has very small tear at top, otherwise superb. *P.&S.* 2 .. 15 0 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Selangor, 1895-8, $1 green and black, error of colour, unused. *G.* 1 .. 2 6 0
SWITZERLAND, Geneva, 1843, 5+5c. black on yellow-green, lightly cancelled pair, superb. *P.&S.* 2. .. .. .. 21 10 0
TASMANIA, 1853, 1d. blue, vertical strip of four, with large margins. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 12 0 0
Nov. 1869, error of wmk., 1d. carmine, S.G. 72, pen-cancelled *G.* 2 .. .. 5 15 0
TOBAGO, 1880, 1d. in Ms. on half of 6d. orange, fine on piece of original. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 4 0 0
TRANSVAAL, 1893, 2½d. on 1s. green, variety showing error and inverted surcharge, S.G. 374, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 13 0 0
TRINIDAD, 1852, Lithographed, 1d. bright blue, early impression, on entire original, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 5 5 0
TUSCANY, 1860, 3 lire yellow, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 40 0 0
UNITED STATES, 1875, Reprints, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90c. *G.* 1 4 0 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1857, 2d. brown-black on Indian red, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 5 5 0
Ditto, 6d. bronze, showing the gold lustre, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 3 10 0

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

The second meeting of the season 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 4 November 1909, at 6 p.m.

The Rev. Dr. James gave a display of his general collection of stamps of the British Colonies in America, including those of the West Indies and other Islands. The collection which contains examples of nearly all the stamps issued up to the commencement of the present reign, unused and used, and in many cases in both states, was examined with great interest by the members attending the meeting. Nearly all the varieties in the various colonies were comprised in the display and the following were noticeable as a few of the valuable and interesting stamps were shown : British Columbia, the 5c. imperforate (unused); British Guiana, the circular stamps including the 4c. yellow, on pelure paper, the 4c. of 1856 on paper coloured through, and some uncatalogued varieties in later issues ; Canada, 12 pence ; Grenada, an unsevered pair of the ½d. on 1d. (orange) with the large diagonal overprint (unused); New Brunswick, the "Connell" stamp ; Nevis, the 1s. on laid paper ; St. Christopher, the rare one penny overprint on 2½d., used with the similar variety on the 1½d. ; St. Vincent, the 1s. grey, perf. 11½ to 12 ; Trinidad, a very fine series of the lithographed stamps ; Turks Islands, the rare varieties of the 2½d. overprint on the 1s. values, etc.

On the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Mr. R. B. Yardley, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Dr. James for his most interesting display.

The third meeting of the season 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 18 November, 1909, at 6 p.m.

Major E. B. Evans read a paper on the "Mulready" envelopes and covers, giving a complete history of the steps taken for the preparation of these interesting entires and for their introduction for the postal service, from which it appeared that the design was prepared by the artist within two days from the receipt of instructions. A full description of the essays and proofs prepared, of the paper used and of the various printings of the two values, both in the envelopes and covers, was given, and the method of numbering was fully explained.

The paper was illustrated by Major Evans' magnificent collection, in which were shown 170 out of the 176 type numbers known to have been used for the stereotypes from which the printings were made. The essays and proofs, some of which are of the greatest rarity, were a very strong feature of the collection, which contains numerous entire sheets of the envelopes and covers in both values, in addition to reconstructed sheets and parts of sheets.

Lord Crawford moved and Mr. Bacon seconded a very cordial vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously, to Major Evans for his valuable paper and for the display.

—From the *London Philatelist.*

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 289th meeting was held at the Rooms of the Geographical Society on Friday evening, 7 January, the President (Mr. W. D. Beckton) in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and adopted, a vote of sympathy with Mr. C. H. Coote on the death of his father was passed.

Messrs. J. H. Abbott, W. D. Beckton and G. F. H. Gibson were appointed Delegates of the Society at the Philatelic Congress in April.

Mr. W. M. Gray, of Bradford, gave a Display with notes of the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain. The collection included the House of Commons envelope, imperf. stamps cut from each Imprimatur sheet of the 1d, red, the Beaufort House and other Essays. a series of the Rainbow colour trials, a large block of the 1d., plate 10, in red, a magnificent assortment of the embossed series in pairs and blocks, and many other fine specimens of rare stamps.

Mr. Abbott presided at the meeting on 21 January, when the resignation of Mr. A. H. Dearn was accepted with regret.

Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht read a Paper on the Insured Letter Stamps of Columbia, a subject unknown to most of the members present, but which, as illustrated by his fine collection, proved a most interesting one. He explained the method adopted for the use of these Cubiertas, the various issues, forgeries, and errors of printing, and recommended these stamps as affording material for ample study.

The 291st meeting was held on 4 February, Mr. W. D. Beckton in the Chair.

Dr. Hubert Armstrong, of Liverpool, gave a Lantern Lecture on the stamps of France, the slides being made by himself from the illustrations in the book by Monsieur Maury on that country. He gave a short historical account of the various issues, pointed out many of the minor varieties, and showed a thorough knowledge of the subject with which he was dealing.

G. FRED H. GIBSON,
Hon. Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The fifth meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall on Thursday, 10 February. The Hon. Sec. displayed Mr. Heginbottom's collection of used St. Vincent, a fine and complete lot including all the rare provisionals and the 5s. star watermark. The display was accompanied by very interesting notes and a hearty vote of thanks concluded the meeting.

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

This Society held its inaugural meeting at the Queen's and Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on the 22 January 1910, when the following officers were appointed: President, Mr. A. Leon Adutt, F.R.P.S.L.; Vice-President, Dr. F. E. Nichol; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. B. Armstrong.

Meetings of the Society will in future be held on the second and fourth Suturdays in each month from October to May, at 8 p.m., a handsome meeting room in the Queen's and Highcliffe Hotel having through the kindness of its President been placed at the disposal of the Society for this purpose.

The rate of subscription was fixed at 2s. 6d. per annum, and it was decided that from collectors joining during the first season no entrance fee should be required. Ladies will be admitted to the Society's meetings free.

A general desire having been expressed that the Society should be represented at the forthcoming Philatelic Congress, the President and one other member were appointed as delegates.

At the close of the formal business of the meeting the President showed a portion of his general collection, which was much appreciated by those present, the fine condition of the stamps being much commented on.

The officers of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society desire to extend herewith a very cordial invitation to all stamp collectors residing in or about the Isle of Thanet to attend at the Society's meetings, and by becoming members help to contribute towards its success.

Local stamp collectors who are interested in the project should place themselves in communication with the Secretary, who will be happy to afford them all possible information regarding the Society.

Communications should be addressed to D. B. Armstrong, Llanadern, Broadstairs.

A meeting of the above was held at the Queen's and Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on Saturday, 29 January, at 8 p.m.

The meeting having been informed of the President's inability to attend owing to his having met with an accident, a vote of condolence was passed, and, at the request of the members, a letter expressing their grief at the news was written, and dispatched by the Secretary.

A collection of the stamps of Great Britain, the property of Mr. A. Leon Adutt, F.R.P.S.L. was then passed round and was studied with much interest. It was mounted in a sectional Imperial album, and contained mint unused and fine used copies in about equal proportion. The collection was limited for the most part to single copies, and contained amongst others a magnificent unused copy of the O.-P.-P.-C. error, a plate proof of the 1d. of 1858 in black, the Prince Consort essay, an imperforate copy of the 1d. Venetian red 1880, 5s., 10s. and £1 1883 on bleuté, in superb used condition and a Specimen copy of the £5 on ditto, also a choice array of used Officials.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the President for his delightful display.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

FEBRUARY 1910

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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.

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No. 494. FISCAL STAMPS, GUATEMALA.
Nos. 495 to 505. GREAT BRITAIN. Postmark Collection. an exceedingly Fine Series.
No. 507. UNITED STAMPS, Locals on Entires, and JAPAN Postage.
No. 522. UNITED STATES, Proofs and Essays, including some Entire Sheets.
Nos. 523 and 524. Collection of INDIAN NATIVE STATE FISCALS.
No. 525. GREAT BRITAIN POSTAGE, used 1840 to 1900.
No. 526. " " 1840-41, on Entires.
Nos. G 476 to G 486 GREAT BRITAIN, used abroad—including many of the rarer South American and West Indies.
No. G 442. TUSCANY, MODENA, &c., Postage. G 443. GERMAN STATES Postage.
G 448. ROUMANIA Postage. G 449. RUSSIA, FINLAND and LEVANT Postage.
G 455. FRENCH COLONIES Postage. G 490. INDIAN NATIVE STATES Postage.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXII

MARCH 1910

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXII MARCH 1910 No. 3

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by H. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page* 32)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SWEDISH POSTAL DEPARTMENT UP TO THE TIME OF POSTAGE REFORM AND THE INTRODUCTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Before entering upon an account of the introduction of postage stamps into Sweden, we shall first review the development of the Swedish postal department during the two centuries from its foundation to the adoption of postal reform and the postage stamp system.

The Swedish postal department originated through the instrumentality of the State Chancellor AXEL OXENSTIERNA, and had, as its foundation, a statute issued by the administration of Queen Christina, 20 February 1636, concerning the *Post Messengers*. It was an ordinance consisting of eighteen paragraphs, which was followed, from time to time, by directions for the postal service itself. The last two kings during Sweden's time of greatness, Charles XI., "the great state economist," and Charles XII., gave much attention to the then young service, especially the latter, who, in spite of his many war operations, found time to draw up plans for extensive improvements in the postal establishment. On 19 August 1704 he issued from the war camp at Jaroslaw a set of instructions which for 159 years, up to the year 1863, formed the basis for the government of the postal department. In 1707, during his reign, ordinances for the postal service, with instructions to the postmasters, were issued, which remained in part effective far into the nineteenth century. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the Swedish postal department had its widest territorial activity, which was reduced to its present dimensions by the loss of the Baltic Provinces, of Finland in 1809, and of Pomerania in 1815. Of Swedish post-offices in foreign lands the one at Hamburg was continued until 1869.

In earlier times the management of the postal department was in charge of the Court of Chancery, assisted by a specially appointed Chief of the Posts, who at various times bore the title of Postmaster, Postmaster General, Post Director and Chief Post Director. When, in 1801, the Court of Chancery was abolished, the management of the posts was given to, and exercised by, the Chief Postal Director's Office. In 1833, the postal department was transferred to the Finance and Trade division of His Royal Majesty's Chancery, and finally, in 1840, to the Finance Department.

In our own time, 1900, the postal service is under the Civil Department. The name Chief Post Director's Office was, in 1849, changed to General Postal Directorate, and the Chief has, from that time, had the title of Director General of Posts.

When the postal department was organised in 1636, the forwarding of mails was made the duty of specially selected so called "post farms," an institution which did not entirely cease to exist until 1870. By means of the "post farms" a weekly mail service was established between Stockholm and the southern, western, and northern districts. In 1645 a post route was opened along the Gulf of Bothnia, via Tornea to Finland. In 1662 the service between Stockholm and the south was increased to two mails per week, and shortly after this service was also extended to places in central Sweden. In 1668 post offices had been opened in nearly all the towns of the country, as well as in a few of the rural places. Transportation of letters and travellers by post yacht between Ystad and Stralsund and across Ålandshaf began in 1684. In 1716 a regular mail service between the mainland and Gothland was opened. In 1778 the service throughout the northern districts was also extended to twice a week. In 1810 a mail was forwarded between Stockholm and Gothenburg four times a week. In 1815 a post route by the English packet ships was established between Gothenburg and Harwich, which in 1834 was replaced by a steamer service between Gothenburg and Hull. In 1815 postal communication with Norway, which heretofore had generally been made by way of Strömland and Fredrikshald, was opened via Karlstad and Kongsvinger.

In 1820 it was decreed that newspapers of all kinds could be sent through the mails by paying a postage corresponding to one-eighth of the letter rate, and, in addition, a special fee to the postmaster. In 1824 the newspaper postage was supplanted by a special tax, controlled by a charta sigillata stamp which had to be affixed to every copy of a newspaper. This stamp tax was abolished in 1872.

In 1830 a courier post was started between Stockholm and Christiania, as also a similar service, once a week, between Stockholm and Ystad. In 1833 a stage coach route between Stockholm—Gothenburg—Helsingborg was opened, and in 1834 special mails for the forwarding of packages were instituted on several lines. In 1835 the opportunity of forwarding letters in letter-boxes by private steamers was given. In 1838 a messenger service, for the collection of and delivery to the post-office of such letters as were to be forwarded through the mails, was arranged under private auspices in the capital. This system continued until, in connection with the postage reform, letter boxes were distributed throughout that city. In 1847 agreements were entered into with Denmark and Prussia for the exchange of package post. In 1848 a beginning was made for the opening of a local letter service in the capital. In 1852 arrangements were made for a sea post route between Stockholm and Stettin, which continued until railway connection between Stockholm and Malmö had been established.

At the time the postal department was organised, the postage for a letter was generally rated at 2 öre silver, which the postmaster could "keep and enjoy for his industrious service." As early as 1638 a start was made for the introduction of a graded postage, and in 1643 an inland letter tariff was established with postage rates ranging between 1 and 9 öre silver. In 1662 it was decreed that all moneys received for forwarding letters should go to the postal funds, and in 1705 the letter postage, which had already been increased on several occasions, was further increased, in some instances to the extent of 100 per cent. During the eighteenth century, as well as in the early decades of the nineteenth, the domestic postage tariff was changed a number of times. In 1830 it was submitted to a thorough revision, by which the distance between the places of mailing and delivery was made the basis for the rating, and not, as formerly, on the basis of the number of post-offices through which a letter passed. As a result a complete system of zones was arranged with eleven different rates of postage.

After the zones had been thus established, the postage to be paid for a single letter, at the time of the postage reform, had to conform to the following tariff :—

Within a distance of				3	miles,*	2	skilling
,,	,,	$3\frac{1}{4}$	to	5	,,	3	,,
,,	,,	$5\frac{1}{4}$	,,	10	,,	4	,,
,,	,,	$10\frac{1}{4}$	,,	20	,,	5	,,
,,	,,	$20\frac{1}{4}$	,,	35	,,	6	,,
,,	,,	$35\frac{1}{4}$	,,	50	,,	7	,,
,,	,,	$50\frac{1}{4}$	,,	70	,,	8	,,
,,	,,	$70\frac{1}{4}$	,,	90	,,	9	,,
,,	,,	$90\frac{1}{4}$	,,	110	,,	10	,,
,,	,,	$110\frac{1}{4}$	,,	130	,,	11	,,
For longer distances		..		..	..	12	,,

For transportation by water to Gothland a special fee of 2 sk. was charged.

According to this tariff the postage on a single letter from Stockholm to Södertälje was 3, Upsala 4, Norrköping 5, Karlstad 6, Gothenburg 7, Malmö 8, Skellefteå 9, Luleå 10, and Haparanda 11 sk. bco.

Another consideration which had its bearing on the postage rates was the weight of the letter. To begin with there was no discrimination between light and heavy letters, but as early as 1643 the weight of a single rate letter was fixed at 1 lod† ; for a letter weighing more than 1 but less than 2 lod double postage was charged, etc. At the beginning of the eighteenth century $1\frac{1}{4}$ lod was the single letter weight, and an additional postage rate was required for every additional lod. In 1785 the tariff was so moderated that in figuring the rate 8 to 12 lod were counted as 8 lod, 13 to 16 lod as 9 lod, and thereafter a single postage rate was added for every increase in weight of not more than 4 lod until the total weight amounted to 48 lod, which was the maximum weight permitted for a single piece. 1 lod was equal to 13.28 grammes and 1 sk. bco equivalent to $3\frac{1}{8}$ öre.

In the instructions to postmasters, as early as 1707 it was ordered that the postage for domestic letters should be paid at the time of mailing.

The revenue was controlled in the following manner. Every letter which exceeded the weight for single postage had its weight marked on it at the time of mailing. Before being sent from the post-offices the name of the addressee and the weight in lod, etc., of every letter was entered on the record, for which stamped and ruled blanks were sent to the postmasters every month by the department. The domestic letters were sorted according to destination, and letters for foreign countries according to the respective boundary post-office. The data entered on the record were also entered on special smaller lists (way-bills), accompanying the mails, one of these for every post-office addressed. On the arrival of the mail each post-office compared the mail matter with the list attached and made such notes as were necessary. Each month the way-bills received, as well as the record of letters dispatched, had to be forwarded to the General Postal Directorate, where the final comparison of the way-bills and the respective records were made. The balanced records constituted the verifications for the accounts of the post-offices.

The Adoption of Postage Stamps by Sweden.

The question of establishing a uniform postage and of using postage stamps was debated by the houses of the Swedish Diet in three parliaments before it was finally adopted. The first proposition on the subject was introduced in the Riksdag of 1847-1848, and dealt only with the reduction and uniformity of the postal tariff, and not with the introduction of postage stamps. The Bill was

* A Swedish mile, at that time, was equivalent to 6.6235 English miles.
† 1 lod very nearly equals $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

presented in the House of Peasants* by PETER MARTENSON from the districts of Jönköping, who pointed out the great benefits which were being derived from the reduction of postal rates in England, and he proposed that measures should be taken for the following changes in the postal service :—

(1) A reduction of the postage rate to not over 4 or 5 sk.bco. for every lod of letter weight, the rate to be the same to all post offices within the country, regardless of the distance.

(2) When this reduction of the postage should bring about an increased correspondence and consequently an increased income to the postal funds, which could be assumed to take place within two or three years, then there should be a further reduction of 1 sk.bco. for every lod of letter weight, or a rate of 3 or 4 sk.bco., based on the rate adopted when the reduction mentioned in the first paragraph took place.

(3) After another period of two or three years, or later if considered necessary, a similar reduction of 1 sk.bco. for every lod of letter weight should be made, based on the increase of income from the correspondence, until the postage became 2 sk.bco., when no further reduction should be made.

The proposer thought that by this gradual reduction of the high and irregular postage rates, any considerable financial difficulties which might arise, were the reduction to be made all at one time, would be avoided, especially as, in the opinion of the mover, the increased correspondence would augment the income in direct proportion to the reduction of rates.

The Committee on Grants, in its report on the matter, could not but see and acknowledge the benefit from the simplified method of collecting and accounting for the postal revenue which would result from the proposed system, and did not dispute that it would lead to an increase in correspondence. In order to estimate with safety the practicability of the proposition, and the probable results from its acceptance with regard to postal revenue, it would, in the meanwhile, be necessary to have access to complete data and figures, based on conditions where the system had already been introduced. Such data the Committee did not possess, but it was known that in other countries where uniform postage rates had been established there had been, at least in the beginning, a considerable falling off in the usual revenues, which would here be more serious, because, during the last year, the funds of the postal department had become considerably depleted, partly through the higher rates charged for post-horse hire and partly on account of the greater number of horses made necessary by the increased weight of the mails and extension of the service. On the strength of this, the Committee considered it to be its duty to recommend that no action be taken in regard to Peter Mårtenson's proposition. This was also the conclusion arrived at by the Riksdag.†

(*To be continued*)

---

* Previous to the amendment of the constitution in 1866, the Diet consisted of four houses : the nobles, the clergy, the burghers and the peasants. Sweden is sub-divided into 24 län or districts.

† The report of the Committee called forth a pamphlet : *Uppgifter om postväsendet i England, antecknade efter besök därstädes* 1845 *och* 1847 (Data with regard to the postal service in England, collected during visits there in 1845 and 1847), in which it was shown that the arguments of the Committee could not be applied against the proposed uniformity of postage and its payments by means of postage stamps.

THE LITHOGRAPHED FOUR PENCE 1854 OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

By LESLIE L. R. HAUSBURG

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This stamp is perhaps the best known of all Australians to the non-philatelic public, owing to the existence of the variety usually called the " Inverted Swan," which is without doubt one of the scarcest stamps in the world, only eight or nine copies being known, all of which are in a used condition.

The method of production of the lithographed Four Pence is explained by Mr. E. D. Bacon in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. I, p. 295. A transfer was taken from the Perkins Bacon steel plate of the One Penny, and the lettered frame of each impression cut off. The central portions were then stuck on a sheet of paper or card at equal distances apart, and a transfer taken from a new octagonal border was gummed round the central portion of the design. Sixty of these were arranged in twelve horizontal rows of five, and four transfers were taken from this and placed side by side on a stone, so as to form a block of two hundred and forty impressions. Two of these panes, (one having the lower right-hand corner stamp missing), formerly in the possession of Mr. W. T. Wilson, were described by Mr. E. D. Bacon in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. IV, pp. 227-229, and full-sized illustrations were given. A few years later I was able to obtain a photograph of another pane, which proved conclusively, with the aid of a large block in my own collection, the correctness of Mr. Bacon's assertion that the two first mentioned panes were the first and third on the sheet ; the last discovered pane being the second. For years I had been endeavouring to reconstruct the fourth pane, and had got together some twenty-five stamps which for various reasons belonged to this fourth pane. The whole question is now settled by the discovery of an entire sheet in the collection of the Earl of Crawford. I have fortunately been able to examine this sheet, and the question naturally arose as to whether it was possible to determine the position of the " Inverted Swan."

Mr. Bacon's theory was that it was the " frame " and not the " swan " that was inverted. When pasting on the transfers of the central portion of the design, the workman would not fail to notice if one was upside down. It would be quite another matter with the borders. The lettering was small, and it would be a very easy thing to make a mistake. Assuming this theory to be correct there would have to be at least *four* " Inverted Frames " on the entire sheet, as it was made up of four transfers from the group of sixty in which the error occurred ; and this would mean that four impressions would have to be removed from the stone, and new transfers laid on in their place. The other alternative would be to correct the error on the original group of sixty, and place four new transfers from the whole sixty on a clean stone. The latter process would mean a great deal more work, and careful examination of the entire sheet seemed to prove that the former plan was adopted. I measured the distances of each stamp from the adjacent ones on the first pane of sixty, and then compared these measurements with those of the corresponding stamp on the three other panes. One stamp on each pane, the first in the eighth row, proved to be differently placed on each pane. Two of these are Nos. 3 and 4 in the plate of illustrations. No. 3 will be seen to have an extra line of colour above the " AGE " of " POSTAGE," and No. 4 a similar line under the " FOU " of " FOUR." In the case of the latter the transfer of the border has been cut too close above the " GE " of " POSTAGE." These stamps are the first in the eighth row of the second and third panes respectively. The stamps in a similar position on the first and fourth panes are also different from the normal ones, but the differences are so

minute that they would hardly be visible in an illustration. The former has a wider and flatter loop to the " P " of " POSTAGE," and the transfer of the latter has been cut a little too close above the " GE " of " POSTAGE."

The peculiarities both in the positions and the features of the stamps themselves seemed to point to the existence of *four* " Inverted Frames " in the sheet, and on going into the matter with Mr. Bacon, he agreed that it was possibly the case. In his notes on this stamp in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. I, p. 295, Mr. Bacon also mentions variations in the size of the lettering in the borders, but no list of these varieties was compiled until Mr. M. P. Castle described and illustrated those in the Tapling collection, and in his own, in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. IV, pp. 4-7. It will be seem from the references given that he has described all the most important ones, with the exception of No. 2 on the plate of illustrations.

This is, perhaps, after the " Inverted Frame," by far the most remarkable of all. The letters of the word " AUSTRALIA " have been so squeezed, owing to a crease in the transfer paper, that they are hardly more than half their normal height. In addition to this it is the only one of the twenty-four varieties illustrated, with the exception of the " Inverted Frame," which does *not* appear on the sheet of two hundred and forty. Evidently the defect attracted the attention of the workman, and a fresh transfer was laid on the stone in its place. Unlike the " Inverted Frame " it probably only occurred once on the sheet.

This particular specimen was in the second Australian collection formed by Mr. M. P. Castle, and passed into the possession of the Writer when Mr. Castle's collection was dispersed. Up to the present time no other copy of this variety has been seen.

The following table may be of use in comparing the two lists of varieties :—

List now given	Mr. Castle's list	List now given	Mr. Castle's list
No. 3 ..	No. 2	No. 17 ..	No. 8
4 ..	1	18 ..	13
12 ..	6	21 ..	4
13 ..	5	22 ..	9
14 ..	3	23 ..	11
16 ..	10	24 ..	12

The system of numbering in the present case is to place first the two varieties which were corrected on the stone (Nos. 1 and 2) ; next, two of the varieties which are due to these corrections (Nos. 3 and 4), then two of the varieties which occur on each of the four panes (Nos. 5 and 6), and finally the varieties peculiar to each pane, beginning with the one on the extreme left, which is numbered Pane I, and so on. It will be seen that one of Mr. Castle's varieties, his No. 7, I have been unable to find. Unfortunately, the postmark cuts off a portion of the back of the " C " of " PENCE," and it may be an accidental variety which did not occur in all the sheets. On comparing the illustrations it will be seen that Mr. Castle's No. 3 is actually the same stamp as my No. 14, and his No. 4 and my No. 21 are also the identical stamp.

All the specimens of the " Inverted Frame " that I have seen are in a dull blue shade, and as would be expected, the background does not show many signs of wear. The other variety which does not appear on the entire sheet in the collection of the Earl of Crawford (No. 2) is also in the same shade, and consequently the dull blue, and not the dark slate blue, is probably the shade of the first printing. All the other varieties are usually in a brighter blue, varying in depth, and I have seen at least four of them in the dark slate blue, which would lead one to expect to find all the varieties except Nos. 1 and 2 in the same shade.

As far as one knows now there was only one transfer made for this stamp, and the various other minor flaws that are known, such as defective impressions, are due either to bad impressions or to defects that developed on the stone after it had been in use for some time.

There are other defects, of which I have a very marked example caused by creases in the watermarked paper on which the stamps were printed. This paper was made, by some mistake, so that the swan watermark always appears sideways on the stamp.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIETIES.

In giving the following the panes are taken in order, that is to say the varieties on the left-hand pane are taken first, then the second and third panes from the left, and finally the right-hand pane. The varieties numbered 1 to 6 have, however, been considered first; Nos. 1 and 2 as being the most important, Nos. 3 and 4 as they are believed to be connected with No. 1, and Nos. 5 and 6 placed next as they occur on each of the four panes. The remaining varieties occur once only on the entire sheet of two hundred and forty. Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11 and 20 are due to accidental damage, or to defects on the stone, and at present it is uncertain whether they existed before the stone was put into use or whether they occurred at a later period; they are all to be found on the sheet in the collection of the Earl of Crawford, and until a sheet in an earlier state of the stone is discovered the point cannot be settled. Nos. 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24 were caused by creases in the transfer paper.

No. 1.—This is the variety known as the "Inverted Swan," or more correctly "Inverted Frame"; one of, if not the most famous of Australian stamps, and one of the rarest stamps in the world. As explained above, the position of this variety is probably the first stamp of the eighth row in each pane of sixty.

No. 2.—In the case of this variety the transfer paper has been so badly creased that the letters of the word "AUSTRALIA" are of only half their proper height. It is the only one of all the transfer varieties which does not appear on the only entire sheet known, and it is possible that the defective lettering was so apparent that it was corrected on the stone. Unlike the "Inverted Frame" it probably only occurred once on the whole sheet and this would account for its rarity. As a matter of fact the specimen illustrated is believed to be the only one known.

No. 3.—This is the first stamp in the eighth row of the second pane. The chief feature is the coloured line above the "AGE" of "POSTAGE." This and the next variety are in the position in which it is believed that the "Inverted Frame" originally occurred.

No. 4.—The transfer paper has been cut too close above the "AGE" of "POSTAGE" and there is a coloured line below the "FOU" of "FOUR." This is the first stamp in the eighth row of the third pane.

No. 5.—This is a very small though constant variety. The right-hand foot of the first "A" in "AUSTRALIA" has been broken off. It is the fourth stamp in the eighth row of each pane. There is a very similar flaw in the second stamp in the eleventh row of each pane.

No. 6.—The "A" of "POSTAGE" is defective. It is the first stamp in the eleventh row of each pane.

No. 7.—There is a white dot between the "R" and "A" of "AUSTRALIA." This is the first stamp in the top row of the first pane.

No. 8.—The bottom label containing the words "FOUR PENCE" has been squeezed together, so that the letters "PENC" are too short. It is the fourth stamp in the sixth row of the first pane.

No. 9.—There is a white spot between the words "FOUR" and "PENCE." This is the fifth stamp in the third row of the second pane.

No. 10.—There is a white line extending upwards from the foot of the "F" of "FOUR" on to the swan's neck. It is in the second pane—the fourth stamp in the fourth row.

No. 11.—A similar white line extends upwards from the foot of the second "E" of "PENCE" to the top of the "R" of "AUSTRALIA." As a matter of fact the white lines in Nos. 10 and 11 are continuous, and No. 10 is the next stamp to the right of No. 11 in the row immediately above. The latter is the third stamp in the fifth row of the second pane.

No. 12.—The loop of the "P" of "PENCE" is much smaller than usual. It is the fifth stamp in the ninth row of the third pane.

No. 13.—The loop of the "P" of "PENCE" is smaller, as in the case of No. 12, but the loop of the latter is not nearly so square as that of No. 13, which is

the fifth stamp in the tenth row, immediately below No. 12.

No. 14.—Part of the right-hand side of the "T" of "POSTAGE" is cut off. This stamp is the fifth in the eleventh row of the third pane, below No. 13, and the fold in the transfer paper seems to be continuous.

No. 15.—The transfer paper has been creased, so that the letters "AUS" of "AUSTRALIA" are shortened. It is the first stamp in the second row of the fourth pane.

No. 16.—The letters "WEST" of "WESTERN" are considerably shortened, and the "F" of "FOUR" is defective. This is the second stamp in the second row of the fourth pane.

No. 17.—The whole of the letters of the word "WESTERN" are shortened, the letter "U" of "FOUR" has been squeezed, and the "P" of "POSTAGE" deformed. This is the second stamp in the third row, immediately below No. 16, and the fold in the transfer is continuous on the two stamps.

No. 18.—The fold in the transfer is continued on this stamp, which is the second in the fourth row, and the "S" of "POSTAGE" is considerably squeezed.

No. 19.—The "N" of "PENCE" is misshapen, so that the left leg of the letter is bent towards the left. It is the first stamp in the sixth row of the fourth pane.

No. 20.—The lower right-hand portion of this impression has been damaged, so that parts of the design have disappeared. It is the fifth stamp in the sixth row of the fourth pane.

No. 21.—The "F" of "FOUR" instead of being perpendicular, slopes upwards from left to right. It is the second stamp in the seventh row of the fourth pane.

No. 22.—This is, perhaps, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 2, the most remarkable of all the transfer varieties. The transfer paper has been folded so that the letters of the word "WESTERN" are hardly more than half their normal height. It is the second stamp in the eighth row, immediately below No. 21.

No. 23.—The letters "STRALIA" are shortened. It is the first stamp in the ninth row of the fourth pane.

No. 24.—The letters "AUST" are shortened. This is the first stamp in the tenth row of the fourth pane.

The varieties Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24 are caused by a continuous fold in the transfer, extending across these four stamps.

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from page* 25)

A postal agreement between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg which went into effect 1 April 1850, and an agreement between Belgium and Switzerland which was to go into effect 1 July 1850, so increased the postal business of the country, and promised to still further increase it to such an extent, that it was deemed wise to simplify the manufacture of the stamps by having them all of the same design. Accordingly the following order was issued by the Minister of Public Works to the Director of Posts :—

Brussels, August 10, 1850.

The Director :—

I have the honour to inform you that in the future the postage stamps of 10 and 20 centimes shall be of the same design as the postage stamps of 40 centimes (a portrait of the King in medallion and bearing in

letters the word " POSTES " and the indication of value, which latter will also be reproduced in numerals in the upper corners of the stamps).

This modification will give the stamps a perfect uniformity, so that they may be produced from the same original die, and so that there can be no difference, except in the indication of value which may be added to the dies for each denomination.

The colours—bistre, blue and carmine—are to be maintained.

You are requested to convey this information to the employees under your direction, requesting them to dispose of the stamps of the old type before the new stamps which may be sent to them are placed in circulation.

Minister of Public Works,
H. Rolin.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

In the manufacture of these stamps a mother die was used without any value in words, and having the circles in the upper corners blank (Fig. 3) ; from this mother die secondary dies were made, to which were added the value in words beneath the medallion, and in numerals in the corner circles ; from these secondary dies the plates, still of copper, were manufactured as before described. Dies and plates had all been made, and a first printing took place in July, so that the stamps were issued immediately after the publishing of the above order. Only the balance of the stock of paper on hand, no matter of what quality, was used for the printing of July 1850, so that the issue was necessarily a small one, consisting of 498,000 copies of the 10 centimes in deep brown, 376,000 copies of the 20 centimes in deep blue, and 84,000 copies of the 40 centimes in deep carmine.

With all due respect to previous chroniclers of these stamps, it is impossible to state, except by inference and deduction, just what quantity of each value was on thick paper, and what quantity on thin paper.

A new stock of paper was ordered and delivered by August, but this new supply, as well as all subsequent supplies for some years, bore the watermark without the rectangular frame, but otherwise unchanged, the same inscription still being watermarked at the top, bottom and sides of each sheet, 5 mm. from the outer horizontal or vertical row of interlaced " L's." I believe the omiting of the frame to have been due to the fact that it was larger than the new stamps, the frame being 18 by 22 mm. and the stamps 18 by $21\frac{1}{4}$ mm., and that it was found necessary to place the watermark wires a trifle closer together on the pulp screen so that they would appear in their proper positions on the stamps.

The first printing upon the new paper was made in August 1850, on a very thin greyish transparent paper, $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. in thickness, and consisted of 475,000 copies of the 10 centimes in grey-brown, 370,000 copies of the 20 centimes in deep blue, and 80,000 copies of the 40 centimes in dull red.

The second printing was made in January 1851, on a thin, smooth, white paper, non-transparent, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ mm., and consisted of 4,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in brown and deep brown, 3,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in blue and deep blue, and 240,000 copies of the 40 centimes in vermilion and pale vermilion.

The third printing was made in August 1851, on a medium rough opaque white

paper, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ mm., and consisted of 25,000 copies of the 10 centimes in rich brown, 25,000 copies of the 20 centimes in bright blue, and 5,000 copies of the forty centimes in rose-red.

The fourth printing was made in September 1851, on a thick rough opaque white paper, $\frac{1}{5}$ mm. in thickness, and consisted of 4,500,000 copies of the 10 centimes in black-brown, 4,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in deep blue, and 300,000 copies of the 40 centimes in rose-red. In this printing the plates commence to show wear in the fine lines of the scroll work and leaves surrounding the medallion.

The fifth printing was made in the early part of 1852, on a thick rough yellowish paper, $\frac{1}{5}$ mm. in thickness, and consisted of 60,000 copies of the 10 centimes in russet-brown, 50,000 copies of the 20 centimes in deep blue, and 20,000 copies of the 40 centimes in old rose. The design is just a trifle more worn than in the previous printing.

The sixth printing was made near the end of 1852, on a thin to medium rough greyish and rough yellowish paper, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ mm.; the yellowish paper is probably due to gum stain, the printing consisted of 7,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in brown and deep brown, 5,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in deep blue and dark blue, and 500,000 copies of the 40 centimes in vermilion. In this printing the plates have worn so that the scroll work and leaves at the sides of the medallion show no fine lines whatever, appearing perfectly white.

The seventh printing took place in February 1853, on a thin rough greyish paper, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ mm., and consisted of 7,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in grey-brown, 5,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in blue and deep blue, and 500,000 copies of the 40 centimes in dull red. The design is still more worn than in the previous printing, but shows about the same general characteristics.

The eighth printing took place in 1854, on a thick rough opaque white paper, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ mm., and consisted of 8,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in purplish brown and grey-brown, 5,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in dark blue and deep blue, and 500,000 copies of the 40 centimes in dull rose-red. In this printing the design does not appear as worn as in the two previous printings, because a number of the impressions on the plates of the 10 and 20 centimes have had the lines of the scroll work and leaves at the sides of the medallion re-cut, this re-cutting in some instances being a re-engraving, as it completely changes the original outlines; in other cases merely the outer frame line was re-cut, and in still other cases nothing was done to the impression, it appearing worn only. There is no doubt but what every one on the plate of two hundred of both the 10 and 20 centimes is different, and that it is possible to plate them. It is my intention later to illustrate as many varieties of these re-cuts or re-engravings as the publishers deem advisable. In this eighth printing were a very few sheets of thin paper $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. in thickness left over from the seventh printing; just what quantity of each value was printed on the thin paper I have no way of determining, but they are very rare.

The ninth printing was made early in 1855, on a medium rough greyish paper, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ mm., and consisted of 1,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in black-brown, 600,000 copies of the 20 centimes in blue, and 45,000 copies of the 40 centimes in carmine-rose. The 10 and 20 centimes were naturally printed from the re-cut plates.

The tenth printing took place near the end of 1855, on a soft thick porous paper, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ mm., and consisted of 1,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in dark brown, 1,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in dark ultramarine, and 300,000 copies of the 40 centimes in orange-red. The plates of the 10 and 20 centimes were in a frightful condition, and the stamps of this printing even where re-cut are very badly worn. The plate of the 40 centimes not being used to anything like the extent of the 10 and 20 centimes, did not show wearing enough at any time to require re-cutting.

In determining the order of the above printings I have been guided entirely by the wearing of the plates as shown in the printed stamps. In fixing the dates and quantities of the printings, I have quoted, as far as possible, the dates and figures of M. Bouvez and M. De Bont, changing them only when assured they were wrong by a comparison with the following table of the sales of postage stamps, as given by M. Bouvez, quoting from the statistics published to the public by the Belgian Postal Administration. I have carefully examined many thousands of these stamps, and the different shades and papers have existed in these thousands in quantities proportionate to the figures given.

List of Belgian Postage Stamps sold from 1849 to 1863.

	1 Centime	10 Centimes	20 Centimes	40 Centimes
1849 ..	—	1,870,522	1,840,958	51,069
1850 ..	—	4,085,400	3,571,955	277,139
1851 ..	—	4,945,220	3,910,694	310,685
1852 ..	—	5,658,878	4,584,107	390,821
1853 ..	—	6,460,882	4,793,154	488,394
1854 ..	—	7,385,145	4,949,288	541,466
1855 ..	—	8,037,172	5,261,198	670,636
1856 ..	—	8,446,809	5,953,794	694,825
1857 ..	—	8,630,724	6,561,472	759,393
1858 ..	—	9,317,008	7,125,406	1,054,224
1859 ..	—	10,278,973	7,359,905	1,188,403
1860 ..	—	10,963,829	7,701,783	1,293,435
1861 ..	4,927,223	11,687,260	8,184,992	1,488,820
1862 ..	8,525,168	12,268,420	8,549,335	1,615,841
1863 ..	10,168,329	13,241,095	9,098,170	1,759,015

Both M. Bouvez and M. De Bont give the printing of February 1853 as consisting of 70,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes, 50,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes, and 8,000,000 copies of the 40 centimes. These figures are ridiculous; the Postal Administration would certainly not make at one printing what would be, based on the sales for 1852, a twelve years' supply of stamps, and what would actually have been, according to the table of sales, an eight years' supply.

(*To be continued*)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Continued from page 28*)

PART IV.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

The idea of the employment of unpaid letter stamps dates from the year 1863, and designs for such stamps are known which were prepared at that time. For purposes of the control and account-keeping of the amounts to be charged on unfranked or insufficiently franked letters or parcels the postal authorities issued a special series of unpaid letter stamps in the year 1878. By special order of the Postal Department a set of eight values was created, viz., 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cts., 1 and 5 fr. A decree of April 1878 expressly declares that the unpaid letter stamps should have no value in the hands of the public, and therefore should not be delivered to the public either for cash or in exchange. As the stamps were thus defined for use only for the purposes of the internal postal service, in the choice of a design there was but little need for a pleasing or tasteful appearance, so long as the distinguishing value should be clearly visible. The main feature of the design is, in consequence, the figures of value surrounded by a double circle containing 22 stars, in an upright rectangular frame. The corners between the frame and the inner circle are adorned with a double-winged wheel. In the case of the 1c. the background of the circle is lined, but it is white in the remaining values, and in the next issue the 1 c. became white also. The values 1, 5 and 10 cts. were issued in July 1878, for letter post, and followed in August of the same year by the 2, 20, 50, 100 and 500 cts.

By an ordinance of 16 December 1878, the Postal Administration authorized the use of 5 franc unpaid letter stamps for the franking of parcels, in order to avoid the necessity for the application of a large number of postage stamps. The unpaid letter stamps had, however, to be fixed by the officials of the post offices themselves, since they still possessed absolutely no value in the hands of the general public. In the year 1884 the application of the 5 fr. value for parcels was temporarily suspended, but in the same year it was re-established. A decree of 31 January 1880 announced the issue of a new value of 3 cts.

All values were printed in blue on white paper by the private company founded by the Director of the Mint, Escher, which, as already mentioned, supplied all stamps and postal stationery for the Swiss postal authorities up to the end of the year 1881. After the close of this contract they were printed by the firm Stampfli & Co., of Berne, and from 1906 by the Federal Mint.

Although the manufacture of the unpaid letter stamps was by simple typography in plates of 200, the process was complicated by the fact that the design of the stamp was printed first and then the figures of value. For printing a plate was used which printed off the design of the stamp without the central portion, in the case of the first issue in blue, later in blue-green, and afterwards in green. A second plate consisted of formes in which the appropriate figures of value were placed, which at a second impression printed these figures in blue or later in red. The nature of this process of printing in the figures of value will explain why the position of the figures is not always that of the centre of the stamp, owing to occasional irregularity in the setting.

The following table shows the number of unpaid stamps of each value sold from 1878 to 1886 inclusive :—

1c.	604,682
2c.	332,940
3c.	541,007
5c.	4,358,924
10c.	9,167,476
20c.	9,101,011
50c.	4,271,075
100c.	3,621,608
500c.	1,352,101
Total	33,350,824



FIG. 33.



FIG. 34.

1878-80. White paper. With impressed watermark. Perf. 11½
1 c. blue
2 cts. ,,
3 cts. ,, (shades) (1880)
5 cts. ,, (shades)
20 cts. ,,
50 cts. ,, (shades)
100 cts. ,, (shades)
500 cts. ,, (shades)

As we shall see later, the Postal Authorities in the year 1891 authorized the sale of the unpaid letter stamps to the public, but according to regulation the stamps so issued had to bear a special obliteration "SPECIMEN." This word is generally printed obliquely across the stamp, but is also found horizontal. Overprints "UNGÜLTIG" or "ANNULÉ" in red, blue, green, etc., are also found.

1882-83. As before. Thin granite paper. Perf. 11½
10 cts. blue
20 cts. ,, (shades)
50 cts. ,,
100 cts. ,,
500 cts. ,,

1883-84. As before. Colours changed, figures of value red.
Granite paper. Perf. 11½
5 cts. blue-green
10 cts. ,,
20 cts. ,, (shades)
50 cts. ,,
100 cts. ,,
500 cts. ,, (shades)

This issue is also found overprinted "SPECIMEN"

1884-85. As before. Colours changed, figures of value red.
Granite paper. Perf. 11½
5 cts. yellow-green (shades)
10 cts. ,, (shades)
20 cts. ,, (shades)
50 cts. ,, (shades)
100 cts. ,, (shades)
500 cts. ,, (shades)

1890. As before. Colours modified, figures of value dark red.
3 cts. medium green
3 cts. ,, figure of value, carmine
5 cts. ,,
10 cts. ,,
20 cts. ,,
50 cts. ,,
100 cts. ,,
500 cts. ,,

As already cursorily mentioned, in the year 1891 the Postal Administration authorized the issue of Unpaid Letter Stamps to the public for stamp-collecting purposes, under the following conditions :—

" The stamps will only be supplied cancelled with the overprint " SPECIMEN " or at special request with a dated postmark. The Postal Administration will only issue them to the public against Reimbursement Orders* or on prepayment at face value. For orders of upwards of 1,000 copies of each sort of a higher value than 5c. the price will be reduced to 50 fr. per 1,000, disregarding face value."

1892. As before. Colour changed, figures of value dark red
3 cts. olive-green
5 cts. ,,
10 cts. ,, (shades)
20 cts. ,,
50 cts. ,,
100 cts. ,,
1 c. ,, bright red figure of value
1 c. pale-green ,, ,, ,,

1899. As before
20 cts. grass-green
50 cts. ,,
100 cts. ,,
500 cts. ,,
1900. As before
50 cts. bright grey-green

1901. As before. Figures of value, bright red
5 cts. olive-green (shades)
10 cts. ,, (shades)
20 cts. ,,
50 cts. ,,
100 cts. ,,
500 cts. ,,

1903. As before. Figures of value bright red
5 cts. dark-green
10 cts. ,,
20 cts. ,,

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* *Nachnahme.* A post office system of reimbursement of payments made for value received through the post.



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24

WESTERN AUSTRALIA 1854 4d. Blue

Since there was no further use for the 500 cts. value, on the 1 May 1905, by a decree of the Postal Administration, the value was withdrawn,

1906. As before
5 cts. pale green
10 cts. ,,
20 cts. ,,
50 cts. ,,
100 cts. ,,

It is self evident that the later shades of all values did not appear at the same time, since the remainders of the stocks were not used up at the same rate. A transition is also noticeable from the dark red to the bright red figures of value. Any other varieties of shade may be readily arranged under the categories given above. Copies may also be found with the figures of value showing clearly on the back, especially in the darker printed values, without the ornamental lines, etc. (which have vanished in consequence of the heavier impression). Essays in various colours also exist.

As in the case of the postage stamps, after the exhaustion of the old stock of paper with the impressed control mark (cross in oval), the unpaid letter stamps were printed on the new paper watermarked with the unframed cross. The values of the series appeared gradually and even at the present time not all of them are to be obtained at every post office.

1908-09. Granite paper. Watermark Cross. Perf. 11½
1 c. pale green
5 cts. ,,
10 cts. ,,
20 cts. ,,
50 cts. ,,
100 cts. ,,

(To be continued)

NOTES & NEWS

We are informed that the new Postmaster-General, the Right Honourable Herbert L. Samuel, M.P., has very kindly consented to become a Vice-Patron of the forthcoming Congress. In addition to those already mentioned the following philatelic societies have appointed delegates, as under, to represent them :—

Dundee and District Philatelic Society
Mr. E. Philpot Crowther.

Junior Philatelic Society
Messrs. Fred J. Melville, Douglas Ellis, E. M. Gilbert Lodge, and Ralph Wedmore.

Junior Philatelic Society, Brighton Branch
Messrs. W. Mead and Herbert Clark.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland
Messrs. J. L. Thomas and H. A. Wise.

Northampton Philatelic Society
Messrs. Humphrey Bennett and William Nichol.

Oxford Philatelic Society
Messrs. F. A. Bellamy and W. H. Tarrant.

Philatelic Literature Society
Messrs. F. J. Peplow and B. T. K. Smith.

We are also asked to give notice that all applications for tickets of admission to the two public meetings must be made direct to the Chairman of the Executive Committee :—

Franz Reichenheim, Esq.,
29 Holland Villas Road,
Kensington, London, W.

There will be no charge, but every application must state the exact number of tickets required for each meeting, and must be accompanied by an addressed and stamped envelope. The tickets are ready now, and as the available space is limited, early application to secure seats is desirable.

The Junior Philatelic Society is holding an "At Home" on Saturday, 30 April, the day after the Congress, from 3 to 5 p.m., at the Victoria Station Restaurant (S.E. and C.R.). Afternoon tea and music. Tickets, 1s. each, may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ralph Wedmore, 54 Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E. A complimentary ticket will be issued to each delegate to the Congress.

The Swedish Philatelic Society have issued a warning to collectors not to pay high prices for copies of the current 5 and 20 öre values of Sweden in an imperforate condition. These varieties have recently appeared, and the Swedish Society appointed a special Committee to inquire into their status. The result of the Committee's investigations is that the varieties in question are either printer's waste or else have been obtained in some irregular way, and that they have not been regularly issued for postal purposes. Consequently there is but slender interest attaching to them from a philatelic point of view.

In consequence of an announcement in some philatelic journals that a new issue was being prepared for Cook Islands, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. wrote to the General Post Office at Wellington, New Zealand, for information, and have received a reply stating that there is no truth whatever in the statement, and that there is no proposal to issue a new series of Cook Island stamps at present.

A recent number of the *Stamp Lover* publishes some figures of the postal revenues of the Cayman Islands for the past five years from which it appears that something under £100 represents the amount of postage required to defray the transmission of the yearly Cayman mails, but that during the period 1907-08 upwards of £2,100 worth of postage stamps were sold. Allowing about £100 for expenses of the Post Office, in addition to the £100 for which legitimate service was performed the sum mentioned represents a profit of about £1,900 made out of the pockets of stamp collectors. Comment is unnecessary !

Gibbons Stamp Weekly publishes an official communication from the United States Post Office Department addressed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' New York house, giving the following figures as to the number of postage stamps of the series of 1908, above the 2c. denomination, printed on bluish experimental part-rag paper.

3c. 4,000	8c. 4,000
4c. 4,000	10c. 4,000
5c. 4,000	13c. 4,000
6c. 5,200	15c. 4,000

The Italian government are considering a proposal to issue two stamps of the value of 5 and 15 centesimi commemorative of the 50th anniversary of the disembarkation of Garibaldi in Sicily. The 5c. value will bear a portrait of the valiant hero of Italian unity. They are to be issued in May next and will be current throughout the Kingdom, but will be sold exclusively in Sicily.

The *Colonial Office Journal* announces that several colonies which use stamps printed from line-engraved plates have decided to adopt the new colour scheme. It is obvious that this cannot be done to the full extent for values to which two colours are appropriated on the scheme, but the following table has been drawn up so as to include the leading features of each value. Only the values in which the scheme could not be literally followed are named :—

Value	Colour of ink	Colour of paper
3d.	brown	yellow
4d.	red	yellow
4½d.	orange	white
5d.	sage-green	white
2s.	purple	blue
2s. 6d.	red	blue
3s.	violet	white
5s.	green	yellow
10s.	red	green
£1	black	red

It will be observed that there are two cases in which the colour scheme is entirely departed from. In one of these, however, (the 3d. value), the difference is more apparent than real, as the brown ink on the yellow paper produces much more nearly than purple the same effect as that given by the surface printed 3d. stamp. The 4½d. stamp is in orange, because it is a value which has hitherto been seen only in one issue of copper-plate stamps, and there is no instance of a 1½d. stamp in this method of printing.

On behalf of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, Mr. A. C. Emerson has asked us to draw the attention of collectors to the new regulations which require that all stamps for examination must reach Mr. Emerson at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., at least by the first post on the *third Tuesday* of each month, as the Committee meets on the *third Thursday*. Any stamps received after that time, cannot be dealt with until the following month.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Ltd. are disposing of the philatelic library formed

by Mr. Henry L. Calman, one of the compilers of the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, at their 169th Auction Sale, to be held in New York on 12 May 1910. We have been favoured with an advance copy of the catalogue of sale, which lists no less than 216 items, and it shows an excellent collection of books, most of which are bound, covering a large portion of the field of philatelic literature. Mr. Calman's library was evidently formed with special consideration for the best works of reference, and although most of the rarer items which are held in particular estimation by the philatelic literature collector—early periodicals, catalogues, price lists, etc.—are wanting, the collection includes the greater part of standard monographs, catalogues, and periodicals in English, French and German, issued down to the year 1900, and to philatelists wishing to add to their libraries handbooks and sets of periodicals which are seldom offered for sale the occasion will be an excellent one. The Catalogue of the sale has been carefully compiled; the only objection we have to state is that to the system of splitting up a set of an important periodical into several lots (a proceeding we have noticed before in similar sales in America), which must be prejudicial to the results attained from the vendor's point of view not less than from the purchaser's; for the latter would never bid the equivalent price for a portion of a set if he were doubtful of obtaining the remainder, his bids becoming purely speculative. The same method was recently tried in London, and the ridiculous results attained for rare periodicals justifies our view.

Mr. Wm. Hadlow notifies us that he is leaving the premises which he has long occupied at 12 Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C., and that his address will be until further notice Grove Park, Lee, Kent. Mr. Hadlow recently withdrew from stamp auction business, and is confining himself strictly to stamp dealing; he will continue to be a regular attendant at all the London auctions and to carry out with regard thereto the commission practice which he has established and which has made him the best known medium for collectors and dealers in the London auction rooms. We are glad to know that he is only leaving London temporarily, as he hopes to have new offices very shortly, due notice of which will be announced.

We have received from Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau & Co., of 87, Nassau Street, New York, three catalogues of their sales by auction of the collection of the late Mr. J. F. Seybold. Part I. covers the sale on 15 and 16 March, Part II. 29 March, and Part III. is to be held on 14 and 15 April; it consists almost entirely of British Colonials (except British North America), and includes a most valuable portion of the famous collection of stamps on original covers, a really remarkable array of rarities in exceptional condition and occurrence. These catalogues are most interesting reading in themselves, and are excellent examples of the care in description which is distinguishing the auction catalogues of important United States dealers. We have also received a copy of the "Illustrations of covers of the Seybold Collection," which accompanies the catalogues, and shows some of the finer pieces of the collection. We hope to refer in detail to this most important sale, when it is completed.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bolivia. From the *Metropolitan Philatelist* we learn that there are three more values of the Commemorative set chronicled in our January number. Centres in black.

1c. yellow-brown Miguel Betanzos
1 bol. brown, Simon Bolivar
2 ,, brown Manuel Belgrano

Crete. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us three values of the current series overprinted "ΕΛΛΑΣ" in a new variety of large type. The new overprint has a Roman block "E" in place of the fancy letter hitherto employed.

10 lepta, red (black sur.)
20 ,, blue-green (red sur.)
25 ,, ultramarine (red sur.)

Cuba. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles a new issue which was issued at Havana on 1 February. They bear portraits. Perf. 12.

1c. violet and green
2c. green and carmine
3c. blue and violet
5c. green and blue
8c. violet and olive
10c. blue and sepia
50c. black and violet
1p. black and slate

Special Delivery Stamp.
10c. blue and orange

Gaboon. We have seen some values of a new issue bearing a figure of a native of a particularly ferocious aspect. Head in second colour. Perf. 14×13½.

1c. orange and brown
2c. chocolate and black
5c. grey and olive
10c. carmine and red

Guatemala. Messrs. Bright & Son kindly inform us that they have received a value of a new Commemorative issue emanating from this country. It is a 6c. stamp with inscription "Centenario de Miguel Garcia Granados, 29 de Septiembre, 1809-1909" and bears a portrait of the gentleman named.

Holland. According to some official correspondence in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* the 10 gulden, *pink*, chronicled by a contemporary and mentioned in our last number, is a myth.

Hong Kong. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles the current $2 with colours reversed. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

$2 carmine and black

Italian Crete. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a copy of the current 50c. of Italy (issued in 1908) with the usual overprint "LA CANEA." Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14.

50c. violet

Jaipur. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have just received a fresh consignment of stamps from this state and find that the 1 rupee is now printed in yellow instead of orange.

Northern Nigeria. Kessrs. Whitfield King and Co. submit the 1d. King's Head in one colour. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1d. rose.

Paraguay. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a specimen of the 1 peso, Official stamp of 1904 in a new colour, converted for use as an ordinary stamp by the surcharge "**Habilitado**," and a "bar" through the word "Oficial" in black. Perf. 11½.

1p. carmine and black

Queensland. The *Australian Philatelist* announces the current 5d. on the Crown A paper and the ½d. in a new shade. Wmk. Crown and single-lined A. Perf. 12½-13.

½d. deep blue-green
5d. brown

Roumania. Mr. Albert Scheindling communicates to the *London Philatelist* the following as a complete list of varieties of the current stamps of this country.

First issue. Engraved.

Perf. 11½
5 bani, emerald
10 ,, rose-carmine
15 ,, lilac (larger head)
25 ,, deep blue
50 ,, orange

Perf. 11½×13½
5 bani, emerald
10 ,, rose-carmine
15 ,, lilac (larger head)
25 ,, deep blue
40 ,, green
50 ,, orange
1 leu, brown
2 lei, red

Perf. 13½ (rare)
25 bani, deep blue
40 ,, green
1 leu, brown

Second issue. Typographed and with the head as in the 15 bani of the engraved set (larger than in the other values).

Perf. 11½
1 bani, black
3 ,, red-brown
5 ,, emerald
15 ,, violet (1 Oct. 1909)
15 ,, olive-grey (24 Oct. 1909)

Perf. 11½×13½
1 bani, black
3 ,, red-brown
5 ,, emerald
15 ,, violet (1 Oct. 1909)
15 ,, olive-grey (24 Oct. 1909)

Perf. 13½ (rare)
1 bani, black

Russia. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 35 kr. of the old type on the paper with the lozenge-shaped pattern of varnish lines. Perf. 14 × 14½

35 kr. mauve and green

Salvador. Messrs. Bright & Son inform us that they have received the first value of a new issue, a 1c. with bust of General Figueroa, President of the Republic. It was issued on 7 February. Wmk. Honeycomb. Perf. 11 × 11½.

1c. brown and black

Siam. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 14 atts blue of 1904 surcharged "14 Satang" in English and Siamese characters, similarly to the recently issued provisionals. It is stated that only a very few were issued, and that they are already unobtainable at the Post Offices. Perf. 14.

14 sat. on 14a. blue

Sierra Leone. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 1½d. in accordance with the official colour scheme. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1½d. orange

Sudan. Mr. E. L. Angeloglous points out that there is a fresh setting of the overprint "Army Service" on the current stamps, which has been in use since 1 January. The new overprint is to be distinguished from the old by the fact that the "y" of "Army" has a shorter tail; the difference is minute but perceptible. All the values, viz., 1, 2, 3 and 5 mil. and 1, 2, 5 and 10 piastres exist with the new overprint.

Uruguay. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles an error of surcharge reading "8 contésimos" of the provisional chronicled in December last. The error is the first stamp on the fifth row.

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G. GLENDINING & Co., Ltd. 1) 11 and 12 Jan. 1910; 2) 25 and 26 Jan. 1910
H. HARMER, ROOKE & Co., 26 Jan. 1910
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 12 and 13 Jan. 1910
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 4 and 5 Jan. 1910; 2) 18 and 19 Jan. 1910
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 6 and 7 Jan. 1910; 2) 20 and 21 Jan. 1910

ANTIGUA, 1863-7, 6d. green, imperf., fine. *H.* £2 2 0

BAHAMAS, 1882, CA, 14, 4d. rose, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 4 15 0

BARBADOS, 1878, 1d. on right half of 5s., rose, (reading downwards), variety without stop, (not previously recorded), very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 4 15 0

BERGEDORF, 3 sch. black on rose, extremely fine, unused. *P.* 1 6 0 0

BRITISH BECHUANALAND, August, 1889, Fourpence on ½d. vermilion, variety surcharge inverted, S.G. 67a, *G.* 2 .. 3 12 6

BRITISH COLOMBIA, 1867, perf. 12½, 10c. lake, block of four, two slightly creased, mint. *P.&S.* 1 6 5 0

Ditto, 50c. mauve, block of four, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 3 17 6

Ditto, $1 green, block of four, two very slightly creased, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 6 5 0

BRITISH GUIANA, 1850, 4c. orange, fine. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 20 0 0

BRITISH GUIANA—

Ditto, 12c. blue on piece of original, very fine. *P.* 1 .. £7 0 0

1852, 1c. magenta, superb. *P.* 1 3 17 6

1876, 1c. grey, perf. 14 × 12½, with Expert Committee's certificate, fine 5 0 0

CANADA, 1852-7, thin paper, 6d. dull purple, very fine. *V.* 1 .. 1 4 0

1859, 10c. black-brown, choice unused. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 3 0 0

CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1907, 1d. on 5s. horizontal strip of three, used on entire. *V.* 1 .. .. 2 7 6

CEYLON, 1857, 4d. rose, exceptionally fine copy, good margins all round. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 13 0 0

1863-7, CC, 1d. blue, variety perf. 11½-12, very fine. *P.* 1 .. 2 17 6

1861, 9d. deep brown, block of four, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. 5 2 6

1863-7, 2d. emerald, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 1 14 0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1855-8, 6d. slate-lilac on blued paper, pair, slight tear. *V.* 1 .. .. 2 10 0

Ditto, 4d. blue, block of six, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 1 12 0

1861, woodblock, 1d. vermilion, fine colour and good margins, but corner repaired, unused. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 17 0 0

Ditto, 1d. brick-red, severed pair, one stamp with fine margins, the other partly cut close at right, but large margins on the other sides, mint. *V.* 2 .. 70 0 0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (contd)
Ditto, 1d. blue, Error, skilfully repaired in several places, fair. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. £30 0 0
1874-80, 1d. in red on 6d. violet, variety bar only showing. *V.* 1 2 0 0
CHINA, 1897, 5 dollars on 3c. red, surcharge inverted, unused. *V.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
COLOMBIA, 1861, 2½c. black, fine unused. *V.* 1 .. .. 3 7 6
EGYPT, 1866, perf. 12½, 10p., slate-blue, *tête-bêche* pair, one with plain edge at bottom. *G.* 1 .. 2 10 0
FRANCE, 1st issue, 20c. black on greenish paper, used on piece. *V.* 1 .. .. 0 10 0
Nossi-Bé, 1st issue, 25 on 40c. red on yellow, horizontal pair, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 2 0 0
GERMANY, China, 1900, 10 and 20 pf., S.G. C 12 and 13, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 10 0
Ditto, 30 pf., S.G. C 14, mint. *G.* 2 5 10 0
Ditto, 80 pf., S.G. C 16, mint. *G.* 2 6 5 0
GIBRALTAR, Morocco Agencies, 1898, 10c. carmine, horizontal strip of twelve, six with double overprint, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. 7 17 6
Ditto, 1p., blue surcharge, slightly creased, mint. *H.* .. 2 10 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. intense black, horizontal strip of five, with side margin showing portion of inscription, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 2 6
2d. blue, vertical strip of four, with red cancellation, on piece of original. *H.*.. .. .. 1 10 0
Ditto, horizontal strip of seven. *V.* 2 .. .. 2 4 0
1867-83, wmk. Maltese cross, £1 brown—lilac, block of six, one has corner perf. missing, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 13 0 0
1884, perf. 12, 2d. lilac, 4d., 5d. and 1s. green, all 'specimen.' *V.* 2 2 10 0
1887-92, 3d. purple on orange, corner block of six, with margins, mint. *H.* 6 6 0
GREECE, 1861, first Athens print, without figures, 10l. orange on bluish, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 1 18 0
GRENADA, 1875, 1s. deep mauve, the error 'SHLLIING,' corner perf. missing, otherwise fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 7 0 0
1891, 2½d. on 8d. grey-brown, twice surcharged, once inverted. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 3 0 0
GUATEMALA, 1881, 2c., variety centre inverted, mint. *G.* 2 .. 1 0 0
Ditto, 5c. ditto, very fine. *G.* 2.. 4 0 0
Ditto, 20c. ditto, mint. *G.* 2 .. 1 15 0
HAWAII, Interisland, 1863, 2c. black on bluish-grey paper, very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 12 6

INDIA, 1854, 1a. red, Die 1, strip of six, and Die 3, single. *P.&S.* 2 £4 0 0
Ditto, 4as., vertical pair showing blue dividing line, superb. *P.* 1 3 5 0
C.E.F., 1900, 1½a. sepia, block of four, one the variety with wide space between C and E, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 7 0 0
LABUAN, 1885, CC. 2 CENTS on 16c. blue, unused. *P.&S.* 1 .. 7 5 0
1902-3, 25c. blue and black, error of colour, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 1 7 0
NEVIS, 1878, Litho, 1d. red, complete sheet, mint. *P.* 1 .. 2 12 6
Ditto, 4d. orange, mint. *P.* 1 .. 4 4 0
Ditto, 6d. grey, mint. *P.* 1 .. 4 10 0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1s. violet, with dotted postmark, exceedingly fine. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 8 10 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 4d. carmine, one and a half copies, unsevered, used as 6d. on piece of original, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 7 0 0
Ditto, 6½d. scarlet, unused without gum, very fine. *P.&S.* 2.. 7 15 0
Ditto, another copy, cut close. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 3 0 0
Ditto, half on 8d. scarlet-vermilion, used on entire as 4d., very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 2 4 0
1897, One Cent on 3c. grey-purple, Types 2 and 3 *se tenant*, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 1 2 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850-1, Sydney Views, 1d. rose-red Pl. 1, fine colour and margins. *P.&S.* 2 3 7 6
Ditto, Proof of 1d. in rose-red, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 3 3 0
Ditto, 1d. red, Pl. II., horizontal pair, one the variety without clouds, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 6 10 0
Ditto, with 2d. blue, Pl. V., used together on piece. *V.* 2 .. 4 10 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, Pl. II. used on entire, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 4 0 0
Ditto, Proof of 3d. in deep green, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 12 6
NEW ZEALAND, 1856, blue paper, imperf., 1d. red, fine horizontal pair on original, fine. *G.* 2.. 6 15 0
1860-2, pelure paper, 1d. red, fine. *H.* 2 2 0
Ditto, rouletted, 6d. black-brown, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 4 10 0
1862, wmk. star, rouletted, 1d. orange, vertical pair on small piece of original. *G.* 2.. .. 5 5 0
1863-6, 3d. deep mauve, unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 3 0
1864, NZ, rouletted, 2d. blue, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 10 0
Ditto, ditto, strip of three and a single used together on original fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 10 0 0
Ditto, 1s. green, slight thinning. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 0 0
1872, wmk. Lozenges, 2d. vermilion, fine. *P.&S.* 2.. .. 2 15 0

NEW ZEALAND (contd)
1891, Proof of the 1d., horizontal strip of three, the righthand pair *tête-bêche*. *P.* 1 .. .. £3 0 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, half a 3d. blue used on large piece of entire with a very fine 6d. yellow-green as 7½d. *V.* 2 .. .. 1 18 0
OLDENBURG, 1852, 1-10th black on yellow, little creased but very fine, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 10 0 0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 1900, 6d. carmine, horizontal strip of three, centre stamp without figure of value, S.G. 125, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 0 0
Ditto, 1s. orange, error, S.G. 111b mint. G. 2 .. .. .. 4 15 0
Ditto, 5s. green, horizontal pair, one with figure of value omitted, S.G. 128, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 0 0
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1854, 5c. orange-red, *P.* 1 .. .. 1 16 0
Ditto, 10c. deep lake, superb unused. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 1 16 0
Ditto, 1r. indigo, mint. *P.* 1 .. 2 2 0
Ditto, ditto, superb used. *P.* 1 .. 1 9 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, error CORROS, very fine. *P.* 1 .. 4 4 0
Ditto, 2r. green, superb. *P.* 1 .. 1 16 0
1855, 5c. bright red, exceptional copy, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 5 10 0
PORTUGUESE INDIA, 1881, 5 on 20 reis, vermilion, 1876, block of six, one with surcharge inverted (S.G. 119a), mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 1 15 0
ROUMANIA, 1860-2, hand-struck, first printing, 30 paras, complete sheet, mint. *P.* 1 .. 4 4 0
RUSSIA, 1st issue, wmk. '2,' proof of the 20k. in lilac and green, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 1 0 0
ST. VINCENT, 1875, 1s. claret, record copy, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 5 5 0
Ditto, used copy, superb. *P.* 1 .. 1 0 0
1885, 4d. red-brown, mint. *P.* 1 5 0 0
SAXONY, 1850, 3pf. red, very slightly thinned but fine. *P.* 1 .. 3 3 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1897, star, 1s. chocolate, strip of four, imperforate vertically, mint. *V.* 1 £1 10 0
SPAIN, 1850, 6r. very fine. *P.* 1 .. 1 6 0
Ditto, 10r. with red postmark, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 2 4 0
1853, 2r. red, exceptionally fine, unused. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 6 7 6
SWAZIELAND, 1889, perf. 12½, 5s. slate, variety overprint inverted, S.G. 15, very fine. *G.* 2 .. 7 10 0
Ditto variety 'Swazielan,' on small piece, very fine. *G.* 2 .. 7 10 0
Ditto, 10s. fawn, minute thinning, otherwise mint. *G.* 1 .. 3 10 0
TOBAGO, 1897, 1d. in MS. on half of 6d. orange, on piece of original, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 3 0 0
TRANSVAAL, 1877, 'V.R. TRANSVAAL,' coarse soft paper, 1d. brick-red, variety with wider spaced overprint, used on piece and very fine, uncatalogued. *V.* 2 42 0 0
1893, 2½d. on 1s. green, variety surcharge inverted, S.G. 374, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 0 0
TRINIDAD, 1858, Lithographed, 1d. grey-blue, on large piece of entire, very fine. *V.* 2 .. 3 7 6
UNITED STATES, Departmentals, State, $2 green and black, superb mint, *G.* 2 .. .. 2 5 0
Ditto, $5, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 14 10 0
Ditto, $10, fine, unused, with part gum. *G.* 2 .. .. 7 17 6
Ditto, $20, superb mint. *G.* 2 .. 6 15 0
VICTORIA, 1850, 2d. lilac, fine background, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. 3 15 0
Ditto, 2d. grey-lilac, fine border, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 1 17 6
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1867-8, perf. 15, 6d. rose on toned, fine, unused. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 0 0
WURTEMBERG, 1858-60, 6kr. deep green, very fine, unused. *P.&S.* 1 6 10 0
Ditto, 9kr. carmine, ditto. *P.&S.* 1 6 0 0

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Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung ..	*B.B.-Z.*
Der Deutsche Philatelist ..	*D.P.*
Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung ..	*D.B.-Z.*
Echo de la Timbrologie	*E.*
Gibbons Stamp Weekly	*G.S.W.*
Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers	*G.P.N.*
Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal	*I.B.-J.*
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Mitteilungen der Firma Paul Kohl	*M*
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Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift ..	*N.F.T.*
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Timbre-Poste	*T.-P.*
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British East Africa.
POOLE (B. W. H.) Stamps of the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. *W.-E.P.* Feb.

Bulgaria.
POOLE (B. W. H.) Stamps of the moment : Bulgaria (contd). *W.-E.P.* Feb.

Chili.
MERCADO (R. A.) Timbres des Chili (contd). *T.-P.* Feb.

Congo Free State.
BONT (Ch. de) Stamps of the Congo Free State (contd.). *G.S.W.* 19 Feb.

France.
K. Franz. Tientsin Taxe-Provisorien 1903. *M.* Feb.

Germany.
BOHNERT (C.) Die rote sächsische Driermarke (contd). *I.B.J.* 19 Feb.
STENGER (E.) Bayern-Portomarke 3 kr. schwarz mit Seidenfaden. *B.B.-Z.* 26 Feb. ; 12 Mar.

Great Britain.
MARSHALL (C. F. Dendy) Some notes on British postmarks since 1840 (contd). *G.S.W.* 26 Feb.
Surface-printed stamps of Great Britain (contd). The Ten Shillings. The One Pound. The One Halfpenny. *B.P.* Feb.
YOKEL. Notes of a Provincial Junior [on the Stamps of Great Britain.] *G.S.W.* 5 and 12 Mar.

Hawaii.
CROCKER (H. J.) Hawaii : the Manuscript 5c. on the 13c. i1853 issue. *L.P.* Feb.

Hayti.
POOLE (B. W. H.) Countries of the World : Hayti (contd). *G.S.W.* 19 Feb., 5 and 19 Mar.

Holland.
M.A.C. Notes on the King William III. stamps of Holland. *P.J.G.B.* Feb.

Italy.
HANCIAU (L.) Postal issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies (contd). *G.S.W.* 26 Feb., 12 March.

Nicaragua.
LEAVY (J. B.) Stamps of Nicaragua (contd). *G.S.W.* 19 Feb., 5 and 19 Mar.

Papua.
ELLIOT (W. T.) Notes on the 2d. and 4d. Papua. *G.S.W.* 26 Feb.

Philippine Islands.
Aguinaldo-Marken der Philippinen. *M.* Feb

Portugal.
MARSDEN (J. N.) Adhesive stamps of Portugal : Unpaid letter stamps and reprints. *L.P.* Feb.

Roumania.
BRUNEL (G.) and MARINESCU (K.) Historie des timbres du royaume de Roumanie (contd). *T.-P.* Feb.

Spain.
MENNEEVÉ (R.) Stamps of the Carlist insurrection . *G.S.W.* 26 Feb.

Uganda.
See BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Venezuela.
CREEKE (J. B.) Venezuela. *G.P.N.* Feb.

Victoria.
HAUSBURG (L. L. R.) Notes on some of the early issues of Victoria. *M.R.* Mar.
IRELAND (J.) Stamps of Victoria simplified. *G.S.W.* 5 and 12 Mar.

Generalia.
" DESDICHADO " Fêtes-bêches. *G.S.W.* 26 Feb. ; 12 Mar.
KRÖGER (J.) Die " Seebeckmarken " : ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke. *I.B.-J.* 5 Mar.
OHRT (P.) Handbuch aller bekannten Neudrucke. 18th section (Mauritius to Nabha) issued with *I.B.-J.* 5 Mar.
ZOBELITZ (H. v.) Specimen-Aufdrucke. *B.B.-Z.* 26 Feb. ; 12 Mar.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

The fourth meeting of the season 1909-10, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 2 December 1909, at 6 p.m.

A display was given by the members present of a limited number of interesting stamps, with explanatory notes.

H.R.H. The President sent an entire sheet of the 2d. New Zealand, as issued in 1872, Plate 2, first type, showing numerous retouches.

The Right Hon. the Vice-President submitted a selection of various stamps on original covers, including among other interesting pieces, the 1d. red, perf. 16, by Archer, postmarked October, 1850; the 1 lira, white, Modena; five Naples stamps, including the 50 gr., 20 gr. and 5 gr., the 20 gr. being a forgery; several specimens of the 1 gr. Plate 1, Sicily, in its original state and with retouches; a *tête-bêche* pair of the ½ baj. Roman States; some copies of the 3 lire, Tuscany; the Baltimore and Millbury Postmaster stamps of the United States.

Amongst other exhibitors Mr. Castle showed a selection of the laureated stamps of New South Wales; Mr. Hausburg various Australians; Sir James Clarke used bisected stamps of British North American colonies; Baron A. de Worms pairs and blocks of rare Ceylon stamps; Mr. Dendy Marshall a selection of British postmarks; Mr. Harvey Clarke some fine specimens of Sydney Views.

The fifth meeting of the season 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 16 December 1909, at 6 p.m.

Mr. H. M. Hansen read a paper on the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied by a display of his fine collection, which included some rare essays of the first issue. The paper will be published in the *London Philatelist*. A vote of thanks to Mr. Hansen was moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, and unanimously carried.

From the *London Philatelist*.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The fifth general meeting of the Session 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, 15 February 1910 at 6.30 p.m.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg gave a display, accompanied with full explanatory notes of his highly specialized and well-known collection of the early issues of Victoria. Mr. Séfi proposed and Mr. Standen seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg, which was carried with acclamation.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The eighth ordinary meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, 15 January 1910 at Prince Henry's room, 17, Fleet Street, E.C.

Mr. A. J. Warren gave a display, with notes, of his fine collection of the stamps of Holland. Among the chief features of the collection was the arrangement of the shades of the first issue (1852) in chronological order by means of copies with dated postmarks and the various retouches on the stamps of this issue. The rare perforation ($10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$) varieties of the third issue included the 15c. chestnut, the 20c. green, and the 25c. purple (Type 2). Among the later stamps was a complete set of the 1872-88 issue, perf. 14, large holes, used. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Warren for his display was proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. J. O. S. Mummery and carried.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of this Society was held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on Thursday, 3 March 1910.

Mr. Wilkinson gave a lecture and showed his fine collection of the stamps of Holland. This latter included 1,200 copies of the first issue 1852-64 in singles, pairs and strips, and on entires, arranged in the order of the plates and printings, and represented three years' careful study of this one issue of three stamps. The lecture was illustrated by numerous lantern slides, enlargements, and diagrams, by means of which the lecturer very clearly described his original discoveries of the retouched plates, "horn" plate, etc. Amongst many varieties shown were printings from ten plates of the 5 and 10 cents stamps and reconstructed retouched panes; also others partly complete, of Plate 3 of the 10 cents, and many retouches previously unchronicled. Altogether, in the amount of original research shown, the paper was the most important yet given before the Society. At the contlusion of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

27 January. Mr. W. Pimm gave a display with notes, of the stamps of St. Lucia. The collection, which has been awarded several medals, is especially strong in the early issues of these beautiful and interesting stamps.

10 February. Mr. J. J. Knowles gave a display of his extremely fine collection of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope. The triangulars in superb mint and used blocks were especially admired, while some of the CC and later issues in mint condition were soon noticed as very uncommon.

24 February. Mr. W. Pimm gave a display of his collection of early New South Wales. Much interest was taken in the minor varieties of the "Sydney Views" and "laureateds," and their positions on the plates.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POSTAL ENTIRES.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to say a few words to stamp collectors and to those in particular who believe with a well-known philatelist that "some steps should be taken to encourage the collection of entires, either by individuals or by philatelic societies"—as "the fact remains that they are undoubted postal issues of equal importance with the adhesives, and that no philatelic history of a country can be written without their inclusion." It certainly ought to be as necessary for all true philatelists to include envelopes and postcards, as to get essays, proofs, decrees, etc. One of these writes: "I cannot understand anyone who calls himself a philatelist and thus claims to take an interest in *all* devices for the franking of postal messages should confine himself to adhesive labels, which are etymologically not 'stamps' at all, but only substitutes for actually stamped envelopes."

Even if we return to the cut-out stamps with large margins, it will be some recognition of the importance of collecting them as genuine postal issues, and some of us would go as far as to consider the stamped half of an envelope or the top half of a card as sufficient to trace what the original was, in cases where two or more sizes were issued. As an irreducible minimum, our philatelic specialists might keep one specimen of each type, value, and colour of stamp of those countries they patronise, if they ignore varieties of size and paper as mere stationery. By any of these methods the objection to bulkiness of entires would be minimised, remembering always that there are barely one-sixth the number of entires that there are of adhesives, so that 3,000 entires may be as truly representative of all issues as 20,000 of adhesives would be, and require no more superficial area to mount, even if entire and overlapping on the pages.

What seems to be most needed is a Postal Entires Society for the systematic collecting and study of these neglected issues, before all traces of possible information as to certain points are lost. Where is the journal that gives even once or twice in a year "light and leading" as to entires half as fully as it gives to some trifling accident or slip in the printing of an adhesive label? The Entires Exchange started over ten years ago, has kept together a small band of enthusiasts, amongst whom it has distributed about 36,000 cards and covers, but it cannot be kept going by me owing to bodily infirmity, and I cannot find a successor. Its amalgamation, therefore, with a new body of 50 to 100 earnest collectors would be a simple affair, and it could get to work any month, but if once entirely broken up, its practical usefulness might be difficult of attainment by strangers for many years to come. I shall be pleased to hear from anyone with suggestions, and to put them in communication with others to make arrangements for my withdrawal from the work I have loved so much in twelve years of almost solitary confinement at 15, Paulton Square, Chelsea. A promising Reference Collection is being formed by the Royal Philatelic Society, there being already over 3,000 pieces received or promised by members, and it is understood that a further 2,000 varieties will be added in due course, chiefly as a loan collection to country societies, where six or more members are collectors of entires, to assist in their annual displays, when the proposed association is fairly started.

Your obedient servant,

B. W. WARHURST.

9 March 1910

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

MARCH 1910

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PLATE. The transfer varieties of the Four Pence, 1854, Western Australia.

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXII APRIL 1910 No. 4

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page* 48)

In the next Riksdag, 1850-1851, the demands for a reduced postage became still stronger, and were voiced in four bills, three of which proposed the adoption of stamped paper as a means for the payment of postage. The two questions were now connected and were, thereafter, always taken up and debated together. Two of the bills were presented in the House of Burghers and the other two in the House of Peasants.

In the House of Burghers PAUL BERG referred in particular to the experience of England, and proposed that the postage on all letters to any place within the country should be uniform and computed on the basis of a rate of 4 sk.bco. for each lod or less, and in like proportion for heavier letters.

P. MURÉN gave an historical account of the introduction of postal reform in England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, Denmark and other European countries, and pointed out that it had been generally acknowledged that a low average postage rate was one of the first requirements for industrial and mercantile development, and in order to gain this a country should not shirk the sacrifice which at first this reform would entail, as is the case with most great reforms. The cost would not, in Sweden, amount to more than 40,000 rdr.bco. for the first year, and this could be met from a surplus of at least 72,000 rdr.bco. then in the possession of the postal department. If, in connection with the introduction of a uniform letter postage, it should be decreed that the postage, following the usage in other countries, be paid by stamped paper, provided with some gummy substance and attached to the letters, an increased income would probably accrue to the postal funds. Offices should also be established along the public post routes, where letters could be deposited in locked bags, and this would without doubt considerably increase the number of letters. Some gain would also be derived from the postage stamps being used as small change. He therefore proposed that the houses should decree :—

That from the beginning of 1852 the postage for every single letter, not exceeding 1 lod in weight, from and to any place within the kingdom, should be 4 sk.bco. ; for a weight not exceeding 2 lod 8 sk.bco., and for every additional lod an additional single rate.

That through the agency of the postal department postage stamps, after the English model, to the value of 4, 8 and 12 sk.bco., should be procured and furnished to the public from every post office, and that thereafter, in order to entitle them to be forwarded through the mails, it should be compulsory that all letters should have such stamps affixed to them.

E. Falck, from the district of Skaraborg, stated in the House of Peasants that the agricultural classes had come to consider the Swedish postal establishment only as a burden, which they were compelled to bear, but from the benefits of which they were barred, as throughout the entire country there were only 140 post-offices, 86 of them being in the cities and 54 in boroughs and rural districts. The reason for this disproportion was that a post-office could not be established without considerable expense, and consequently the number of post-offices was kept within such a narrow limit that only a small portion of the Swedish people could avail themselves of the postal service. An improvement which would develop the postal service gradually to what it ought to be and would bring about the advantages that were intended could be brought about by establishing, in addition to the post-offices, a great number of other places where letters could be posted, but where no money would be received and consequently no postmaster would be required. For this purpose a special kind of stamped paper, to be fastened to the letter by the sender, had been invented, by means of which the postage could be paid, or rather the letter released, thus enabling it to be forwarded to its destination without further payment. A letter thus released could at any time during the day or night be dropped in a box at any of the places established for that purpose. All that would be needed would be a person who would collect the letters and put them in a pouch which would be delivered to the mail-driver when he passed through the place, after which the pouch would be taken along to the nearest post-office, where the letters would be assorted and then forwarded in the usual way. Such places of receipt would be quite inexpensive and could, therefore, be established at all country inns and " post farms," as well as in every village or manor located along the public highways or post roads. In order to put into practice the method referred to, of paying the postage by means of stamped paper instead of money, it would be necessary to have the postage uniform throughout the entire country and not rated according to the distance. After an account of the development of the postal service in England from 1840 to 1849, which had been brought about by postage reform, and after pointing out the small exchange of mail in Sweden during the same period, the speaker proposed an inland postage of 4 sk. bco. for every lod, to be paid by means of stamped paper, and that after such postage stamps had been introduced the postage on a letter which did not have stamps affixed to it should be raised to 6 sk.bco. per lod.

It was further proposed, among other things, that at first postage stamps of the values of 4, 8 and 12 sk.bco. should be manufactured and furnished to the public in single copies, at their face value, by all the ordinary post offices in the country, but that 100 stamps of 4 sk., or a corresponding number of a higher value, should be sold for an even amount of 8 rdr.bco. In addition to the ordinary post offices, there should be established throughout the country, wherever it could be conveniently done, places for the reception of stamped letters, and thus the burden of letter transportation could be reduced. By way of information the speaker added that the postage stamps ought to have a solution of gum on the reverse so that they could be easily attached to the letters ; that they should be manufactured in sheets which could afterwards be cut apart for use, and that when a letter arrived at the first regular post office, a black, indelible stamp mark should be put on the postage stamp, which would thereby be made unfit for further use.

And finally the mover in the previous Riksdag, P. Mårtenson, referred to the example set by other countries, particularly England, and presented tables showing the result of the introduction of the so-called " penny system " in that country, and made the following proposition :—

> That the Houses should reduce the postage rate of a single letter weighing 1 lod to 4 sk.bco. to post offices in the country, regardless of long or short distance, and in proportion for letters of heavier weight.
>
> That the right of prepayment by means of stamped paper should be established, and that stamps adapted to the postage fixed, should be furnished to the public by the postal department from all the post offices in the country, as well as from other places of sale.
>
> That if the Houses, by reason of want of information as to the conditions of the Swedish postal department, should find it necessary to postpone this important question to a coming Riksdag, the Houses should express to His Royal Majesty their wish that the postal department be ordered to compile for the next Riksdag the necessary statistical tables, which could serve the coming House as a guide to rendering a decision on this important reform.

In its report, dated 17 March 1851, on all the propositions referred to, the Committee on Grants in the main repeated its report of 1848, and did not see its way to recommending to the Houses any other action on the propositions of Messrs. Berg, Murén, Falck and Mårtenson than a request by the Houses to His Royal Majesty, that he should order the postal department to draw up a proposition, based on trustworthy calculations, for the introduction of a new system in the postal service in line with the suggestions made by the movers, and that a gracious proposition on the subject might be laid before the Houses at the next Riksdag. The houses decided in accordance with this and, in a communication of 16 April, made a representation to His Majesty bearing on the subject. On the strength of this His Majesty, on 7 May 1851, caused an order to be issued to the General Postal Directorate to render an opinion and proposition as to how far the change in the postal service proposed by the Houses could be carried out, such proposition to be based on a preliminary investigation with necessary and accurate calculations. The calculations which were consequently made in the office of the Directorate demanded considerable care, accuracy and expenditure of time. During one and a half years it kept four persons employed, one continuously and the others with few interruptions.

(*To be continued*)

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from page* 55)

I have found the stamps of this issue, whether printed upon thick, medium, or thin paper, to be uniform in size, except those from the recut plates, the measurements being 18 by 21¼ mm. for the stamp and 14½ by 16¾ mm. for the medallion. In stamps from the recut plates I have found differences of as much as ½ mm., one way or the other, in the measurement of the stamp, but no difference whatever in the measurement of the medallion. M. De Bont mentions a printing upon " thick paper which dried very rapidly during the process of printing," copies of which may be found with the medallion measuring only 13 by 15 mm., and the complete specimen 15 by 18½ mm. ; in the thousands of these stamps that I have examined no such freak has greeted my vision, and I question if the printer has not mixed up M. De Bont's figures. Both M. Bouvez and M. De Bont chronicle a printing on ribbed paper ; I am quite positive that there was no such printing. I find stamps on medium, thick and very thick ' ribbed ' paper ; these stamps correspond in shade, impression and quality of paper to the stamps of the last three printings. I am not a believer in ' ribbed ' paper, for I am quite sure that in almost every case it is caused by a worn press roller. A press roller is covered with cloth, the fibres of which very often wear almost entirely away in one direction or the other, thus making the roller a series of minute ridges ; such a roller when passed over a damp sheet of hand-made paper, under the pressure necessary in copper-plate printing, would rib the paper most beautifully, and I am quite positive that such was the cause of the ' ribbed ' paper in this issue.

And now a few words as to the recut or reengraved stamps. I have found twenty-five varieties of recutting on the 10 centimes and seventy-five varieties on the 20 centimes, beginning with a recutting of the outer frame, showing an increased thickness of the lines, and in some cases a prolonging of the lines beyond the



Fig. 6.

corner angles, on the least worn specimens, while slightly more worn specimens show a decided strengthening in the outer lines of the ornamental design of leaves and 'flames' in the lower and upper corners, all of which are too slight for illustration, but quite marked and distinct on the stamps themselves.

The accompanying illustrations show a number of the best of the retouches, those where the contour or effect of the ornamental design has been markedly changed. In Fig. 6, that of the 10 centimes, No. 1 shows the necessary portion of the stamp in the earliest state of the plate, the photograph being taken from a specimen with framed watermark. No. 2 shows the badly worn stage of the plate which made the recutting necessary. No. 3 shows a recutting of the outline of the flames in the upper corner that changes their contour, and likewise a recutting of the leaves above the " D " in the lower corner, changing their outlines. There are a number of fine lines of shading in these leaves, which do not appear on the original die, but the fine wire screen which is used in reproductions of this sort has unfortunately so broken these lines that they do not show. For the same reason No. 4 only faintly shows a complete redrawing of the leaves in the lower corner, which is most noticeable in the third leaf from the bottom, this leaf being drawn similar to the fourth leaf, and not small and pointed as in the original; the fifth leaf is also oval instead of pointed, and twice the size of the original. The outline of the leaves close to the portrait oval has been destroyed by the wearing away of the heavy lines of background, and curved lines have been drawn in the semblance of leaves to remove the ugly white spot. No. 5 shows fairly clearly a complete change in the design of the leaves above the " D," very different from the changes in 3 and 4, while No. 6 shows a complete redrawing of the entire ornamental designs on the left side of the stamp; the many fine lines of shading are destroyed by the screen in reproduction, but the



FIG. 7.

marked change of outline shows distinctly. In the second illustration, Fig. 7, No. 1 shows the right side of a stamp from the earliest state of the plate, the framed watermark variety. No. 2 shows a recutting of the leaves in the lower corner, and the flames in the upper corner, slightly changing the outlines of each, while No. 3 shows a marked change in the outline of the whole design of the ornaments on the right side of the stamp; again the screen has destroyed the fine lines of shading. There are a number of 10 centimes stamps where the heavy lines of background have not worn, and the outlines of the flames and leaves remain unchanged, but the fine lines of shading have worn away, and have been recut, nearly always quite different from the original.



Fig. 8.

In Fig. 8 No. 1 shows the 20 centimes in the earliest state of the plate, the photograph being of a portion of a stamp with framed watermark. No. 2 shows the very much worn condition of the plate which made the recutting necessary. No. 3 shows a recutting of the middle portion of the leaf design in the lower corner, and also a recutting of the inner vertical line of the frame for nearly the entire length of the stamp. No. 4 shows a slightly different recutting of the same portion of the ornamental design, without any recutting of the inner frame line. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 show each slightly different varieties of recutting of the leaf design in the lower corner, No. 6 also has the outer frame line recut at top and bottom, and the inner vertical frame line recut for the entire length at right. No. 8 shows the most pronounced recutting of the leaf design in the lower corner, and also an outline recutting of the flames in the upper corner, changing the outline slightly. This block of the 20 centimes is not very good, nevertheless a careful study will show the existing differences, always bearing in mind that beside the slight change of outline, there is a complete change of the fine lines of shading, which has been almost entirely

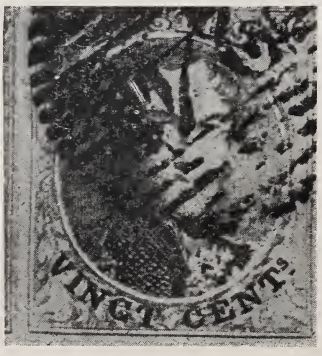

Fig. 9.

destroyed by the screen in reproduction. The second block of the 20 centimes shows a stamp in which the leaf design has been recut in both of the lower corners, completely changing the original outline of the design. Unfortunately the reproduction of the

right side is poor, it should show the same as No. 8 in the preceding block ; the left side has reproduced well, however, and a comparison with No. 1 in the third block of the



Fig. 10.

20 centimes will show how greatly the leaves have been changed. In Fig. 10 No. 1 is the earliest state of the plate of the 20 centimes, the photograph being of a framed watermark specimen. No. 2 is the very much worn state of the plate. No. 3 shows a recutting of the leaves in the lower corner without much change of outline. No. 4 shows a different recutting of the outline of the leaves, changing the design, without the addition of any fine lines of shading. No. 5 shows a different recutting of the outline of the leaves, with the addition of some fine lines of shading, which show but faintly in the reproduction. No. 6 shows still a different recutting of the outline of the leaves, and a different shading of the same, which shows that the background to the lower portion of the leaves is also recut. No. 7 shows yet another different recutting of the outline of the leaves, and a recutting and reshading of the leaves close to the portrait oval, the background at the extreme lower corner has also been strongly recut. As with the 10 centimes, there are many of the 20 centimes where the outline of the leaves and flames remains unchanged, but where the fine lines of shading have worn away, and have been recut differently than in the original.

It is impossible to produce blocks by any known photographic process, which will show the differences any more distinctly than the illustrations given ; the lines of the recutting are so fine that they disappear almost entirely in reproduction, and then also blue, the colour of the 20 centimes, is one of the worst colours from which to produce good photographic results.

The easiest way to distinguish the many varieties of retouching, is to use a 10 centimes and 20 centimes with framed watermark for comparison. The framed watermark stamps are from the very earliest state of the plate, and are invariably clear, fine impressions.

I feel very sure that the plates of these old Belgian stamps are still carefully preserved somewhere within the archives of the Postal Administration, and although they have been marred by a graver, proof sheets from them would be of the greatest value to students of Belgian stamps, as they would undoubtedly enable them to reconstruct the plates as they were last used, in a recut and reengraved form. Is there not some one with influence enough to have these proof sheets issued for the benefit of philately ?

New plates of all three values were made, still of two hundred impressions, and a printing made from them early in 1856 upon machine-made paper without watermark.

Such an eminent philatelist as Mr. M. P. Castle says, in a paper read before the Philatelic Society of London, on 1 February 1900, "M. Moens, both in his book on the Belgian stamps and in his catalogue, gives April 1st, 1861, as the date of the issue of the stamps without watermark; but I cannot agree that this is correct. These stamps in this case should be commoner than the succeeding ones without watermark, which were in turn superseded in April, 1863, by the perforated series, thus assigning nearly ten years of existence to the former and but two years to the latter. I am inclined to believe that this issue, with unframed watermark, was superseded four or five years earlier—in 1856 or 1857. This supposition is partly borne out by a paper in the *Schweizer Briefmarken Journal* of April 1899, by M. Celestin Gronendaels, a Belgian philatelist, who has examined large numbers of stamps on the original covers, and found that in all cases the stamps dated after August 1856, bore no watermark. The issue of the no watermark series is thus antedated nearly three years, and I incline to believe is of still earlier origin."

The unwatermarked stamps are very much more common than the watermarked ones, yet if we accept 1861 as the date of their issue, we find from the table of sales quoted a little further back, that 81,000,000 watermarked 10 centimes, 57,000,000 watermarked 20 centimes, and 7,000,000 watermarked 40 centimes were sold to the public, as against 22,000,000 10 centimes, 16,000,000 20 centimes, and 3,000,000 40 centimes without watermark, so that there can be no question but what the issue of the unwatermarked stamps antedated 1861 by a number of years. M. Gronendaels proved that the unwatermarked stamps were in general use at least from the middle of 1858 on, and if we accept 1858 as the date of issue the proportions of sales would then be, watermarked, 49,000,000 10 centimes, 35,000,000 20 centimes, and 4,000,000 40 centimes, as against unwatermarked, 54,000,000 10 centimes, 38,000,000 20 centimes and 6,000,000 40 centimes, much better, but still not the right proportions. If, however, 1856 is accepted as the date of issue of the unwatermarked stamps, the proportions would then be, watermarked, 32,000,000 10 centimes, 23,000,000 20 centimes, and 1,500,000 40 centimes, as against unwatermarked, 71,000,000 10 centimes, 50,000,000 20 centimes, and 8,500,000 40 centimes, which is just about the proportions in which the stamps are found.

Long after this article was completed, and when it was in the hands of the publishers, *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* for 22 January 1910, published on pages 89 and 90, under the heading, "Notes and Queries, Belgium, Early Issues," a comment upon some notes which had appeared in some then recent numbers of *L'Annonce Timbrologique*. The notes are of no importance except for the following paragraph on page 90. "The writer of the article in *L'Annonce Timbrologique* claims, however, to have made one discovery, namely, that unwatermarked paper was used for the Belgium stamps earlier than has hitherto been supposed. He says that his attention was first attracted by a 20 c. stamp with the date '4.56' engraved in the margin, showing apparently that a fresh plate was made in April 1856. On further examination it appeared that this stamp was unwatermarked, and he then found that almost all the stamps, 10c., 20c. and 40c. (in a large collection that he was examining), that had been used in 1858 and 1859, were also without watermark. It seems, therefore, that the unwatermarked issue should be dated 1858, instead of 1861, and we think it possible that M. de Bont's *Ninth printing* of the stamps of 1851, which he says took place in 1858 on 'thick wove paper,' may have been unwatermarked, as he does not use the word 'wove' (*uni*, which also means unwatermarked) in describing any of the other papers of that issue."

The finding of the 20 centimes stamp mentioned in the above quoted paragraph proves beyond all question that I am right in placing the date of issue of the unwatermarked stamps as 1856, and it would also seem to prove my claim that new plates were made, of two hundred impressions, from which the unwatermarked stamps were printed, and that these plates were made in April 1856.

In the manufacture of machine-made paper the fibres are stretched more in one

direction than in another, consequently when damped in the process of printing, the tension being removed, this paper will shrink more in one direction than in another. The copper-plate printing press is a roller press, and its action tends to stretch the damp paper on the plate as it passes under the roller, so that if a sheet of machine-made paper was placed on the plate so that the grain ran the same way as the roller, it would stretch in printing considerably more than a sheet placed so that the grain ran across the roller. It is this fact solely which accounts for the variation in the measurements of the stamps and medallion of the unwatermarked issue.

The stamps on hand-made paper without watermark are from sheets so poorly placed on the plate in printing that the top, bottom, or side rows printed on the margin beyond the watermark and between the words of the marginal watermark. They are very rare. There was no printing on hand-made paper without watermark.

The first printing made from the new plates in 1856 was upon a very thin, greyish, machine-made paper, $\frac{1}{12}$ mm. in thickness, closely woven and without watermark of any kind; the impressions are very clear and sharp, and the colours very bright; the measurements are the same as the watermarked issue, 18 by $21\frac{1}{4}$ mm. for the stamp, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{3}{4}$ mm. for the medallion, 10 centimes dark brown, 20 centimes deep blue and 40 centimes scarlet. I have no statistics from which to quote quantities, and can only state that the printings were large or small, according to the proportions in which I have found the stamps; this first printing was a very small one, as the stamps are very scarce.

The second printing, which must also have been made in 1856, was on thin, greyish, machine-made paper, $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. in thickness, closely woven and without watermark, the measurements remaining the same, the impressions running from fine to fair, 10 centimes grey-brown, 20 centimes dark blue, and 40 centimes dull scarlet. This printing was a large one.

The third printing probably took place in 1857, on thin, greyish, machine-made paper, $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. in thickness, somewhat softer than the preceding issue and consequently stretching a bit more in printing, the measurements being, 18 by $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm, for the stamp and $14\frac{1}{2}$ by 17 mm. for the medallion; the impressions are fairly good. 10 centimes rich brown, 20 centimes bright blue, and 40 centimes bright rose-red. This printing was a large one.

The fourth printing I should judge was made in 1858, on the same thin, soft, greyish paper as the preceding printing, the measurements being the same, but the impressions worn for the 10 and 20 centimes, and fairly good for the 40 centimes, 10 centimes black-brown, 20 centimes blue and 40 centimes pale orange-red. This was a large printing.

The fifth printing was made in 1859, on the same quality of thin paper as the last two printings, the measurements being the same, but the impressions badly worn for the 10 and 20 centimes, and worn for the 40 centimes, 10 centimes pale grey-brown, 20 centimes pale dull blue and 40 centimes dull rose-red. A large printing.

The sixth printing was made in 1860, still on the same soft thin paper, and having the same measurements, the plates for the 10 and 20 centimes had a number of badly worn impressions recut, principally by a strengthening of the horizontal lines at top and bottom, and the outer lines of the leaves and scroll work around the medallion; in some cases vertical lines were added at each side, but only in a very few cases was the design of the leaves changed, and then only in the 20 centimes, as these plates were not allowed to reach the severely worn stage before retouching, being kept in much better condition than was the case with the plates used to print the watermarked issue. The 40 centimes is from a worn plate. Ten centimes yellow-brown, 20 centimes deep dull blue and 40 centimes dull red. A large printing.

The seventh printing was made early in 1861, on thin, greyish, machine-made paper, a trifle softer than last printings, $\frac{1}{9}$ mm. in thickness, the measurements being 18 by $21\frac{3}{4}$ mm. for the stamp and $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $17\frac{1}{4}$ mm. for the medallion; the 10 and 20 centimes are from the retouched plates, the 40 centimes from the worn plate. Ten

centimes deep brown, 20 centimes very deep ultramarine and 40 centimes red. This was a small printing.

The total number of impressions taken from the 40 centimes plate in all seven printings, was about equal to the number of impressions taken from the 10 or 20 centimes plate in one printing, consequently the 40 centimes plate was at no time worn enough to require retouching.



Fig. 11.

The illustration of the 20 centimes Fig. 11 is of the unwatermarked variety, No. 1 showing the normal stamp, Nos. 2 and 3 showing the leaves in the lower left corner recut in such a manner as to completely change the original outlines.

(*To be continued*)

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.).

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1910.

4 p.m. Large Hall. Opening Meeting. (Public Meeting).

1. The Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (the Right Honourable The Earl of Crawford, K.T.) will declare the Congress open.
2. Address by Major E. B. Evans, late R.A.
3. Paper, with demonstrations, by Mr. J. Dunbar Heath (Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.), "The Manufacture of Stamps."

8 p.m.

Reception of Delegates by the Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society (Mr. H. L. Hayman), at his Residence, "Highfield," Chislett Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, 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. Room No. 1. Conference of Delegates.

1. Manchester Philatelic Society (Delegate, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton).
"To consider the advisability of taking steps to secure greater accuracy and uniformity "in the use of philatelic terms."
2. Junior Philatelic Society (Delegate, Mr. Fred. J. Melville).
"Unsolicited Approval Sheets."
"That in the opinion of this Congress the practice of sending unsolicited approval sheets "to boys at school is contrary to the best interests of Philately and the Trade ; further "it is recommended that approval sheets should not be sent to boarders at schools "without the written sanction of the Head or House-Master."
3. International Philatelic Union (Delegate, Mr. W. Hadlow).
"Guarantees of Authenticity."
"Should they be for a definite period ? "

At 7.45 for 8 p.m.

Banquet given in honour of the Delegates by the Herts Philatelic Society at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, W.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1910.

11 a.m.

Visit of the Delegates to the Tapling Collection at the British Museum, under the guidance of Mr. E. D. Bacon.

3 p.m. Room No. 1. Conference of Delegates.

1. Herts Philatelic Society (Delegate, Major Edward B. Evans, late R.A.).
"That a special Committee be formed to take active steps to endeavour to prevent the "manufacture and sale of forged Postage Stamps, also of so-called fac-similes (the "latter not bearing any distinguishing mark, tend to victimize purchasers), and that "the Committee should also endeavour to bring this matter under the consideration "of the various Governments interested."
2. International Philatelic Union (Delegate, Mr. T. H. Hinton).
"Means to be adopted for the prevention of substitution in Exchange packets.'

3. Bolton Philatelic Society (Delegate, Mr. W. Ward).
"A Scheme to found a Universal Philatelic Union."

8 p.m. Large Hall. Closing Meeting. (Public Meeting).

1. Paper by the Hon. Vice President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P.).
"The Possibility of Forming a Universal Philatelic Union of Philatelic Societies to "discourage unnecessary or speculative issues."
2. Closing Address by Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P.

NOTICE.

Owing to the limited accommodation, the Public *cannot* be admitted to the Conferences of the Delegates. Applications for Press Tickets must be made to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Tickets of Admission.

All applications for tickets for admission to the two Public Meetings must be made direct to the Chairman of the Executive Committee—

Franz Reichenheim, Esq.,
29, Holland Villas Road,
Kensington, London, W.

There will be no charge, but every application must state the exact number of tickets required for each Meeting, and must be accompanied by an addressed and stamped envelope, otherwise it will not be executed.

As the available space is limited, early applications to secure seats are advisable.

No admission without Ticket or Pass.

NOTES & NEWS

A fifth list of delegates to the forthcoming Philatelic Congress, which opens on Wednesday, 27 April 1910, has been published as follows:—

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society
Messrs. A. Leon Adutt and Herbert F. Johnson.

Leicester Philatelic Society
Dr. R. Milbourne West and Mr. Jos. Young.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society
Lt.-Col. W.T. Davies and Mr. Newman Clissold

Scottish Philatelic Society
Messrs. W. Bonnar and A. Wallace McGregor

Sheffield Philatelic Society
Messrs. W. C. Fox and J. H. Chapman.

There will be 40 Societies represented by 90 delegates.

The Manchester Junior Philatelic Society are about to publish an "Official Report of the First Philatelic Congress," containing a verbatim report of the proceedings, in book form. A limited number only are to be issued and copies may be booked by sending 1s. 1d. to Mr. J. S. Higgins, Jr., 7 Green Street, Manchester.

We are informed that Mr. Warren H. Colson, of Boston, has purchased Mr. Lombard's very fine collection. This collection is one of the finest in America, and has at various times won numerous medals and awards both in America and abroad. France is the strongest country and was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, where it won three medals. Besides the large general collection and that of France just mentioned, the following countries are specialized: Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, Danish West Indies, Dominican Republic, Transvaal, Brazil, Porto Rico, Cuba, Philippines, Hawaii, Luxemburg and Greece.

THE FORUM

WILSON (W. T.) and WETHERELL (E. W.) The 1868-72 issues of Mexico. *Philatelic Journal of India*, XIII, p. 234 *et seq.* 1909.

The stamps of Mexico appear to be receiving some attention of late at the hands of collectors, which is perhaps not a surprising fact if we take into consideration the possibilities of philatelic research which they offer to those who can command sufficient material. Last November we had occasion to review an excellent paper by Mr. Phillips on the 6c. green of 1872, announcing the discovery of four different settings of this stamp, and now we find the commencement of a valuable research on the stamps of the 1868 to 1872 issue at the hands of Messrs. Wilson and Wetherell, the first-named author being a recognised authority on all that pertains to Mexican stamps. It is true that the complete paper is not at present before us, but in the two instalments which have been published we find results of such importance that they warrant due notice without further delay. The stamps dealt with are the 6c. and 12c. of the issue of 1868. Of this issue Messrs. Collin and Calman's *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* which, with certain supplementary information contained in an article by Mr. E. D. Bacon in the *Monthly Journal*, represents the present state of our knowledge of Mexican stamps, states that "there are two different plates—Plate I and II—of all values, both made from one original die, the figures representing the denomination of value being added separately on each of the 200 stamps comprising each plate, thus forming 200 minor varieties of each value and plate. The difference between plates I and II consists in the figures of value, which in the first plate are long and thin and not followed by a period, while in plate II they are shorter and thicker and are followed by a period." This statement, according to our authors, appears to be largely incorrect. They say "Type Ia was made up of 50 stamps (5 rows of 10) and is distinguished by the smallness and irregularity of the figures of value and the absence of period in most instances. There were possibly two stones, the first being light and delicate in character, with very irregular figures, this I (*sic*) have only found in the 6, 12, 25 and 100 c. The second type Ib, dark and coarse, with thick and larger figures was used for all the values, viz., 6, 12, 25, 50 and 100 black and brown. Type II, 100 stamps to sheet, ten rows of ten, distinguished by thicker and broader figures of value with period and only found in the coarse printing."

The division of the stamps of Type I into sub-types is, we believe, quite a new and important point, and at present our authors adduce no proofs as to the settings of the stamps of Type I. We may, therefore, leave further consideration of these matters till the sequel is published. As to the stamps of Type II. with which the present instalments of the article are mainly occupied, our authors give the details of the setting of the sheet or pane of 100 stamps, and on this subject we venture a few remarks and some criticisms.

It is possible that Messrs. Collin and Calman are right as to the sheet consisting of 200 stamps, there being two panes of 100 stamps of the setting given by our authors to the sheet, but they appear to be undoubtedly in error in stating that the denomination of value was added separately to each of the 200 stamps of the sheet. Messrs. Wilson and Wetherell state that there are only ten types of the lithographic transfers, and we have, as far as possible, confirmed this statement by the examination of some blocks and stamps of this value in our possession. The characteristics of these ten types as given by our authors are as follows, and serve to distinguish them, although they are somewhat minute :—

1. There is a small black dot in white frame of S.W. corner ornament.
2. The period is small and at a fair distance from the "6".
3. There is a marked thickening of the thin lower line before the "6."
4. This is a well marked variety, the left frame line is very thick in two places and the first diagonal stroke of "Mexico" has become thickened.
5. The bottom frame in S.W. corner is slightly bulged outwards, and there is a minute dot at the top of the white space in S.W. corner.
6. There is a smudging of the right-hand frame near the top and a break in the thin inner line to the right of "O."
7. There is a well marked thickening under the "CE" of "CENT."
8. There is a small spot on the line to the left of the "6."

9. The period is small and close to the "6" (cf. variety 2).
10. The upper curve of the "6" comes down over the body, so as to produce almost a closed figure.

The arrangement of these types on the sheet or pane of 100 stamps is in accordance with the following table :—

1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	7	6	9	5	9	8	3	6
4	10	1	7	8	3	4	10	10	2
7	2	10	4	7	2	4	3	3	8
5	6	9	6	4	1	3	1	9	10
9	6	9	6	5	1	10	3	4	8
3	4	5	6	2	9	8	7	8	5
1	4	8	8	10	3	2	6	10	10
8	6	1	7	2	3	5	9	2	1
9	5	7	2	1	4	10	7	7	5

As regards this table we venture to point out what appears to be a slip or printer's error. A top right corner block of eight stamps, in four rows of two, in our possession agrees with the above table except that the types of the last stamps of the second and third rows are transposed, the second row ending with type 2 and the third row with type 6, so that it seems that these types should be transposed in the table.

We do not follow our authors with regard to the explanation they give of the peculiar arrangement of the types. We read "it could be accounted for by assuming the stamps were printed from movable clichés—thus from one original die ten casts were made and thereon the engraver drew the figures of value, and from *each* of these ten clichés were made and put together anyhow in a forme—this would account for the facts except that the stamps are lithographed. We have, therefore, to take the process one step further—having obtained the 100 clichés in a forme, an impression was taken on suitable paper and transferred to a lithographic stone and this stone instead of the clichés themselves was used for printing the stamps."

There is surely no need for the intermediate clichés, or indeed any clichés at all. It seems fairly obvious that an intermediate key-stone of ten types was prepared. Transfers from the original die, without the figures of value, having been laid down on such a key-stone, the figures were then inserted separately on each of the ten transfers, and from these again transfers were made for preparing the printing stone, the peculiar arrangement being accounted for by the fact that instead of these transfers being laid down in strips or blocks they were cut up into singles and placed haphazard. It is to be noticed that in the actual printing stone, although the ten types are not in any order yet there are exactly ten transfers of each type on it. It is true that the reason for cutting up the second lot of transfers is not apparent, but an explanation might be found if something were known as to the shape and size of the intermediate key-stone.

The 12c. Type II was printed in the same manner as the 6c. The ten types were described by Mr. Wetherell in the *Philatelic Advertiser*, I., p. 263, and a reference to his paper will be found in *The Philatelic Record* for February, 1909, of last year. Our authors are not able to give the setting of a full pane or sheet of 100 stamps, and in fact there seems to be, from blocks in their possession, at least two settings. They have been able to make up one setting nearly as follows :

2	1	9	7	2	6	5	4	4	2
5	1	1	9	10	7	1	8	3	10
3	2	5	8	8	6	4	3	8	9
10	4	10	7	1	8	4	4	5	1
2	8	7	2	3	3	7	8	6	1
9	6	3	4	4	7	6	5	?	?
3	1	8	2	7	5	6	7	?	?
6	10	6	10	9	10	7	4	?	?
8	8	5	1	1	?	?	?	?	?
9	6	3	4	6	?	?	?	?	?

In addition to these the authors have a right-hand corner block consisting of the following types :—

2	3	9	6	2
5	8	4	10	3

which they suggest may belong to this setting though this appears hardly likely as types 4, 6 and 8 already occur ten times in the large block of 84, and therefore on the analogy of the 6c. could not occur again.

In conclusion we congratulate Messrs. Wilson and Wetherell on their highly suggestive and stimulating contribution to our knowledge of perhaps the most interesting issue of Mexican stamps and we look forward with eagerness to the continuation of their studies.

REVIEWS

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News. Vol. XXIV, No. 2. Whole number 1,000. 26 February 1910.

An event of no little significance has recently taken place in the publication of the thousandth number of a philatelic periodical. When we consider the great quantity of journals of all kinds which have appeared, mostly for a very brief existence, it is a remarkable fact that any one should have been issued week by week for a period of over twenty-four years, and we tender our congratulations on an occasion which is, and probably will always be, unique in the history of philately. First published on 7 January 1891, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* has practically maintained its original features to the present time, and has lived to see many American journals expire. It is, if its own utterances be accepted, now at the height of its prosperity, and we are tempted to some examination of a journal which commands such success, and to make it the instance of some remarks upon philatelic journalism in the United States as we find it at present. We used the phrase advisedly, for we are of the opinion that philatelic literature is evidently at a discount among Americans, for there is no periodical published there which will compare either with those of European countries or with some of those which were formerly issued in the United States itself. There is not—there has never been—any lack of philatelic journals existing on the scraps of personalities and 'smart' writing and prattling articles in which there is a more or less distant reference to philatelic matters, but since the *American Journal of Philately* suspended publication a year of two ago the United States has been without any journal which offered to its readers matters of real philatelic interest. This fact has not passed without the notice of American philatelists themselves, and the constant demand for the publication of a quarterly magazine by the American Philatelic Society is, we hope, something more than a voice crying in the wilderness.

No better evidence of these remarks will be found than a criticism of the journal under notice. Here is a paper with twenty-four years of history behind it, and we might imagine some accumulation of knowledge and experience to guide it; it is probably the wealthiest philatelic journal in the world, if we may judge of its advertisement columns and the rates at which they are filled. One might reasonably conclude that the opportunity and means of being well within their grasp its directors would spare no endeavour to promote the advancement of philately, providing that they had such end at heart. We learn from an editorial that—

> 'the aim of this paper is to base on a foundation of stamps a cheerful sense of suggestion ['which is pretty, but I don't know what it means']. To care for the young collector; to cultivate the experienced collector and to cherish the veteran collector is our creed. We realise the wonderful possibility of the future of collecting and will continue to assist in the development of the pursuit by improvements in the WEEKLY that will soon be manifest.'

This is pretty poor stuff, but we suppose we must go upon it, and as the future is indefinite it would be better to turn to the past. We have a very decided impression that philatelists on this side at least have never considered this journal of much value, owing to the ephemeral nature of its contents, and notwithstanding its volume it has no place in a reference library such as occupy several other American journals. We have no file of any size at hand to refer to, but some thirty numbers issued since June 1909 may serve to illustrate our criticisms. Beyond topical and current news, editorials, news of philatelic societies and contributed matter of small importance, there were some twenty-three articles which struck us as bearing definitely upon philately, and of these twenty three articles *six* were original and provided by the journal itself, and *seventeen* were reproduced—reprinted pure and simple, without a word of comment, from English journals. *Sic vos non vobis.* Compare this with the example of a similar popular journal in England, say the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, which gives its readers not only plenty of advertisements, but also serials and articles, which must make considerable demands upon its resources. When the Directors of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* are next taking unction unto themselves in self-laudation, similar to that which appears in the number under review, perhaps they may find the occasion one to state what proportion of the value of their journal is due to the energy of far less fortunately situated contemporaries. Then, again, when the Editor next in-

dites a passage to the effect that 'the man who collects stamps for recreation . . . . does not relish the din of petty, purposeless strife,' let him throw back his mind to the period in 1909, when his journal was dunning, if not dinning, its readers, by a variety of expedients, for the position of official organ to the American Philatelic Associations. Further, 'complimentary mention,' by which euphuism is understood flatulent puffs of advertisers who have 'taken space,' should have been omitted for other reasons than that they 'proved offensive to those patrons who have not pressed' for it.

That an influential journal should resort to such dubious accessories is a critical instance of its general attitude to philately—one in which the 'almighty dollar' is felt to be hard by. For a paper of its size there is an abnormally small amount of really useful matter in it, and its conductors seem to have been quite content to leave the provision of such to what the gods might provide under a heavenly system of appropriation time-honoured in its country of origin.

A journal in the position of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* has a high potential for influencing philately, and we fully believe that the type it represents is to a large extent responsible for the admitted decline in the *quality* (not the quantity) of collecting in the United States. The improvement of that quality will proceed *pari passu* with the improvement in the periodical literature upon which it draws. There are signs that this is approaching, and it will be heartily welcomed by English philatelists. The difficulty nowadays with philatelic journals is not the lack of will and energy, but deficiency in the means, and great things should be possible to a journal which did not lie under this disability. We have nothing but goodwill towards American philately in every respect, and these criticisms are purely academic and directed only with a view to instancing what we consider an inherent defect in American philatelic literature, one which we should be pleased to see disappear by the re-establishment of a journal worthy of those which produced such excellent results in the past.

THE RECORD OF THE PHILATELIC STUDENTS' FELLOWSHIP, 1909. No. 2, pp. 21-40. 7 plates. Printed for private circulation.

We are very glad to welcome this No. 2 of the *Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship* not only as a tasteful and elegant contribution to philatelic literature, but especially as embodying philatelic research of a high order. The number contains five articles and notes, all of which bear the impress of careful study and offer suggestions and results which no philatelist can afford to overlook. The first article, by Mr. S. R. Turner, is antiquarian, and is an interesting account of the old General Post Office, situate in Lombard Street from 1678-1829, and illustrated by a reproduction of an old print. Mr. Harte-Lovelace, who is well-known as an authority on the stamps of China, follows with a novel study of the surcharged issues of 1897 of that country. He states that owing to the non-delivery of the new stamps from Japan, various old stocks were unearthed and surcharged but these not being sufficient to tide over the interval, the stamps of the 1894 designs were reprinted and surcharged. Moreover, one reprinting not being sufficient of some values, two or three were made. These reprints can be distinguished from the Japanese prints by means of the inferior workmanship and the varying shades. Mr. Harte-Lovelace by arranging the stamps by shade, instead of by type of overprint, has worked out the different printings and has drawn up the results of his research in a tabulated list. Mr. Harland is responsible for a minute and painstaking study of the plate used for the first type of St. Helena stamps in use from 1863 to 1894. As was generally understood only one plate was used for all values of these stamps during this period, but Mr. Harland definitely proves this to be the case and enters into a study of some minor peculiarities which have an important bearing on the construction of the plate, and as such of deep interest to all philatelists who are particularly concerned in the study of line-engraved stamps. It appears from his researches that six impressions of the die were on the transfer roller or rollers from which the St. Helena plate was constructed, and that these six impressions may be readily identified on the actual stamps. Two interesting items as far as the plate is concerned, were caused by out-of-place impressions, which were carefully removed, but portions of them can be traced. All these minor varieties are illustrated on the plates which accompany the article.

Mr. Ashby gives some simple tests for differentiating the printings of the British New Guinea stamps and the final article

is by Mr. W. J. Holmes on a curious variety of the unattractive in appearance but philatelically interesting Mexican "Porte de Mar" stamps of 1875. The stamp in question is a 2c. value, which has been converted by the addition of a "5" in type into a 25c. stamp. Mr. Holmes contends that is a provisional which only came into use very late in the second series for it is only found with the overprint "VERA CRUZ," measuring 17 × 2mm. which, according to authorities, occurs only on the third issue, thus rendering it probable that a shortage of this value about the time of the issue of the third issue was overcome by converting some sheets of the 2c. value into 25c. stamps in the manner indicated.

As the pagination of this number is continuous with that of No. 1 and the introduction speaks of it as the journal of the Fellowship, we gather that the publication is intended to be periodical so that we may look for more studies in the future from the capable body of philatelists who are responsible for it. At all events we are thankful for what they have already provided and heartily congratulate the authors on the high standard of excellence which they have achieved.

POOLE (B. H. W.) Postage stamps of the Gold Coast (Reprinted with important revisions from the *West-End Philatelist*) W.E.P. Series of Philatelic Handbooks. No. 4. London: D. Field. 6d. net.

The stamps of the Gold Coast are fairly straightforward in a philatelic sense, and do not appear to offer much scope for further investigation, but they are not without interest, and for those collectors who are taking this country this little handbook appears to leave nothing to be desired.

MELVILLE STAMP BOOKS. MELVILLE (FRED. J.) Great Britain: Embossed adhesive stamps. pp. 39. United States postage stamps, 1847-1869. 2nd edition, pp. 68. United States postage stamps, 1870-1893. pp. 55. illus., 1910. 47, Strand, W.C. 6d. each, net.

The first-mentioned of these three new "Melville Stamp Books" is the first of a second series of these popular and decidedly useful little compilations. A strong feature of these books is the excellence of the illustrations, and the subject of the first-named provides scope for an account of the manufacture of "Dickinson paper" which is illustrated by a excellent diagram showing how the threads were inserted in the pulp of the paper. A plate is also given showing the arrangement of the threads on the sheets of paper on which the stamps were printed. We should not forget to mention that the book also contains portraits of Mr. William Wyon, Mr. John Dickinson, and Mr. Ormond Hill, in addition to many other satisfactory illustrations of the stamps described. The short bibliography for the further guidance of the philatelic student is also to be commended.

The second edition of the volume on the United States stamps of 1847 to 1869 has received some slight revision in the text, while illustrations of die proofs of the issue of 1847 have been added.

The third volume brings the history of the United States stamps down to the end of the Columbian Exhibition series. Among the excellent illustrations contained in this volume are those of the re-engraved dies of the 1c., 3c., 6c. and 10c. on an enlarged scale which are specially useful to the student.

All three volumes may be confidently recommended to the budding philatelist.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bermuda. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the 2½d. stamp in one colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2½d. ultramarine

Cook Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 1d. in a modified shade. Wmk. single-lined Star over N Z. Perf. 14.

1d. red

Crete. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 1 lepton, Postage Due stamp surcharged with the same type as the stamps chronicled last month, in black. Perf. 14.

1l. vermilion

Gaboon. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the remainder of the set of which the values chronicled last month were the forerunners.

Type of the 1c.
- 4c. indigo and mauve
- 20c. purple and blue

Type of the 25c.
- 25c. blue and sepia
- 30c. olive and red
- 35c. violet and green
- 40c. brown and blue
- 45c. carmine and violet
- 50c. blue-green and grey
- 75c. vermilion and sepia

Type of the 1fr.
- 1fr. brown and light brown
- 2fr. carmine and brown
- 5fr. blue and sepia.

Italian Crete. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles another value of the current Italian stamps surcharged "LA CANEA."

40c. brown

Kiautschou. The *Ill. Briefmarken Journal* chronicles the 4c. rose on watermarked paper.

New Hebrides. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the set overprinted "NOUVELLES HEBRIDES" on the stamps of New Caledonia has been withdrawn from circulation and re-issued with an additional overprint of the word "CONDOMINIUM."

- 5c. green (black overprint)
- 10c. rose (black overprint)
- 25c. blue (red overprint)
- 50c. red on yellow (black overprint)
- 1fr. blue on green (red overprint)

Papua. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., have received the following new varieties. Wmk. Crown and A sideways. Perf. 12½.

- ½d. green and black
- 1d. carmine and black
- 2d. violet and black

Perf. 11

- 6d. myrtle-green and black

Paraguay. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles another variety of the series overprinted "1909" in addition to those listed in our December number of last year.

20c. green

Persia. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles two more values of the series mentioned in the February number.

- 1kr. violet and silver
- 30kr. carmine and gold

Roumania. Mr. James Malings notifies some additions to Mr. Scheindling's list of the perforation varieties of the current issue given in our last number. The dates are those of the earliest obliterations found on the varieties mentioned.

Perf. 13½×11½
- 25b. deep blue (July '08)
- 50b. orange (Jan '08)

Perf. 13½
- 50b. orange (Oct. '08)

Russian P.O. in China. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles two values of the new issue of Russia overprinted as usual "KETAI" for China.

- 4k. pink (blue overprint)
- 10k. blue (black overprint)

Russian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire. The set chronicled in our September number has been surcharged "Jaffa" and also "Smyrne." According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* varieties of the overprints are to be found.

St. Kitts-Nevis. According to *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* the 6d. has appeared on chalk surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

6d. grey-black and bright purple

Siam. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles two more provisionals, viz., stamps of the 1906 issue surcharged in "Satangs."

- 3 sat. on 3 atts green
- 12 sat. on 12 atts pale blue and blue

South Australia. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 4d., Crown over A, perforated 12×11½.

4d. orange-red

Switzerland. According to the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung*, the 2, 5, 10 and 25 cts. of the current issue are obtainable in *tête-bêche* pairs. These varieties occur on the sheets of 90 stamps specially printed for the stamp-booklets. The Postal authorities permit the sale of these sheets to the public.

Togo. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. notify the receipt of the 5pf. green on watermarked paper (lozenges).

Transvaal. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* lists the £1 on chalk surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.

£1 green and violet

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G. Glendining & Co., Ltd. 8 and 9 Feb. 1910
H. Harmer, Rooke & Co., 28 Feb., 1 Mar., 1910
P. Plumridge & Co. 10 and 11 Feb., 1910
P.&S. Puttick & Simpson. 1) 1 and 2 Feb.; 2) 15 and 16 Feb. 1910
V. Ventom, Bull & Cooper. 1) 4 Feb.; 2) 17 and 18 Feb. 1910

Bahamas, 1882, CA, perf. 14, 4d. rose, unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. £3 17 6
Bolivia, 1867, 9 stars, 500c. black, very fine, unused. *P.*... .. 1 9 0
1871, 11 stars, 500c. black, ditto. *P.* 3 8 0
Brazil, 1843, 30r. pair, superb. *H.* 1 3 0
Ditto, 90r., ditto. *H.* 3 17 6
British East Africa, 1895, MS. surcharge, ½a. (T.E.C.R.) on 3a black on dull red, block of four on piece. *V.* 1 [21 lots @].. 0 16 0
British Guiana, 1852, 4c. blue, very fine margins, slightly rubbed, unused. *P.* 4 10 0
1876, CC, perf. 12½, 4c. blue, fine. *P.* 1 14 0
British Somaliland, 1904, O.H.M.S., 1r. green, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 2 4 0
Canada, Jubilee issue, complete set, mint. *P.* 2 16 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1882, CC, Halfpenny on 3d., unused. *G.* 4 0 0
Mafeking, complete set of nineteen varieties, in frame, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 8 5 0
Ceylon, 1861, 1s. 9d. green, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 2 17 6
1885, 10c. on 36c. blue, unused. *V.* 2 .. .. 2 6 0
Ditto, 5c. on 8c. orange-yellow, surcharge inverted. *V.* 2 .. 1 15 0
1888-90, 5c. on 15c. olive-green, variety Revenue omitted. *V.* 2 2 6 0
Finland, 1856, 10k. rose, strip of four, superb. *H.* 2 15 0
France, Madagascar, March 1896, 25c. on 40c. red on yellow, pair, mint. *H.* 7 10 0
Germany, Alsace and Lorraine, 1870, 5c. green, points of net downwards, slightly damaged, very fair, unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. 16 0 0
Bavaria, 1 mark, imperf., superb, mint. *P.* 2 15 0
Hanover, 1861, 10gr. green, superb, mint. *P.&S.* 2.. .. 2 2 0
Oldenburg, 1852, 1-10th., black on yellow, very slightly creased in printing, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 12 0 0

Germany, *contd.*
1859, 1-3rd gr. black on green, very fine, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. £5 15 0
Wurtemburg, 1858, imperf, 18kr., mint. *P.* 2 6 0
Ditto, thick paper, perf. 13½, 9kr. carmine, superb, mint. *P.* .. 4 0 0
1873, 70kr. red-lilac, very fine, mint. *P.* 2 6 0
1875, 2m. red on orange, very fine, unused. *P.* 3 7 6
Gold Coast, 1883, CA, 1d. blue, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 2 10 0
Great Britain, 1840, V.R. 1d. black, used with Scotch postmark, slightly thinned in one corner, but a fine copy. *P.&S.* 1 11 0 0
Ditto, another copy, unused, with nearly full gum. *P.&.S.* 2 .. 9 10 0
Proofs, Rainbow series, 1d. lilac-rose on bluish paper, block of twelve, with waxed upper corners and plain lower corners, without letters. *G.* 3 5 0
Ditto, 1d. blue-black, ditto. *G.* 3 10 0
1841, 1d. red-brown, block of twelve, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 1 14 0
1858-79, 1d. red, pl. 160, block of sixty, with margins, mint. *V.* 1 1 16 0
1870, ½d. rose-red, pl. 19, block of twelve, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. 1 5 0
1873, 6d. buff, pl. 13, on entire original, little heavily cancelled but a fine copy. *P.&S.* 1 .. 20 0 0
1860, 1½d. rosy-mauve on bleuté, corner block of four, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 17 6
1865-7, 4d. vermilion, pl. 9, block of four, mint. *G.* 2 2 0
1880, 2s. brown, unused with part gum, very fair. *P.&S.* 2 .. 3 3 0
Ditto, another copy, wide margin on right, fine. *G.* .. 1 19 0
I.R. Official, 1887-1900, 1s. green and carmine, mint. *G.* .. 3 15 0
Ditto, horizontal pair, very fine. *G.* 2 17 6
Ditto, 1884-5, 5s. rose, fine. *G.* 3 3 0
Ditto, 1890, £1 brown-lilac, wmk. orbs, unused, without gum, very fine. *P.&S.* 2.. .. 53 0 0
Ditto, 1902-4, 2½d. blue, mint. *G.* 3 2 6
Government Parcels, 1902, 1s. green and carmine, mint. *G.* 1 17 0
Board of Education, Feb. 1902, 1s. green and carmine, exceptionally fine. *G.* 3 12 6
Ditto, another copy, mint. *P.* 3 10 0
Hawaiian Islands, Interisland Postage, July 1864, wove paper, 2c. black, with red postmark, superb. *P.* 6 0 0

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *contd.*
Ditto, April 1864, 2c. blue, very fine, unused. *P.* £11 0 0
LIBERIA, 1892, 8c. black and deep brown, centre inverted, mint. *H.* 2 17 6
Ditto, $5, ditto. *H.* 2 10 0
MAURITIUS, 1859, Large fillet, 2d. blue, little close at bottom, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 13 0 0
1859, Greek border, 1d. scarlet, little close at sides, but very fine. *P.&S.* 2.. .. .. 3 5 0
NATAL, 1859-60, 1d. rose-red, imperf, block of four, unused. *V.* 1 0 15 0
1875, 6d. violet, variety POSTAGE inverted. *V.* 1 .. .. 1 0 0
1902-3, £5 black and mauve, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 4 15 0
Ditto, £10 green and orange, mint *V.* 2 .. .. 9 0 0
Ditto, £20 lake and blue green, tiny tear, mint 14 0 0
NEVIS, 1861, 4d. rose, on blued paper. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 2 6 0
1879-80, CC, 2½d. red-brown, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 1 10 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 1s. scarlet, splendid colour, nicely cancelled and very large margins all round, a magnificent copy. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 21 0 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney Views, 1d., pl. 2, variety hill unshaded, fine. *P.* 2 2 0
Ditto, 2d., pl. 2, dark blue, variety pick and shovel omitted. *P.* 2 0 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, pl. 3, first retouch variety fan with 6 segments, very fine. *P.* 2 10 0
Ditto, 3d. on piece, with 2d. laureated, both superb. *H.* .. 3 10 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1862, wmk. star, imperf., 1d. carmine, block of four, very fine, mint. *P.&S.* 1 4 5 0
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1864-70, Half 2d. rose, used on entire with 2d. rose as 3d. *V.* 1 .. 1 2 0
Ditto, Half 4d. black, used on entire as 2d. *V.* 1 .. .. 0 13 0
Die proofs, without lettering, in blue, brown and vermilion. *V.*1 2 2 0
Essay, 6d. red, imperf., somewhat similar in design to the 4½d. of 1870. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 0 11 0
RUSSIA, Levant, 1879, 7k. in blue on 10k. carmine and green, vertical pair, top stamp with surcharge inverted (uncatalogued), mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 1 15 0
ST. LUCIA, 1885, CA, 1s. orange-brown, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 2 2 0
1886, 6d. lilac, mint. *V.* 1 .. 1 6 0
ST. VINCENT, 1880, wmk. star, 5s. rose, mint. *P.&S.* 1.. .. 10 0 0
1881, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 10 10 0
Ditto, 1d. on 6d. green, mint. *H.* 3 10 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1872-3, 3d. saffron-yellow, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. £2 15 0
1883-4, CA, 4d. blue, very slightly rubbed, unused. *P.&S.* 2 3 5 0
SPAIN, 1851, 2r. red, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 16 0 0
1865, imperf., 12c. rose and blue, inverted frame, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 17 6
Ditto, another copy, used with normal copy on piece of original, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 6 15 0
Ditto, perf., 12c. rose and blue, with inverted, frame, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 14 0 0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 1r. pale blue, strip of four, with red cancellation, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 5 0 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Selangor, 1895, $1 green and black, error of colour, unused. *G.* .. 1 11 0
Federated Malay States, 1900, $25 green and orange,mint. *V.* 2 8 0 0
SUDAN, 1897, 5m. rose, variety surcharge inverted, mint. *G.*.. 1 11 0
SWITZERLAND, Geneva, Left half of the double stamp, on piece, very fine. *P.*.. .. .. 1 4 0
1904, 40c. pearl-grey, variety twice printed, mint. *V.* 1 .. 2 0 0
TOBAGO, 1879, CC, £1 brown-lilac, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 6 15 0
TONGA, 1896, Half Penny on 1½d. on 2d. blue, inscription downwards, unused. *P.&S.* 1 .. 3 0 0
TRANSVAAL, 1869, Otto printing, imperf., 1s. deep green, very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 7 0 0
July, 1877, V.R. TRANSVAAL, 1s. green, overprint inverted. *V.* 2 .. .. 5 17 6
August 1879, 3d. mauve on green, pin-perf. (uncatalogued). *V.* 2 5 0 0
Ditto, 1d. red on yellow, variety small T in Transvaal. *V.* 2 .. 7 5 0
TURKS ISLANDS, 1881, ½ on 1d. dull red, entire sheet of thirty, comprising ten of Type 2 and twenty of Type 3, unused. *V.* 2 5 7 6
UNITED STATES, 1855, 90c. blue, mint. *P.* 2 2 0
VICTORIA, 1858-61, 2s. green, imperf., fine horizontal pair. *V.* 2 3 7 6
1857-63, 4d. rose, on horizontally laid paper, rouletted, (uncatalogued), very fine. *V.* 2 .. 7 0 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1865, 4d. carmine and 6d. violet, *imperf.*, horizontal strip of three of each, unused. *V.* 1 .. .. 1 3 0

SCHWABE SALE.

Messrs. Gilbert & Köhler dispersed at auction on 14 to 19 February 1910, the collection formed by M. A. Schwabe. As far as we can judge from the catalogue, compiled in the excellent manner to which recent French sales have made us accustomed, the collection was in every way a choice one, its

owner having been apparently very partial to fine pieces and to stamps on original covers. The sale fully maintained the reputation of Paris stamp auctions for prices, clearly indicating that for stamps in special condition or occurrence there is such demand as to show complete disregard of catalogue value. We give a selection of the more important items, but as the priced catalogue furnished to us itself gave only a few of the prices, we are unable to make any comment on the general results of the sale, except that with regard to nearly three hundred lots where catalogue prices were not exceeded they were approximated, a result to which we have noticed no parallel in English auctions. The figures give prices to the nearest shilling, reckoning 25 francs to the pound; and it must be remembered that ten per cent. has to be paid in addition to the prices given, in accordance with the French auction system.

	£.	s.	d.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, Buenos Aires, 1858, 3p. green, on original, very fine	12	16	0
Ditto, 4p. bright red, slightly thinned, unused without gum	32	16	0
Ditto, ditto, on original, very fine	30	0	0
1858, 1p. brown, on original, very fine	4	7	0
Ditto, ditto, vertical pair, on original, superb	9	0	0
Ditto, 4p. brown, pair on letter, very fine	8	18	0
1860, 4p. green, fine impression, pair on original, very fine	4	5	0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1850, 12c. pale blue, on piece, cut square, fine	29	4	0
Ditto, 12c. indigo, on piece, cut round	16	0	0
1851, 1c. black on magenta, fine	6	12	0
Ditto, 4c. black on blue, on original, cut close	10	0	0
GERMANY, Baden, Rural Post, Half of 12kr. on original, very fine	4	12	0
Bavaria, 1kr. black, horizontal strip of three, on original, very fine	5	5	0
Bergedorf, ½ sch. pale blue, on original	5	4	0
1 sch. black, on piece, very fine	5	0	0
1 sch. grey-black, on original, fine	6	8	0
1½ sch. black on yellow, on original, very fine	13	0	0
3 sch. blue on rose, very fine	6	0	0
4 sch. on piece, slightly creased, very fine	15	8	0
Bremen, 1861, *percé*, 2 gr. orange-red, on original, very fine	7	18	0
Ditto, 10 gr. black, ditto	4	0	0
1867, perf., 7 gr. black on yellow, on original, fine	9	2	0
Brunswick, 1853, ¼ ggr. black on brown, block of four and a single, on original, very fine	4	0	0
1864, *percé*, 1-3rd ggr. black, horizontal strip of three, on original, very fine	13	0	0
GERMANY, *contd.*			
Hamburg, 9 sch, block of four, on piece, superb	£34	0	0
Lubeck, 2½ sch. brown, error, very fine	10	10	0
1861, no wmk., ½ sch. lilac, block of four, on original, superb	17	18	0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, ¼ sgr. red, two vertical pairs on original, very fine	33	8	0
Ditto, 1-3rd sgr. green, pair and a single, on original, very fine	17	16	0
Ditto, 1 sch. violet, on original, superb	16	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ¼ gr. orange, pair on original, very fine	21	12	0
Ditto, 1-3rd. gr. blue-green, strip of three, on original, small margins	8	4	0
Ditto, ½ gr. brown, vertical pair, on piece, very fine	6	0	0
Saxony, 1850, 3pf. red, trace of crease and slightly gum-stained, unused	14	0	0
Ditto, on original, superb	16	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1sch. blue, two copies, together on original	9	12	0
Ditto, 2 sch. rose, on original, very fine	11	0	0
MAURITIUS, 1848, early impression, 1d. vermilion on yellowish, very fine	20	0	0
Ditto, worn impression, 2d. blue, almost unobliterated, very fine	12	0	0
March, 1859, 2d. blue, early impression, vertical pair, very fine with two others (Britannia issue), on piece	10	0	0
1859, Greek border, 1d. vermilion, very fine	8	0	0
Ditto, 2d. blue, pair, with another (Britannia issue), on original, superb	5	12	0
NATAL, 1857, 1d. rose, two copies, on piece, very fine	16	4	0
9d. portion of stamp, with 3d. rose, on piece	28	0	0
NEW BRUNSWICK, Half of 3d. red and half of 1s. violet, both cut diagonally, used on piece as 7½d.	15	5	0
1s. violet, on original with 3d., very fine	16	8	0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1854-5, 8d. orange, vertical pair, little soiled, with 1s. on original	16	8	0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851-3, 1d. strip of three, 3d. and 1s. violet, all on one piece	16	0	0
Ditto, two halves of 1d., 1d., 6d. yellow-green and 1s. violet, all on one piece	17	0	0
PERU, 1858, ½p. rose, error, on large piece, very fine	18	4	0
QUEENSLAND, 1860, 2d. blue, on original, superb	10	3	0
ROUMANIA, 1858, 5p. on bluish, superb	43	5	0

SPAIN, 1851, 2r. red, pair, separated, very fine £40 5 0
1852, 2r. red, fine block of four (with eight others of the same issue) on piece.. .. .. 52 0 0
Madrid, 3c. bronze, on original, very fine 18 0 0
1855, 2r. blue error, *se tenant* with the normal stamp, fine .. 12 8 0
1865, perf., 12c. blue and rose, frame inverted, fine 16 0 0
SWITZERLAND, Geneva, 1843, 5+5c. yellow-green, cut wrong way, on original, superb 30 16 0
SWITZERLAND, *contd.*
Ditto, 1849, (Vaud), 4c. black and red, on original, superb ..£23 10 0
Zurich, 1850, (Winterthur), 2½r. black and red, pair on original, superb.. .. .. .. 7 4 0
UNITED STATES, Baton Rouge, 5c. carmine and green, on original 11 0 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1854, 1d. rouletted, pair on original, very fine 6 7 0
1879, 2d. mauve, error, very fine 16 0 0

OBITUARY

G. FRED. H. GIBSON.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. G. Fred. H. Gibson, which took place on 19 March, at Southport, from pneumonia, after an illness of only a few days.

George Frederick Howard Gibson was born in 1861, and was educated at Manchester Grammar School. He was formerly in business as a partner in a Manchester house, but retired some years ago, and devoted himself most assiduously to many local, social, charitable and political institutions of Manchester. He was a staunch Conservative in politics, keenly interested in church work, as a churchwarden of his parish church, and as a representative on local bodies relating to the work of the Church, being especially interested in the Church Lads' Brigade. He was Honorary Secretary of the Crumpsall Literary Society, served on the Committee of the Manchester Northern Hospital, and was connected with many other similar objects of social welfare. He was elected to the City Council in 1906, and his municipal work absorbed much of his time and attention, for he entered into this, as into all other of his occupations, with tireless energy, and he was esteemed not only by his own party but by all members of the Council. He was a good golfer, and captain of the Old Manchester Golf Club, and a good musician, often playing the organ at church services.

He joined the Manchester Philatelic Society in 1892, and was for eleven years its Honorary Secretary. He was Honorary Secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition. In collecting he specialized in Orange River Colony, Gibraltar, and other countries, and had gained medals for exhibits. Latterly he had made a study of entires, of which he possessed a fine collection, and had he lived he would probably have confined his attention solely to them. He was intimately associated with the fortunes of *The Philatelic Record*, while it was published in Manchester, acting as Secretary to the Company which issued it, and always regardful of its standing in philately.

Personally he was one of the best of men; a true gentleman, ever courteous and considerate to all who come into contact with him, generous and frank of disposition, with the spirit for discerning the best in everyone and everything, his loss is that of one who conscientiously aimed to smoothen the difficulties of life, and his death will be a personal grief to all who knew him. He delighted to extend a warm hospitality to philatelists visiting Manchester, and to his personal charm and efforts much of the success of the Manchester Philatelic Society was due, and his loss to that Society will be irreparable. To his many friends he leaves a memory which will ever keep green.

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PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Society held on 18 March 1910, Mr. Abbott was in the chair, and after referring to the serious illness of Mr. Gibson it was resolved that a letter be written to Mrs. Gibson expressing the great regret of the meeting and praying for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Abbott read a paper on the stamps of Bermuda, and gave a very interesting description of the Postmaster stamps of 1848. He showed an enlarged illustration of the stamps, which were really the postal cancellation of Hamilton, with omission of the date, and bearing the signature of W. B. Perot, Postmaster of Hamilton. They were used

in two colours, in carmine and in black, and two specimens discovered in 1854 are the only ones known to exist. In Mr. Abbott's opinion they were locals, and did not prepay postage abroad. The provisionals of 1874, 3d. on 1d. rose-red, he stated were not authorised by the Government, and probably all specimens found are forgeries. Mr. Abbott dealt fully with all the other issues and illustrated the same by his fine collection.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The sixth general meeting of the season 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Tuesday, 15 March 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

At the conclusion of the formal business, Mr. A. J. Warren gave a display, accompanied by full explanatory notes of his collection of the stamps of the Dutch Indies. A vote of thanks to Mr. Warren for his display was carried with acclamation.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The sixth meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall on Thursday, 10 March, 1910.

Mr. R. B. Yardley gave a display, with notes of his fine collection of Western Australia. In addition to very interesting die proofs and essays the collection includes pairs, strips and blocks, used and unused, stamps on entire and all the varieties, amongst which may be mentioned the 4d. blue, 1854, a fine block of 100 unused, and the very rare error with inverted swan, used; the 1s. in fine shades and a pair rouletted; a used block of four of the 6d., black bronze; the scarce perforations of various issues; the rare error 2d. mauve of 1879; all the surcharged provisionals and a fine lot of all recent issues.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Yardley for his display.

THE SOUTH ESSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The second ordinary meeting of the Season was held on 10 March 1910, at the President's House, at 8 p.m. Mr. Elsbury opened a debate upon "Old Issues," and an interesting discussion ensued, the opinion of the meeting being that nothing could be urged exclusively in favour of either collecting old issues or new issues solely.

Mr. Elsbury then gave a display upon Hong Kong postmarks and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks. The meeting terminated after a discussion had taken place upon the forthcoming Congress, and it was decided to discuss the matters which would be debated at the Congress at the next meeting, when full particulars would also be forthcoming concerning the exhibition of stamps which the Society had been invited to arrange for next Season.

THE ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The second ordinary meeting of the Season was held at the Queen's and High Cliffe Hotel, Cliftonville, Margate, on Saturday, 12 February 1910.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer took the Chair at 8 p.m., and after the formal business of the meeting had been dispensed with, proceeded to read his paper on "The Post in Morocco," in which he outlined the rise and development of the postal service in that country, and traced the histories of the various postal undertakings, both official and private. His remarks were illustrated by specimens of the actual stamps referred to. The collection was strongest in the little known and picturesque private local issues, but contained also a representative display of the various stamps issued by the foreign postal agencies in Morocco.

The meeting accorded Mr. Armstrong an enthusiastic vote of thanks for his paper and display.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

APRIL 1910

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3. The Official Stamps of Great Britain, by I. J. Bernstein. Pp. 19. Illustrated. Price *ONE SHILLING.*
4. The Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II and Dom Pedro V, by R. B. Yardley. Pp. 38. With thirty plates. Price *THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.*
5. The Forgeries of the "Cantonal" Stamps of Switzerland, by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld Pp. 35. With one plate and illustrations. Price *TWO SHILLINGS.*

THE STAMP NEWS ANNUAL. 1891-6.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXII MAY 1910 No. 5

Edwardus VII.

Rex et Imperator

6th May 1910

Servare modum, finemque tenere,
Naturamque sequi, patriaeque impendere vitam,
Nec sibi, sed toti genitum se credere mundo.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page 71*)

THE ADOPTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS BY SWEDEN (contd).

The Director General of Posts at this time was the former Counsellor of State, Baron W. O. STAEL VON HOLSTEIN, and the Treasurer's office of the Postal Directorate, in which the investigation was carried on, was in charge of P. F. T. WINROTH, afterwards chief of the department under the General Postal Directorate, and still later Deputy Postmaster-General at Stockholm. Both of these men took the greatest interest in postage reform.

The number of fully paid inland letters, of identical weight, forwarded through the mails during the year 1851, was obtained from the post-office records of domestic letter exchange, and tabulated, a distinction being made between letters addressed to places within 3, 5, 10 and over 20 miles from the place of mailing. From these extracts a summary was made containing the special information as to the total weight in lod for which postage had been paid, the income derived therefrom, and an estimate as to how much that income would have been for the same number of letters of similar weight based on a postal rate of 3, 4 and 5 sk. per lod. According to this investigation, the average postage rate for the domestic letter exchange, during 1851, was estimated at 5 1/7 skilling per lod, and were a uniform postage lower than this adopted, the postal department would probably suffer a yearly loss under the conditions existing in 1851 as follows :—

With an average postage of	3	sk.	about	187,000	rdr.
,,	,,	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	98,700	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	12,500	,,

In its exhaustive report on the subject, 18 October 1853, accompanied by the results of the investigation, the General Postal Directorate pointed out the justness of the uniform postage system and the many merits of the postage stamp idea. It gave some account of the adoption and success of the reform in other countries, and presented a detailed proposition for regulations pertaining to the introduction of a uniform postage for the domestic letter exchange, and to the use of postage stamps and letter boxes. Special regulations were proposed in regard to postage on unpaid letters, and revised regulations for the listing of the letters, etc. All regulations proposed by the Directorate in this report are, from a postal point of view, of great interest, and were subjected to a minute scrutiny by His Royal Majesty, as well as by the States. It would, however, carry us too far and would be beyond the scope of this treatise to devote our attention to matters other than those which refer to the determining of the rate for uniform postage. This settled definitely some of the first postage stamp values and has undergone very little change during fifty years.

From the statistical investigation referred to above, the General Postal Directorate found that a uniform postage of 3 sk. would result in the income of the post department becoming insufficient to meet the increasing expenses, and that no surplus would remain either for the improvement of the post-offices or for contribution to the government, but that instead it would be necessary to ask the government for a special appropriation for the support of the postal department. Nor would the

postal department receive a sufficient income from a postage of 4 sk. to make any contributions to the government. On the other hand it did not seem that a decrease in the postal revenue, which would be caused by the establishment of a uniform rate of 5 sk. per lod, would be so great but that the government could accept it, and rely upon the yearly increase in the exchange of letters to reimburse it within a short time.

The General Postal Directorate therefore proposed a uniform postage rate of 5 sk. bco. per lod, to be increased by a single postage rate for every additional lod. His Royal Majesty, in his proposition on the subject to the Houses, 21 March 1854, arrived at the conclusion that a uniform postage rate of 4 sk. per lod would meet the demands of the public, but that for the present, bearing in mind the economical side of the question, two postage rates or so-called 'rayon' postages should be established. Therefore it was proposed: That, for the inland exchange of letters between places having post-offices, two special postage rates should be adopted, one of 4 sk. for letters weighing 1 lod or less, and forwarded a distance of 20 miles or less, and the other of 6 sk. for letters weighing not more than 1 lod, and forwarded a distance in excess of 20 miles, and that as soon as His Majesty found the income of the postal department to be sufficient for the purpose, he would establish a postage rate of 4 sk. per lod for all distances. It was moreover proposed that when a letter was mailed at a post-office, the sender should have the choice of either paying postage by means of money or with one or more postage stamps, and that in the latter case the letter should be furnished with stamps to a value corresponding to the decreed letter postage. This should go into effect 1 July 1855.

This proposition, together with special requests bearing on the same and addressed to the Houses of the Nobility and Farmers, now came before the Committee on Grants, which on 8 May rendered a decision which certainly did not aim at a speedy solution of the question. The Committee in this decision acknowledged the merits of the 'rayon' postage system, now that the unreasonably high and complicated postage rates were about to cease. Still when put into practice this system would prove a considerable deviation from that of Rowland Hill, on account of the necessity of having a different rate or distance table for each post-office, inseparable from the 'rayon' postage system. As the current postage rates in Sweden were not excessively high, there would be no reason for adopting the 'rayon' system as a transition to a single uniform postage. The postage could not be fixed at a higher rate than 4 sk. without burdening correspondents. In the meantime, with such a reduction in the rates for the forwarding of mails, the anticipated yearly income to the government of 115,000 rdr. from postal revenues could hardly be expected to continue, and as a recovery of this amount could not be looked for, except through burdensome imposts, the Committee recommended that the current postage rates should remain unchanged and that consequently all propositions based on changed postage systems should be laid on the table.

Count C. M. Björnstjerna protested against this decision in an especially exhaustive and well-argued address. Eleven of the members of the Committee sided with him. The protest was in line with the royal proposition, but differed from it by recommending a single uniform postage of 4 sk. On account of this, the question was sent back to the Committee on Grants, which on 27 July offered a new resolution.

The Committee bore in mind that it had already, in its former resolution, acknowledged the preponderating advantages of a 4 sk. uniform postage, but the fear that the government could not afford to lose the contribution from the postal revenues had kept the Committee from supporting this reform. As the Committee must now assume that this fear was not shared by the Houses, the Committee came to the conclusion that it should propose that as applicable to domestic correspondence a uniform postage of 4 sk. bco. for every lod up to a weight of 8 lod should be adopted, and for letters in excess of this the postage should be moderated in accordance with

the decree of 1785. The Committee further stated, in regard to postage stamps, that their use in place of cash payment constituted such an important part of the postage reform that even in countries where this reform had been limited to the 'rayon' postage, payment by stamps had been introduced. It would secure to the postal department simplicity in the collection and control of the postal revenues, which is essential to promptness at the offices, and without which it would not be possible, except at a great cost, to multiply the places for the receipt of letters, which was a special need in the country. It would, consequently, be of great importance in connection with the adoption of a uniform postage not only to grant but to seek, through positive regulations, to bring about the use of these postage stamps. As an absolute decree, making it compulsory for the correspondent to pay postage by means of postage stamps, might possibly give rise to temporary inconveniences and obstacles, he should have the choice of making cash payment of the postage if so desired. In order that such a permission may not postpone a general use of postage stamps, the Committee proposed, that in conformity with regulations in other countries a special fee for cash payments should be required, which the Committee would propose to be 1 sk. for each letter, the fee to go to the postmaster.

On this occasion the Rev. J. M. Beckman protested against abrogating the heretofore granted postage adjustment of $\frac{1}{4}$ lod for letters under 8 lod in weight, and against the proposed special fee for cash payment of postage. When the resolution was taken in the Houses the proposition of the Committee was accepted as a whole, by the Clergy and Burgher Houses, while the Nobility and the Houses of Farmers adopted the Rev. J. M. Beckman's protest, rejecting the proposition of the Committee as to the points covered by the protest. When a vote was taken the opinion expressed in the protest proved victorious, and in a communication of 25 October 1854 the houses announced to His Royal Majesty their decision on the question.

On 8 February 1855 the General Postal Directorate submitted its opinion, which had been requested concerning the resolution of the Houses above referred to, and recommended the adoption of the resolution with a few minor changes. The franking of letters dropped in local letter boxes received special attention; it was the intention of the Houses that such letters should be postage free, while the General Postal Directorate recommended compulsory franking. The General Postal Directorate also called attention to the provision of letter boxes; they had ordered models from Prussia and Denmark, and had already received one from the former country. The Directorate had ordered suitable paper for the postage stamps from the government bank's paper-mill at Tumba, and had made a preliminary arrangement with Count P. A. Sparre for the manufacture of the stamps.

With regard to the postage stamps the Directorate said it had reason to suppose that His Royal Majesty wished that these should be skilfully produced, and so made that, as far as possible, forgery would be prevented; that they should show the Swedish coat of arms, three crowns with the royal crown above, have at either side the words "Sverige" and "Frimärke," and bear in the corners plain figures of value. The Directorate considered that these values should properly be five, viz., 4, 8 and 24 sk., and, in order that postage on certain foreign matter might be paid in full, 3 and 6 sk. also. All values, or at least the first three, should be made to differ still more by means of separate colours, and the postage stamps should be the same size as those used in other countries, or about 1 in. in height and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in width.

On 9 March 1855 His Majesty approved the resolution of the Riksdag in regard to the introduction of a uniform postage and postage stamps, and other questions in connection therewith, with the adoption of the changes suggested by the General Postal Directorate. This act was promulgated the same day, and a communication was sent to the Directorate.

The General Postal Directorate, on 12 April, signed a contract with Count Sparre for the manufacture of the postage stamps, and on 24 May the Directorate issued an announcement of the methods and conditions governing the application of

the new postage system and postage stamps. On 13 April the first order for postage stamps was given to Sparre, on 12 June the first delivery was made, and on the fourteenth of the same month the distribution of postage stamps to the post offices began. The first distribution to all post-offices consisted of the following number of sheets, each of 200 stamps : 807 at 3 sk., 3,242 at 4 sk., 501 at 6 sk., 1,032 at 8 sk., and 250 at 24 sk., amounting in value to 136,045 rdr. 40 sk.bco.

Thus from the beginning of July 1855 the new postage rates for letters and the postage stamp system became operative, after having been brought to the front under the conditions which we have endeavoured to relate. This reform, facilitating correspondence and so highly important to the development of the Swedish postal service, also showed favourable results from an economical point of view much sooner than one had dared to hope for. The revenue from the domestic correspondence during 1854 amounted to 506,367 rdr. bco., and decreased during 1855, when the zone tariff was in use one-half of the year and uniform postage the other half, to 480,116 rdr. bco., but in 1856, although the uniform postage was in force during the entire year, the revenue increased to 480,276 rdr. bco., and rose during the year 1857 to 528,685 rdr. bco., thus already exceeding the revenue of the last year previous to the reform. The total revenue from the domestic and foreign correspondence during the four years mentioned amounted respectively to 731,930, 730,841, 760,824 and 827,706 rdr. bco. In connection with the resolution on postage reform the States furnished a declaration to the effect that any future surplus in the income of the postal department would be placed at the disposal of His Royal Majesty for the improvement of and increase in the number of post-offices, and the arrangement of the mail transportation in a manner more to the purpose and better adjusted to the demands of the time, etc. Since 1868 the surplus of the postal department has been applied to general government expenses.

(*To be continued*)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Continued from page* 59)

CANCELLATIONS.

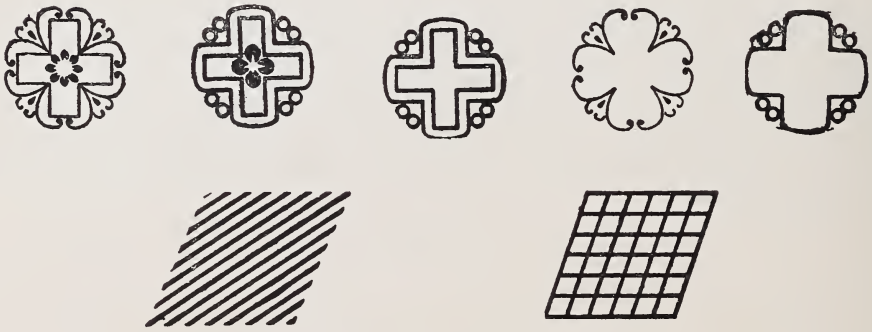
The variety and occurrence of the many cancellations used upon the stamps of Switzerland offers a large and interesting field to the collector, and their study and classification demand much time and attention. A complete treatment of the matter does not come within the scope of this Handbook, and the following is a brief outline of the more important cancellations found. A profound and most thorough examination of the whole subject is already available in the work of MM. Mirabeau and de Reuterskiöld.

From the political independence of the various Cantons it will be understood that the cancellation stamps took various forms. Zurich and Geneva, which looked to the English standards in the introduction of postage stamps, also selected a can-

cellation stamp after the English model, while Basle continued in use the circular stamp with date, such as was everywhere in use before the introduction of postage stamps. The Zurich cancellation remained always the same, and was a federal cross within a quatrefoil pattern, with dots between the leaves. The ink used was generally red for post offices of town districts and black for those of the cantons. That of Geneva was of the form of a rosette, sometimes with, sometimes without the cross ; also grille or lattice cancellations of various types. The Basle date-stamp remained consistent in design, and was impressed in red.



Zurich



Geneva



Basle

During the Transition Period the cantonal stamps being still current they were postmarked with the new federal cancellations, chiefly of the grille or lattice form, as well as with the earlier designs. There were also used the following federal postmarks : P.P. (port payé), in black, for Zurich ; PP in circle or rectangle, in red and black, PD (payé jusqu'à destination) in red, blue and black, LG in rectangle, in red and blue, all for Geneva ; PP in oval, in red and black for Basle. The types of these last cancellations are very numerous, and they are found in ink of several colours. There were also other less common cancellations in use, among which may be mentioned that comprising the word FRANCO in several styles, and those of town names in capitals. The circular stamp, with name of town and the date, was also in use.

On 1 August 1851 a uniform grille cancellation came into use, and after the results of an inquiry, conducted by means of experiments in the removal of cancellations by

Herr Kuster, the postal authorities were satisfied that this form of obliteration was by far the best adapted for the purpose, and its employment was made compulsory for all post offices on 7 December 1854. The experiments showed that obliterations in ordinary ink were useless, as they could be removed fairly easily with acids. The most indestructible were the grille cancellations, impressed with ink made from fine soot (Paris black) and linseed oil, and this was also definitely selected. To the use of this oil is due the fact that oily marks are found on the stamps.

The cancellations found on the ' Helvetia ' issue, imperforate, are similar to those used during the transition period, including the PP, PD etc. series in similar variety, the many types of the grille cancellation, and later the circular stamp, with place name and date, which last from about the year 1857 became almost exclusively the means of obliteration, and has continued to be so up to the present day.

PROOFS, ESSAYS, ETC.

The following is a list of the best known proofs, colour trials, essays, etc., of the stamps of Switzerland.

Cantonal Stamps.

Basle, 1845, 2½r. green and brick-red.

Geneva, 1847, 5c. small eagle, and 5c. large eagle, both in black on white paper, the latter being also known in black on card.

Zurich. Essays of the 1843 type are known with figures 18 in the lower left corner and 43 in the lower right corner, in black on white paper with red lines. (Fig. 35)

Geneva, 1850 (' Neuchatel '). Essay with outlined cross in white ground, 5c. black. Of this a sheet of 100 stamps is known, printed in black on yellowish white paper. (Fig. 36)



Fig. 35.



Fig. 36.



Fig. 37.

Rayon Issues.

1850. 5r. black on yellow, with border to cross. (Fig. 37)

1853. 5r. black and blue on white.

5r. black and blue on white, without cross and ground within the shield.

10r. yellow on white.

Of these proofs only five or six copies are known.



Fig. 38.

Helvetia seated, Imperforate.

1854.—20r. Essay in colourless relief on deep carmine, sulphur-yellow and grey-blue papers. This essay probably derived its origin from the 1853 issue of Sardinia. (Fig. 38)

1854. Type of the issued stamp.

(*a*) Heavy impression on thin paper, with emerald green thread.
5r. blue, rose, green
10r. yellow. (Also known with blue thread).

(*b*) Lighter impression on thicker paper, with thread.
10r. yellow-brown (shades)
20r. orange (red thread)
Both are found with two threads.

Artist's proofs of the 10r. in yellow-brown, printed singly, with wide margins, on paper of various kinds without threads, are also known.

Colour trials exist as follows :—

5r. green, blue, light brown, dull red, dark brown. These are known *tête bêche*.
10r. yellow (many shades), grey.
15r. grey, vermilion (shades).
20r. violet (many shades), grey, grey-blue, black, gold, citron-yellow.
40r. bright green
1fr. grey-blue.



Fig. 39.

Helvetia Seated, Perforated.

1862-81. Die proofs, hand printed, in deep sharp printing, are known in black, on card, of the 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60 cts. and 1 fr. (Fig. 39)

Proofs on the original paper, with impressed watermark, imperf.

2c. black-brown
5c. vermilion-red, bronze, gold
10c. blue on bluish
30c. vermilion on reddish bronze, gold
40c. green
60c. yellow

The same, perf.

2c. black-brown
5c. stone-grey
10c. yellow-brown on reddish and on white

On horizontally laid paper, perf.
40c. vermilion, milky blue, stone-grey, green

On vertically ribbed paper, imperf.
5c. gold

Colour trials. Paper of various thicknesses, without watermark, imperf.

2c. red on gold, blue on silver, violet on silver, black on rose, green, blue, lilac and buff, grey, grey-black, blue, rose, blue-green, bright green, yellow, yellow-brown, orange, vermilion, red-brown, red-violet, lilac, flesh. All are known perf. and some printed both sides.
3c. black on blue, yellow (shades) brown and lilac. All are known perf.

5c. bright blue, ultramarine, carmine, vermilion, brown, prussian blue, violet, yellow, yellow-brown, slate-blue.
10c. blue, blue on bluish, brown on yellowish.
20c. blue, ultramarine, grey, (all imperf. and perf.), reddish-gold.
25c. carmine, yellow, blue, brown.
40c. sulphur-yellow.

1867-81. On thick paper, without watermark, in the original colours, imperf. and perf.

2c. yellow-brown
5c. chocolate-brown, grey-brown
10c. rose-carmine
15c. yellow
20c. yellow. Also on very thick paper.
25c. green
30c. blue
40c. green, grey
50c. violet
1fr. gold

Most of these proofs exist also with overprint 'Specimen.'

1881-2. On granite paper with impressed watermark, perf.
5c. green, rose-carmine
10c. green, dark brown

Several of the proofs of this issue are known with trial cancellations.

Figure of Value and Helvetia Standing.

Die proofs exist of the former type, without figure of value, in black on thin white paper, and in green and in red on white paper.

On thick paper, without impressed watermark, narrow 2, perf.
2c. rose, black-brown, yellow-brown

On thinner paper, with watermark, perf.
2c. vermilion, blue, violet.

The same, perf.
2c. violet, yellow-brown
5c. violet-brown
10c. rose
12c. bright blue
15c. yellow

On granite paper, with watermark, imperf.
3c. grey
5c. brown-violet
10c. rose
12c. rose, yellow, bright blue
15c. yellow

Proofs in black on card.
20, 25, 40 and 50c.

On white paper.
30c. brown (thick paper)
50c. claret, grey-black (horizontally laid paper), orange (with watermark), light blue (thick paper), light violet (thick paper), green.
1fr. claret (thick paper), light rose, blue green.



Fig. 40.

On card. With small figure of values imperf. (Fig. 40)
25c. claret, yellow, yellow-green, slate-grey, lilac, carmine.

The imperforate stamps of this issue, which are frequently met with are from printer's waste.

JUBILEE ISSUE.

1900. Die proofs, imperf.
5c. green, with and without figure of value
10c. red
25c. blue

All of fine impression. Very few copies are believed to have come into private possession.

(To be continued)

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By JOSEPH B. LEAVY

(Continued from page 78)

A recent small wholesale lot of Belgian stamps which came into my possession, and some stamps on the entire cover sent me for examination, have convinced me that in making my list of the printings from 1850 to 1861, I relied too much on former articles on the subject, and that the order in which I listed the printings is incorrect. I wish therefore to change that order to one that I now believe to be correct, and to give some additional information of which I was ignorant until the present time.

There were some poor entries on the plate of the 20 centimes of the second type, which were retouched before the first printing was made from the plate, the retouching consisting of a recutting of the outer and the inner lines of the leaves in lower right corner and a recutting of the outline only of the leaves in the lower left corner. I believe the recutting to have been done by M. Werner himself, as I do not think that any one except the original engraver of the design could have followed the lines so closely. Therefore of the 20 centimes, with framed watermark, I know of three slight varieties of recutting of the leaves in the lower right corner, and two slight varieties of recutting of the outline of the leaves in the lower left corner.

The first printing upon the new paper with watermark without frame, took place in August 1850, on a very thin, transparent, greyish paper, $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. in thickness, very crisp and hard, having somewhat the appearance of parchment. The printing consisted of 475,000 copies of the 10 centimes in grey-brown, 370,000 copies of the 20 centimes in deep blue, and 80,000 copies of the 40 centimes in dull red. There are the same varieties of recutting in the 20 centimes just mentioned, but I find no others.

The second printing was made in January 1851, on the same quality of paper as the first printing, except that it was $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. in thickness, and consisted of 4,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in brown and grey-brown, 3,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in blue and deep blue, and 240,000 copies of the 40 centimes in vermilion. The same retouches are to be found in the 20 centimes, and several varieties of recutting of the

inner vertical frame line in the 10 centimes; the fine lines of shading in the leaves and "flames" of the frame design have disappeared from a large majority of specimens of the 10 and 20 centimes.

The third printing was made in August 1851, on a rough, hard, slightly yellowish paper, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{8}$ mm to $\frac{1}{6}$ mm., and consisted of 4,500,000 copies of the 10 centimes in rich brown, 4,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in deep blue and dark blue, and 300,000 copies of the 40 centimes in rose-red. Before making this printing the plates of the 10 and 20 centimes were carefully gone over and all worn specimens retouched. In the 10 centimes I have found three varieties of recutting of the outline of the "flames" in the upper right corner, and two varieties of recutting of the outline of the leaves in the lower left corner, one of which I have attempted to show in illustration 3 (Fig. 6) of the group of lower left corners of the 10 centimes. In the 20 centimes I have found eight varieties of recutting of the outer and inner lines of the leaves in the lower right corner, four of which I have tried to illustrate in 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the group of illustrations (Fig. 8) of the lower right corner of the 20 centimes, and five varieties of recutting of the leaves in the lower left corner, two of which are really a redrawing, and are illustrated in 3 and 5 of the illustrations (Fig. 10) for the lower left corner of the 20 centimes.

The fourth printing was made in September 1851, on a thick, rough, yellowish paper, $\frac{1}{5}$ mm. in thickness, and consisted of 25,000 copies of the 10 centimes in a rich dark brown, 25,000 copies of the 20 centimes in deep peacock blue, and 5,000 copies of the 40 centimes in rose-red.

The fifth printing took place early in 1852, on a soft, spongy, white paper, having very little sizing, $\frac{1}{6}$ mm. in thickness, and consisted of 60,000 copies of the 10 centimes in pale greyish brown, 50,000 copies of the 20 centimes in bright blue, and 20,000 copies of the 40 centimes in rose-carmine. The 10 centimes are all worn in appearance, but I find no new retouches. In the 20 centimes, however, I find two new varieties of recutting in the lower right corner, one of which is illustrated in 7 of the group of illustrations (Fig. 8) for the lower right corner of the 20 centimes, two new varieties of recutting in the lower left corner, one of which is 7 in the group of illustrations (Fig. 10) for that corner, and the variety recut in both lower corners, illustrated by itself (Fig. 9). It is in this printing that most of the so-called ribbed paper appears.

The sixth printing was made late in 1852, on the same paper as the last printing, and consisted of 7,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in dark yellowish brown, 5,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in dark blue, and 500,000 copies of the 40 centimes in dull vermilion.

The seventh printing was made in February 1853, also on soft, spongy, white paper, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ mm., and consisted of 7,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in black-brown, 5,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in dark ultramarine, and 500,000 copies of the 40 centimes in orange-red. Before making this printing the plates of the 10 and 20 centimes were again overhauled and all worn specimens retouched. In the 10 centimes I have found a number of varieties of redrawing of the leaves in the lower left corner, three of which are illustrated in 4, 5 and 6 of the group of illustrations (Fig. 6) for this corner of the 10 centimes. In the 20 centimes there are a number of new varieties of recutting in the lower right corner, one of which is illustration 8 (Fig. 8) of that group, and also has the outline of the "flames" recut in the upper right corner. I have found also several new varieties of recutting of the lower left corners, two of which amount to a redrawing, and are shown in 4 and 6 of the illustrations (Fig. 10) for that corner.

The eighth printing was made in 1854, on a very thick, spongy paper, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ mm., and consisted of about 2,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in black-brown, 1,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in dark ultramarine, and 45,000 copies of the 40 centimes in orange-red. This was merely a temporary printing, pending the making of new plates, as the plates in use were in a very bad state, the stamps appearing very much worn, a number of the 10 centimes and some of the

20 centimes had the outer frame lines deeply recut, and it really appears to be keeping the stamp from falling to pieces. The 40 centimes is very badly worn in appearance.

The ninth printing was made late in 1854, from new plates for all values, of two hundred impressions each, the paper used was thick and rough, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ mm., the quantities about 6,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in dark brown, 5,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in dark blue, and 500,000 copies of the 40 centimes in dull red. Some of the impressions on the plates of the 10 and 20 centimes were poorly entered, and were recut before a printing was made. I have found two varieties of recutting of the leaves of the lower left corner of the 10 centimes, not found in any previous printing, and two varieties of recutting of the design on the right side, shown in illustrations 2 and 3 (Fig. 7) of that group of the 10 centimes. In the 20 centimes I have found three varieties of recutting of the outlines of the leaves in the lower left corner, not to be found in any previous printing. The great majority of the impressions are clear and sharp, showing the beauty of the design much better even than the first printing on framed watermarked paper, and I now believe these second plates to have been of steel, and not of copper as were the first plates.

The tenth printing was made in 1855, on soft white paper, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ mm., and consisted of about 7,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in brown 5,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in blue and 500,000 copies of the 40 centimes in dull vermilion.

The eleventh printing was made early in 1856, on a very thin, soft, white paper, 1-10th mm. in thickness, and consisted of about 1,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes in grey-brown, 1,000,000 copies of the 20 centimes in deep bright blue, and 300,000 copies of the 40 centimes in pale red.

The first printings on paper without watermark, those prior to 1861, were made from these second plates, as I find some of the same retouches of the 10 and 20 centimes on paper with and without watermark.

(*To be continued*)

THE SECOND PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, LONDON 1910

The Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain was successfully held under the auspices of the Herts Philatelic Society at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 27, 28 and 29 April last. The opening meeting took place on Wednesday, 27 April, at 4 p.m., when the Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford, K.T., delivered the opening address. His Lordship referred to the fact that this was the first time that a Philatelic Congress had assembled in London, and that the meeting was under the direct patronage of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, the first occasion upon which any Congress had met under such high auspices. He proceeded to read a letter which he had received from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who wrote asking him to open the Congress in his name, and expressed a hope that the proceedings would result in advancing the science of philately. Lord Crawford then declared the Congress open. The Chairman, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, then moved that the respectful thanks of the Delegates be tendered to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales for his gracious message, which was seconded by Mr. M. P. Castle, and carried unanimously with great applause.

Major E. B. Evans then delivered an address to the Delegates, in which he briefly reviewed the object of the Congress and the reasons for its assembly. He referred to the fact that though the Congress was a new institution in this country, assemblies of a similar nature had been held in Germany and the United States for some time past, and much good had resulted from the meeting of philatelists in these countries for the discussion of matters in which they were interested. He hoped that the present gathering would ensure the continuance of the Congress in this country as a 'movable feast.' At the close of his address he stated that he had an agreeable duty to perform in handing to Mr. Bernstein, the President of the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society, a testimonial in appreciation of his work in connection with the first Congress. The testimonial was in the form of a handsome clock, suitably inscribed, with mantelpiece ornaments to match, together with an album containing the autographs of the subscribers. Mr. Bernstein, in a few well chosen words, thanked the subscribers for the gift.

Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, the Managing Director of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., then read a most interesting paper on "The Manufacture of Stamps," in which the manufacture of stamps produced by the "Perkins Mill and Die" process, which was used for the original penny postage stamp of 1840, was fully described. The paper was illustrated by the actual printing of a special stamp, as a Souvenir of the Congress, from a small hand press on the platform. At the conclusion of the paper Mr. E. B. Bacon moved and Lord Crawford seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. J. D. Heath for his paper. This was carried unanimously.

In the evening Mr. H. L. Hayman, Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society, held a reception at his residence, Highfield, West Hampstead. Some 150 guests, including the Delegates to the Congress, availed themselves of Mr. Hayman's kind invitation, and spent a very pleasant evening, an excellent variety programme having been provided for their entertainment.

Thursday, 28 April.

On Thursday morning, by the kind invitation of Lord Crawford, many of the delegates were privileged to inspect his Lordship's magnificent specialized collections, including those of Great Britain, United States, and Italy and States, at his residence in Cavendish Square.

At 3 p.m. the delegates met at Caxton Hall and the proceedings were opened by a motion of the Chairman, of a resolution of sympathy with the family of the late Mr. G. Fred. H. Gibson, of Manchester, which was carried unanimously. Mr. T. H. Hinton then rose to a point of order, and asked if the Chairman would express an opinion as to the "locus standi" of the delegates, whether the delegates were present simply to express their own views or whether their votes would be supported by the Societies which they represented. After some discussion it was decided to postpone the debate until the next day, after Mr. Ward's paper on a Universal Philatelic Union.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton then read a paper on the advisability of taking steps to secure greater accuracy and uniformity in the use of philatelic terms. A discussion having taken place a Committee was appointed, who were instructed to draw up a list of philatelic terms and their definitions, and to lay it before the next Congress. The Committee appointed consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. E. D. Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, Percy C. Bishop, E. B. Evans, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Melville and C. J. Phillips.

Mr. F. J. Melville then drew attention to the harm which was done by certain dealers sending unsolicited approval sheets to schoolboys, and moved: "That in the opinion of this Congress the practice of sending unsolicited approval sheets to boys at school is contrary to the best interests of philately and the trade; further it is recommended that approval sheets should not be sent to boarders at school without the written permission of the Head or House-master." Mr. L. S. Goldsmith seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. W. Hadlow then raised the question of the duration of guarantees of authenticity given by experts and dealers. After some discussion, from which it appeared that the general experience showed that reputable dealers were always willing to refund the money paid for a forgery, even if the stamps had changed hands, the subject dropped without any resolution being put to the meeting.

In the evening the Herts Philatelic Society entertained the delegates to a banquet at the Café Monico, where upwards of 200 guests assembled. The invitation cards and menus were adorned with impressions from the original dies of the early stamps of Tasmania and Newfoundland. The banquet presented all the characteristic features which have of late years been associated with similar functions organized by the Herts Philatelic Society, and the guests spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

Friday, 29 April.

On Friday morning the delegates were received at the entrance to the British Museum by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and under his able guidance proceeded to inspect the Tapling Collection.

At 3 p.m. the second business session of the Congress was held at Caxton Hall, and Major Evans opened the meeting by proposing the following resolution : " That a special Committee be formed to take active steps to endeavour to prevent the manufacture and sale of forged postage stamps, also of so-called facsimiles (the latter not bearing any distinguishing mark, tend to victimize purchasers), and that the Committee should also endeavour to bring this matter under the consideration of the various Governments interested." The resolution was adopted, and the following Committee was appointed : Major Evans, W. Hadlow, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, F. Reichenheim, and A. J. Séfi.

Mr. G. Johnson, Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, then raised the question as to the meeting place of the Congress in 1911. He stated that he had no specific instructions from his Society, but he felt sure that the Birmingham Society would support him and his co-delegates in inviting them to take part in a Congress at Birmingham next year, and that they would do all in the power to make it a success. Mr. Reichenheim, thereupon, expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Johnson for the provisional offer he had made on behalf of the Birmingham Society and assured him of the active co-operation of the members present towards making it a success.

Mr. Hinton then opened a discussion on the " Means to be adopted for the prevention of substitution in exchange packets," which was decided to be a matter for the secretaries of exchange clubs. The last item on the programme was " A scheme to found a Universal Philatelic Union," proposed by Mr. W. Ward, which being somewhat lengthy and complex, and differences of opinion being manifested during the reading of the paper, was proposed to be " laid on the table," and no discussion took place.

The closing meeting of the Congress took place in the evening at 8 p.m., when Mr. M. P. Castle read a paper on " The Possibility of Forming a Universal Philatelic Union of Philatelic Societies to discourage unnecessary or speculative issues." In a discussion which followed Mr. H. L. Hayman supported the issue of pictorial stamps as a means of securing the continued popularity of philately.

Mr. Henniker Heaton then delivered the final address, and the proceedings terminated.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Antioquia. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles an error of the 1896 issue, consisting of the 2c. printed in the colour of the 10c. A used copy has been seen.

2c. lilac

Azores. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us particulars of the new issue with the head of King Manuel to left, issued 8 April 1910. Perf. 14×15.

2½r. lilac
5r. grey-black
10r. green
15r. pale lilac-brown
20r. rose
25r. purple-brown
50r. blue
75r. light brown
80r. slate
100r. brown on green
200r. green on salmon
300r. black on blue
500r. olive and lilac-brown
1000r. blue and black

China. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two new values of the current type, which have just been issued. No wmk. Perf. 14 to 16.

3c. slate-green
7c. maroon

Costa Rica. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of a new issue, as below. There are also values of 25c. lilac, 50c. and 1 colon, but the colours of the last two are not yet known. The stamps bear portraits and the names are those of the personages depicted. Perf. 12.

1c. brown	Juan Santamaria
2c. dark green	Juan Moraf
4c. red	Jose M. Canas
5c. orange	Mauro Fernandez
10c. dark blue	Braulio Carrillo
20c. olive green	Julian Volio

Federated Malay States. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 8c. in one colour. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

8c. ultramarine

Funchal. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have been advised by their agent at Funchal that all the Funchal stamps have been withdrawn and that Madeira is not to have another separate issue of postage stamps; in future the ordinary Portuguese stamps without surcharge are to be used in Madeira.

Gibraltar. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. submit the 2s. in a new colour. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2s. purple and blue on blue

Great Britain. A new value has appeared. It seems to have been issued on 4 May. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14.

7d. slate-grey

Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular also announces that the current 2d. is to be changed in design and colour. It will appear in red-violet.

Italy. We have received the two commemorative stamps with portrait of Garibaldi to which reference was made under "Notes and News" in the March number. No wmk. Perf. 14.

5c. dark green
15c. claret

Jamaica. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 3d. Queen's head in colours according to the new colour scheme. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

3d. purple on yellow

Russian P.O. in China. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the two values chronicled in our last number with some additional ones. The 70k. is of the old type.

1k. orange (blue overprint)
2k. green (black overprint)
7k. blue (black overprint)
70k. brown and orange (blue overprint

St. Kitts-Nevis. Messrs. Whitfield King inform us that the 2d. wmk. multiple Crown CA, has been now issued on chalky paper.

Salvador. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. submit two more values of the new issue of which the 1c. was chronicled in March. Wmk. Honeycomb.

5c. violet and black. Perf. $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$
6c. vermilion and black. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$

Spain. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us another value of the new issue. It is perf. $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

20c. sage-green

Straits Settlements. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly submit the 30c. King's head, printed in new colours, and the $2 according to the new colour scheme. Chalf-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

30c. purple and orange
$2 green and red on yellow

Sweden. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a forerunner of the new issue to which reference was made in *The Philatelic Record* for last July. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 13.

4 öre pale mauve

Victoria. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* notifies the receipt of the 4d. in a different shade, olive-bistre, perf. 11 all round. It is also stated that in future this perforation will be used only for fiscals. The 1d. stamp is also now in rose-red and perf. 12. Wmk. Crown and double-lined A.

1d. rose-red. Perf. 12
4d. olive-bistre. Perf. 11

The discovery of a copy of the $1\frac{1}{2}$d. marone on yellow, wmk. V. and Crown, and perf. 11 is also recorded.

NOTES & NEWS

On 5 May the Birmingham Philatelic Society held their Annual Dinner at the Imperial Hotel. Previous to the dinner the Committee had unanimously decided "that a hearty invitation be sent to the Congress Continuation Committee to hold the Third Philatelic Congress at Birmingham in 1911." When the delegates were chosen for the Second Congress it was understood that several societies were competing for the honour of entertaining the Congress and therefore they received no authority to invite the Congress to Birmingham. It was, however, found out that there was no competition and that many wanted it in Birmingham. The delegates, in consequence of this, promised to bring the matter before the Society, and immediately after the dinner the resolution of the Committee was submitted to the ordinary meeting, which followed. Nearly every member spoke in favour of the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Executive Committee of the Third Congress was then elected as follows:— President, Mr. R. Hollick; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Pimm, T. W. Peck; Committee, Messrs. H. Barnwell, F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, J. J. Knowles, C. A. Stephenson, B. B. Tilley; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson; with power to add to their number. It was felt that this was especially necessary as others may be required to carry out excursions and entertainments, but what was still more important, the Executive Committee will require the advice and active assistance of members of the Continuation Committee.

The members of the Committee expressed their determination to make the Congress a success, to give a very hearty welcome to all delegates. At the same time they rely on the co-operation and active support of the various philatelic societies and of all philatelists who desire to see the Congress continued as an "Annual." Monetary assistance will, of course, be requisite if it is to be worthily carried out, and subscriptions will be welcomed from all who are interested.

We extract from *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* some interesting particulars with reference to certain minor varieties of the current 7 kop. stamp of Russia. It appears that in the first printing three defective clichés were inadvertently inserted in the plate, giving rise to three minor varieties. In the first of these the projections of the ornaments above the white spaces shaped like elephant's trunks, on each side of the central medallion are further encroached upon by the outline, thus rendering them less white. In the second there are three pearls instead of four on the right and left sides at the base of the medallion; while in the third variety the word "KOP" is followed by a double dot instead of a single one. It is said that these defective clichés were taken from an early state of the die and were not meant to be used. As soon as they were noticed they were removed and replaced by new clichés corresponding to all the others on the plate.

The *Colonial Office Journal* announces that Bermuda is about to celebrate the tercentenary of the Colony's establishment by a new issue of stamps. The design will show in an upright oval a 17th century ship in full sail, with the Cross of St. George at each masthead, similar to that which was used on the reverse of the piece known as Hogmoney, described and depicted in Sir J. H. Lefroy's *Memorials of the Bermudas, Vol. I., p.* 101. Hogmoney was the earliest attempt at introduction of currency in Bermuda. It was a brass token for payment to labourers and exchangeable for provisions, etc., to the value indicated on the face at the store of the Chartered Company. The coin was never popular, tobacco being preferred as a medium of exchange.

The new stamps will permanently supersede the existing 'Arms' issue and will be printed in single colours by the steel plate process, the new colour scheme being followed. The values will be ¼d., ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1s.

The *Colonial Office Journal* states that a very extensive alteration will shortly be made in the stamps of Ceylon. Separate telegraph and foreign bill stamps are to be abolished and postage stamps will be used in their place. This entails a revision of the values represented in the series of postage stamps. Six new denominations will be introduced, *i.e.*, 10c., 50c., 1r., 2r., and 10r., and five denominations for which there is comparatively small demand will be abolished, *i.e.*, 4c., 12c. 75c., 1.50r.,

and 2.25r. This will leave 13 denominations of postage stamps which will be used for all postal and telegraph purposes and for the purpose of foreign bill stamps; of the above stamps new plates will be provided for the existing 2c., 3c., 5c. and 6c. stamps, and for the six new denominations referred to above. The 10c., 15c., 25c., 30c., 50c. and 1r. stamps will be printed in sheets of 240, the 5c. stamps in sheets of 480 and the remaining values in sheets of 120 stamps.

The colours of the stamps other than the 5c., 6c. and 15c. stamps, which will be in the Postal Union colours, will be as follows, and the figures of value will be in colour on a plain ground.

VALUE.	KEY PLATE.	DUTY.	PAPER.
2c.	orange	orange	white
5c.	purple	purple	,,
10c.	sage-green	purple	,,
25c.	grey	grey	white
30c.	blue-purple	green	,,
50c.	brown	brown	,,
1r.	purple	purple	yellow
2r.	red	red	,,
5r.	black	black	green
10r.	black	black	red

The paper will be unsurfaced with the possible exception of the 5 cents. value.

With reference to the note in our last number announcing the purchase of Mr. Lombard's collection by Mr. Warren H. Colson, we are informed that the specialized collection of France was not included in the purchase. In fact this particular collection was purchased and dispersed by the New England Stamp Co. of Boston in 1905.

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British Philatelist .. .. .. *B.P.*
Der Deutsche Philatelist .. *D.P.*
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Echo de la Timbrologie .. .. *E.*
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Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers *G.P.N.*
Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal *I.B.-J.*
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Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift .. *N.F.T.*
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Postillon .. .. *Post.*
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Schweizerische Philatelisten Nachrichten .. .. .. *S.P.N.*
Stamp Lover .. .. .. *S.L.*
Timbre-Poste .. .. .. *T.-P.*
West-End Philatelist .. .. *W.-E.P.*

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COLLIER (F. T.) Notes on the stamps of the Argentine Republic (contd). *S.C.* Apr.

Brazil.

Brazil, 100 reis of 1891 [tête-bêche]. *G.S.W.* 30 Apr.

Chili.

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China.

LOVELACE (C. L. Harte-) Notes on the postage stamps of China (contd). *G.S.W.* 7 and 14 May.

Crete.

KUTSCHA (F.) Kreta-Hellas (concluded). *D.B.-Z.* Apr.

Egypt.

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France.
ARMSTRONG (H.) Some notes on the stamps of France (contd). *S.C.F.* 16 and 29 Apr.

Germany.
HANSEN (H. M.) Postage stamps of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, 1851-2. *L.P.* Apr.

Great Britain.
HOLLAND (G. H.) The Twopenny post. *B.P.* Apr.
MARSHALL (C. F. D.) Some notes on British postmarks since 1840 (contd). *G.S.W.* 23 and 30 Apr., 7 May.
Surface-printed stamps of Great Britain (contd). *B.P.* Apr. and May.

Greece.
Einiges über Griechenland-Marken. *B.B.-Z.* 30 Apr.
Types, minor varieties, proofs, forgeries, etc.

Guatemala.
ALBRECHT (J. R. M.) Guatemala : notes on the provisional issue of 1886. *G.S.W.* 16 Apr.

Holland.
MENNEVÉE (R.) William III. type of Holland (contd). *G.S.W.* 16 Apr.
WARREN (A. J.) Dutch Indies. *M.R.* Apr.

Heligoland.
POOLE (B. W. H.) Countries of the world : Heligoland. *G.S.W.* 30 Apr., 7 May.
WULBERN (A.) Originaux et réimpressions de Héligoland. *E.* 30 Apr.

Indian Native States.
EVANS (E. B.) Stamps of some of the native States of India (contd) : Soruth. *G.S.W.* 7 May.

Italy.
HANCIAU (L.) Postal issues of Italy and the Italian colonies (contd). *G.S.W.* 23 Apr.

Levant, British.
History of the forged One Piastre. *B.P.* Mar.

Mauritius.
ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Twentieth century colonials. Part III. British possessions in Africa (contd) : Mauritius. *G.S.W.* 23 and 30 Apr.

Papua.
ELLIOT (W. T.) Notes on the 6d. Papua. *G.S.W.* 30 Apr.

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Prince Edward Island.
DALWIGK (R. E. R.) Prince Edward Island. *P.S.* 14 May.

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La Russie : sur organisation postale et ses timbres-poste (contd). *E.* 15 Apr.

St. Vincent.
DARLOW (J. J.) Postage stamps of St. Vincent (contd). *S.C.F.* 16 and 29 Apr., 14 May.

South Australia.
HEGINBOTTOM (J. E.) South Australia (contd). *S.C.* Apr.

Sweden.
De operforerade Svenska makulaturmärkena. *S.F.T.* Apr.

Switzerland.
Die schweizerischen Briefmarken-ausgaben von 1907-10. *S.P.N.* Apr.

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POOLE (B. W. H.) Postage Stamps of Tobago (contd). *P.S.* 14 May.

Transvaal.
RAIMANN (A. v.) Transvaal 3d. 1871-83. *B.B.-Z.* 16 Apr.

United States.
HANCIAU (L.) Briefumschläge der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 16 and 30 Apr.

Generalia.
BARTH (E.) Ueber die Druckarten in der Postwertzeichenkunde. *P.* Apr.
" DESDICHADO." Têtes-bêches (contd). *G.S.W.* 23 Apr.
HEATH (J. D.) Manufacture of stamps. *M.R.* May.
LEX PHILATELICA. The law and forgeries. *G.S.W.* 16 Apr.
PHILLIPS (C. J.) Notes on the proofs, reprints and forgeries of Persia, Peru, Salvador and Switzerland. *M.R.* May.

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

THE SEYBOLD SALE.

One of the most important events for some years on the commercial side of philately was brought to a close by the Sale at auction of the Third Part of the Seybold Collection by Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau & Co., at New York, on 14 and 15 April. Part I. was sold on 15 and 16 March and Part II. on 29 March. The total amount realised by the three sales was $33919.20, about £6,970.

As is well known, the collection of the late John F. Seybold was got together on certain lines which made it renowned throughout the philatelic world. Its owner took

twenty-five years in acquisition, and the results of the sale go to show that in the special characteristics which distinguished his search for fine stamps he had truly interpreted what would gain in estimation. His collection comprised one of the choicest accumulations of rare pieces and stamps on original, and what it lacked in other directions it gained in the inclusion of so large a number of beautiful things. The collection was purchased from the representatives of the Seybold estate by Mr. J. T. Coit, of New York, and was sold in its entirety. Through the courtesy of the Auctioneers we are able to give a list of some of the principal items. It has been a matter of considerable difficulty in selecting these, for the material is so large that almost any selection is an invidious one, and many of the things omitted from our list are of no less importance, though of less value, than others included. The general trend shows that exceptional things attained prices quite removed from catalogue value, as must always be the case, and many lots of lesser rank were scarcely less esteemed. The ordinary lots fetched about the usual auction prices for stamps in fine condition. Special mention may be given to Canada 12d., $515, New Brunswick, quarter of 1s. used as 3d. $242, a remarkable series of the first issue of Saxony (is $62 a record price for this stamp?), Sicily, 50g. pair and single together, $117, Switzerland, Zurich, one and half copies of 4r. used as 6r. $725, all on original, and to a copy of Mauritius 1d. Post paid, described as an 'absolutely perfect copy' $221. The general deduction from the sale is that stamps in special condition or of special character are subject to no catalogue law, and that the experience of this great sale is the same as that of recent sales of similar rank in Paris.

No reference to this sale would be complete without testimony to the excellence of the Catalogue, which, we have no doubt, contributed largely to its success. The fulness and precision of the descriptions make it a model of its kind, and the amount of information it incidentally contains will give it a place in every philatelic reference library.

The descriptions here given are much abbreviated from those of the Catalogue. The prices attained are given in American currency, and are also extended in English money, estimating $4.86½ to the pound sterling, the rate of exchange at the time of compilation.

STAMPS ON COVERS.

BADEN, 1862, 30kr. orange, horizontal strip of three, very fine	28 50	£5 17	2
Rural stamps, 12kr. yellow, two copies on official cover, perforations gone at right	100 00	20 11	0
BAVARIA, 1849, 1kr. black, two vertical strips of three, finest condition	45 50	9 7	0
Postage Due, 1870, 1kr. black, horizontal strip of three, very fine	14 25	2 18	7
BRUNSWICK, 1852, 1sgr. rose, very large margins	11 25	2 6	3
1863, 1sgr. yellow, used with horizontal pair and single of 3sgr.	12 50	2 11	5
BOLIVIA, 1867, 10c. brown, perfect copy with beautiful cancellation	10 50	2 3	2
Ditto, 50c. dark blue, magnificent copy	20 25	4 3	3
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1865, imperf., 5c. rose, used with U.S. 1861, 24c., close at left ..	58 00	11 18	4
BRITISH GUIANA, 1852, 1c. magenta, block of four, cut close, lightly cancelled and very fine	150 00	31 16	6
1853, 1c. vermilion, horizontal strip of four, fine colour and cancellation	55 00	11 6	1
1860, 1c. brown, horizontal pair, very fine	31 00	6 7	5
BUENOS AIRES, 1858, 4r. brown, horizontal pair in finest condition	36 00	£7 8	0
1860, 4r. green, vertical pair, perfect condition	12 00	2 9	4
CANADA, 12d. black, magnificent copy, lightly cancelled in blue	515 00	105 17	1
Another copy, little close at left, lightly cancelled in blue	360 00	73 19	11
6d. purple-black, vertical pair on large piece of cover, fine margins, rather heavy cancellation	30 00	6 3	3
6d. greenish-black, horizontal pair, lightly cancelled..	31 00	6 7	5
6d. purple-black and 10d. blue, horizontal pair of each used on one cover, all with fine margins	124 00	25 9	8
10d. blue, horizontal pair, in finest condition	37 75	7 15	2
7½d. green, fine margins, very lightly cancelled ..	25 10	5 3	2
Ditto, vertical pair, lower slightly damaged, lightly cancelled	46 00	9 9	1
6d. violet, on thick soft paper, horizontal pair, lightly cancelled and large margins	50 00	10 5	6
6d. brown-purple, slightly off centre	38 50	7 18	3
1858, perf. 12, 6d. brown-violet, vertical pair, lightly cancelled and well centred ..	122 00	25 1	5

CANADA, *contd.*
1859, 10c. black-brown, perfect copy 21 50 £4 8 5
CEYLON, 1857, 8d. deep yellow-brown, used with two copies of 2d. yellow-green, very fine 69 00 14 3 6
Ditto, 1s. 9d. green, 2s. blue and strip of three 1d. blue, fine 45 50 9 7 0
FRANCE, 1849, 1fr. vermilion, magnificent margins and lightly cancelled 77 00 15 16 6
GREAT BRITAIN, 1848, 10d. brown, vertical strip of three, finest condition 17 00 3 9 10
HAMBURG, 1859, 9 sch. yellow, two copies, one a little close and cut at left 56 00 11 10 2
1864-5, 7 sch. orange, horizontal pair, very fine 14 10 2 18 0
Ditto, 7 sch. violet, imperf., splendid margins 16 50 3 7 10
HANOVER, 1856, 3pf. rose and black, two blocks of four and a vertical strip of four, finest condition 66 00 13 11 4
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1853, 5c. blue on white wove paper, used with U.S. 1851 12c... .. 36 00 7 8 0
Ditto, 13c. dark red, used with U.S. 1851 12c., cancelled in red 77 00 15 16 6
Ditto, 13c. dark red, and 5c. blue, used with U.S. 1651, 12c. 86 00 17 13 6
Ditto, 5c. on 13c. dark red, used with U.S. 1851 12c., cancelled in red 87 00 17 17 8
IONIAN ISLANDS, ½d. orange and 1d. blue used together, cancelled 'Franco,' finest condition 33 00 6 15 8
MAURITIUS, 1848, 2d. blue on bluish paper, very early impression, very large margins and finest condition 106 00 21 15 9
Ditto, 2d. blue on bluish, intermediate impression, very fine 51 00 10 9 8
Ditto, 2d. dull blue on bluish, late state, perfect copy .. 44 00 9 0 9
Ditto, 1d. red on blue paper, worn impression, vertical pair, very fine 36 00 7 8 0
Ditto, 1d. red-brown, worn impression, vertical pair, very fine 43 00 8 16 9
Oct. 1859, 2d. deep blue, two copies used together, fine early impressions, 'Paid' cancellation, superb 206 00 42 13 0
Dec. 1859, 2d. blue, two horizontal pairs 53 00 10 17 10
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, 1864, 4/4 sch. red, vertical pair 71 00 14 11 0
MODENA, 1852, 15c. on yellow, block of sixteen, one the variety 'CETN' 26 00 5 6 10
Ditto, 1l. black, horizontal strip of three, used with two copies of 40c. 61 00 12 10 9

MODENA, *contd.*
1859, 40c. rose and 80c. orange used together, finest condition 151 00 £31 0 9
NAPLES, Nov. 1860, ½t. blue, Arms, on entire newspaper of date 10 November 1860, perfect copy 72 50 14 18 1
Dec. 1860, ½t. blue, Cross, on entire newspaper, perfect copy 23 50 4 16 7
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 3d. red, pair, fine margins .. 17 00 3 9 10
Ditto, strip of four, one stamp creased 21 00 4 6 4
3d., two copies and a half, used for 7½d. rate 30 50 6 5 5
6d. and half 3d., in each upper corner, making 15d. rate 65 00 13 7 2
6d. yellow, fine colour, margins and cancellation .. 21 50 4 8 5
Ditto, pair, with fine margins 46 00 9 13 2
Ditto, strip of three, in magnificent condition.. .. 90 00 18 10 0
Half of 6d. used as 3d. .. 27 50 5 13 1
1s. bright purple, fine margins and lightly cancelled, but ink stain discolouration .. 68 00 13 19 6
1s. bright purple used with 3d. red, both magnificent copies 92 00 18 18 2
1s. bright purple, pair and single, used with half 3d., lightly cancelled 171 50 35 5 1
Half of 1s. used as 6d., very fine 48 00 9 17 4
Quarter of 1s. used as 3d. 242 00 49 14 10
NEWFOUNDLAND, 3d. green, thin paper, pair 12 50 2 11 5
4d. scarlet-vermilion, perfect copy 42 50 8 14 8
6½d. scarlet-vermilion, fine colour margins and cancellation, but slight crease 48 75 10 0 5
8d. scarlet-vermilion, diagonal half used as 4d. .. 13 00 2 13 5
5d. red-brown, finest condition 11 00 2 5 3
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney Views, 1d. pale red on yellowish, Pl. I., very fine 17 50 3 11 11
Ditto, 1d. lake on bluish, Pl. II., horizontal pair .. 31 00 6 7 5
Ditto, 1d. deep carmine, Pl. II., early impression, finest condition 34 50 7 1 10
Ditto, 2d. blue, Pl. I., very fine 25 00 5 2 9
Ditto, 2d. blue, Pl. II., variety no pick and shovel, perfect copy 45 50 9 7 0
Ditto, 3d. green on yellowish, finest condition .. 19 50 4 0 2
Laureated head, 1852, 6d. brown, horizontal strip of three, perfect 75 00 15 8 4

NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 1d. dark brown, horizontal strip of three, very fine 35 00 £7 3 10
3d. dark blue, two and a half copies used as 7½d. .. 18 00 3 14 0
6d. yellow-green, strip of four, perfect condition .. 50 00 10 5 6
6d. yellow-green and half 3d. blue used as 7½d 36 00 7 8 0
Half 6d. yellow-green and half 3d. blue used as 4½d. .. 38 50 7 17 3
1s. purple used, with 3d. blue, the former slightly cut at bottom 63 75 13 2 1
1s. purple, two copies, 6d. dark green and 3d. blue used together, all in finest condition 218 00 44 16 2
1s. purple, three copies on small piece of original, all perfect copies 241 00 50 10 9
OLDENBURG, 1852, ⅓ sgr. green, vertical strip of three, very fine 41 00 8 8 7
Ditto, ditto, irregular block of six, perfect condition..111 00 22 16 4
1858, ⅓ gr. green, perfect copy 65 00 13 7 2
Ditto, ditto, three copies on one cover 162 00 33 6 0
1861, ⅓ gr. bluish green, vertical strip of three,one creased 45 50 9 7 0
PERU,1858, ½p. rose,fine copy 63 00 12 19 0
QUEENSLAND, 1860, 6d. deep green, close on two sides .. 14 50 2 18 7
SAXONY, 1850, 3pf. pale red, on wrapper, perfect copy.. 45 00 9 5 0
Ditto, 3pf. rose,horizontal strip of three and single, on wrapper, pen-cancelled, very fine 156 00 32 1 3
Ditto, 3pf. brick-red, vertical pair, on wrapper .. 91 00 18 14 1
Ditto, 3pf. red, from corner of sheet, with full margins 62 00 12 14 10
Ditto, 3pf. red-brown, two vertical pairs, on wrapper, one pair trifle close, but all very fine 204 25 41 19 8
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 1850, 1 sch. dark blue, two copies on one cover 41 00 8 8 6
Ditto, 2 sch. 10se, three copies on one cover, rather heavily cancelled 97 00 19 18 9
SICILY, 50g. dark brown, horizontal pair and single, used with 1g. and 20g. 117 00 24 1 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1855, 1d. deep green, strip of three with 6d. deep blue, strip of four, the former perfect 36 00 7 8 0
SPAIN, 1851, 2r. orange, used with horizontal pair of 6r. blue, perfect condition 84 00 17 5 4
1853, Madrid, 3c. bronze, close on one side 61 00 12 10 9
SWITZERLAND, BASLE, 2½r. vertical pair on piece of cover, perfect condition 82 50 16 19 2

SWITZERLAND, *contd.*
GENEVA, 1843, 5+5c. olive-green, superb 139 00 £28 11 5
Ditto, 5+5c. yellow-green, cut the wrong way, fine margins except at top, where cut into 135 00 27 15 0
Ditto, 5c. left half, finest condition 25 50 5 4 10
1845, small eagle, 5c. yellow-green, horizontal pair, small margins.. .. .. 18 20 3 14 10
1847-8, Large eagle, 5c. dark green, perfect copy .. 12 00 2 9 4
Ditto, ditto, another, black cancellation, perfect copy 18 25 3 15 0
Ditto, ditto, vertical pair, very fine 29 50 6 1 3
Ditto, envelope stamp used as adhesive 42 00 8 12 8
ZURICH, 1843, 4r. black, perfect condition 61 00 12 10 9
Ditto, 4r. black used with 6r. black 315 00 66 15 0
Ditto, 4r. black, horizontal lines, with right vertical half of same to make 6r. 725 00 149 0 6
GENEVA, 1849, 'Vaud,' 4c. red and black, very fine ..126 00 25 18 0
Ditto, ditto, two copies, on piece of original, perfect condition 196 00 40 4 9
Ditto, ditto, horizontal pair, perfect condition 252 00 51 16 0
Ditto, 5c. red and black, horizontal pair, used with 1850 10r. perfect condition .. 37 50 7 14 2
Ditto, 1850, 'Neuchatel,' 5c. red and black, magnificent copy 16 00 3 5 2
Ditto, ditto, two copies used together, one a little close 41 00 8 8 7
Ditto, ditto, three copies used together, very fine .. 76 00 15 12 5
ZURICH, 1850, 'Winterthur,' 2½r. red and black, two horizontal pairs used together, very fine 75 00 15 8 4
Ditto, horizontal strip of four 116 00 23 16 10
Ditto, block of four ..106 00 21 15 9
FEDERAL ISSUES, Orts-Post, with frame to cross, 2½r. red and black, horizontal pair, used with pairs of 10r., very fine 14 00 2 17 6
Ditto, vertical strip of five 19 00 3 18 1
Ditto, used with Poste-Locale 2½r. of the same issue .. 19 00 3 18 1
Post Locale, 2½r. horizontal strip of three.. .. .. 24 75 5 1 9
Orts-Post, without frame to cross 2½r., horizontal pair, finest condition 17 00 3 9 10
Ditto, horizontal strip of four, perfect condition .. 39 50 8 2 4
Poste Locale, without frame to cross,2½r.horizontal pair 112 00 23 0 5

SWITZERLAND, *contd.*
Rayon II., 10r. black and red on yellow, used with diagonal half, of same as 15r. .. 10 50 £2 3 2
1855, 5r. brown, diagonal half, used at 2½r., on large piece of cover 6 50 1 6 9
TASMANIA, 1853, 1d. blue, very fine 28 50 5 17 2
4d. orange, perfect copy.. 8 25 1 3 11
TRINIDAD, Lady McLeod, 1857, 2d. blue, pen-cancelled .. 44 00 9 0 9
TUSCANY, 1851, 2s. brick-red, horizontal pair, used with 1s. yellow, very fine 81 00 16 13 0
1852, 60cr. brown-red, fine colour and margins, superb .. 84 00 17 5 4
UNITED STATES. *Postmasters' stamps.*
Brattleboro, 1846, 5c. buff, No. 2 in plate, cancelled 'Paid' in red 700 00 143 17 8
New York, 1845, 5c. black on white paper, signed A.C.M., variety double line at bottom cancelled in blue .. 25 00 5 2 9
Ditto, unsigned variety double impression of 'Five Cents' penmarked 22 00 4 10 5
Ditto, bluish paper, horizontal pair 21 00 4 6 4
Ditto, horizontal strip of four 122 00 25 1 5
Ditto, horizontal strip of four, on almost white paper, one the variety with outer line at bottom 157 00 32 5 3
Ditto, horizontal pair, used in Boston 35 00 7 3 10
Providence, 1846, 5c. black, No. 9 in plate, penmarked.. 53 00 10 17 10
St. Louis, 1845, 5c. on greenish paper, vertical pair, Nos. 1 and 2 in plate, upper stamp slightly defective 197 00 40 9 10
Ditto, 10c. black on greenish paper, Plate I. No. 2..131 00 26 18 5
General Issues.
1847, 5c. dark brown, horizontal strip of three, cancelled in red 12 00 2 9 4
Ditto, ditto, block of six and a pair, cancelled in pencil 25 50 5 4 10
Ditto, 10c. black, cancelled in green 39 00 8 0 3
Ditto, ditto, horizontal pair, cancelled in red 29 00 5 19 2
Ditto, ditto, horizontal strip of three, pen-cancelled .. 31 50 6 9 6
Ditto, ditto, horizontal strip of four, cancelled in red .. 46 00 9 14 1
Ditto, horizontal strip of six, cancelled in red ..110 00 22 12 2
Ditto, right lower diagonal half, used as 5c., cancelled in red 39 00 8 0 3
1851, 10c. green, block of twelve 21 00 4 6 4
Ditto, 90c. blue, with 24c. and pair of 1c., the 90c. a perfect copy .. : .. 28 00 5 15 1

UNITED STATES, *contd.*
August 1861, 10c. dark green, horizontal strip of four, with 5c. buff 31 00 £6 7 5
1863, 2c. black, one and a half copies used as 3c. .. 14 00 2 17 6
1867, 3c. rose, grill all over, horizontal pair, perfect .. 21 00 4 6 4
1869, 2c. brown, vertical left half, used as 1c., with 1870 2c. brown, to make 3c. rate .. 52 00 10 18 9
1901, Pan-American, 1c. green and black, with inverted centre 29 50 6 1 3
Carriers' stamps.
1851, 1c. blue on rose, Franklin, red cancellation .. 48 50 9 19 5
Ditto, another copy, with red star cancellation .. 61 00 12 10 9
Ditto, 1c. light blue, Eagle, horizontal strip of four. (Only one used as a 'Carrier,' the others doing duty as the rate from Philadelphia to New York) 22 00 4 10 5
Baltimore, 1c. green, pencil cancelled 50 00 10 5 6
New York, 1842, 3c. on green glazed, 4 copies on cover cancelled New York, Aug. 22 [1843], addressed to Philadelphia 51 00 10 9 8
Confederate States.
Athens, 5c. dull purple, horizontal pair 61 00 12 10 9
Baton Rouge, 5c. green and carmine 77 50 15 18 7
Lenoir, 5c. blue and orange, blue cancellation 83 00 17 1 2
Lynchburg, 5c. blue, finest possible condition .. 25 50 5 4 10
Ditto, 5c. dull blue, horizontal pair, one stamp uncancelled 61 00 12 10 9
Macon, 5c. grey-blue, absolutely perfect copy 28 50 5 17 2
Ditto, 5c. grey-green, horizontal pair 35 00 7 3 10
Ditto, 5c. yellow, very fine 38 00 7 16 2
Mobile, 2c. black, five copies on one cover, two stamps defective 112 00 23 0 5
Nashville, 10c. green, lightly cancelled 110 00 22 12 2
New Orleans, 2c. red .. 29 00 5 19 2
Petersburg, 5c. red .. 14 25 2 18 7
General Issues, 1862, 2c. green, horizontal strip of five 20 00 4 2 3
URUGUAY, 1857, 180c. green, perfect copy 44 00 9 0 9
Ditto, 240c. vermilion, ditto 50 00 10 5 6
1860, 120c. blue, diagonal half, used as 60c. 17 00 3 9 10
VICTORIA, 1850, 2d. lilac, fine background and border, very fine 25 50 5 4 10
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1857, 6d. golden bronze, used with 1d. black and 2d. black on Indian red, the first in finest condition 70 50 14 9 10

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, *contd.*
1857, 6d. bronze, horizontal pair, used with 2d. vermilion, the former perfect .. 46 25 £9 10 2
WURTEMBERG, 1851, 18kr. violet, horizontal pair .. 15 50 3 3 8

WURTEMBERG, *contd.*
1851, strip of three, used with 3kr. and pair of 6kr., very fine 31 00 £6 7 5
1858, 18kr. blue, horizontal strip of five, three creased .. 41 00 8 8 7
Ditto, ditto, block of six.. 44 50 9 2 11

STAMPS NOT ON COVERS.

BRAZIL, 1843, 60r. black, horizontal strip of three, finest condition 10 00 £2 1 1
Ditto, 90r. black, vertical pair, fine margins 26 00 5 6 11
BUENOS AIRES, 1858, 4p. vermilion, splendid copy 68 00 13 19 6
Ditto, 5p. orange, very fine 80 00 16 8 10
CANADA, 1851, 6d. violet, horizontal strip of three, heavily cancelled 19 00 3 18 1
1852, wove paper, 3d. red, block of six, very fine .. 6 75 1 7 9
1855, 10d. blue on thick paper, horizontal strip of three, very fine 80 00 16 8 10
1857, 7½d. green, horizontal pair, slightly discoloured .. 42 00 8 12 8
Ditto, ditto, horizontal strip of three, finest condition 135 00 27 15 0
1859, 17c. blue, block of four, on piece of original .. 11 25 2 6 3
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853, blued paper, 1d. red, block of four 12 75 2 12 5
Ditto, 1d. red, block of eight, on piece of original .. 47 50 9 15 3
Ditto, 4d. blue, block of seven 22 50 4 12 6
HANOVER, 1859-61, 10g. green, horizontal pair from left side of sheet, with marginal strip and number 9, finest condition .. 52 50 10 15 10
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Numerals, 1859, 1c. pale blue on bluish white paper, Pl. II. No. 9, pen-cancelled 73 00 15 0 1
Ditto, 2c. black on bluish green, Pl. II. No. 4, pen-cancelled .. 51 00 10 9 8
LUXEMBURG, 1852, 1sgr. rose, horizontal strip of five, very fine 16 00 3 5 9
MAURITIUS, 1848, 1d. vermilion on yellowish paper, earliest state of the plate, absolutely perfect copy 221 00 45 8 7
NAPLES, 1860, ½t., Cross, horizontal pair, superb 50 00 10 5 6
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 6d. yellow, strip of three .. 73 00 15 0 1
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 2d. scarlet-vermilion, perfect copy 47 50 9 15 3
Ditto, 1s. scarlet-vermilion, fine colour and margins, magnificent copy 192 00 39 8 4
1860, 1s. orange, splendid copy 81 00 16 13 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1854, wmk. numeral, 3d. green, horizontal strip of four 18 25 3 15 0

NEW SOUTH WALES, *contd.*
1854-6, 3d. green, horizontal pair, very fine 12 25 £2 10 4
Ditto, 1s. pale red, block of six, finest condition .. 26 50 5 9 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 1d. red-brown, horizontal pair .. 16 50 3 7 10
Ditto, 3d. dark blue, horizontal strip of five, one creased 20 00 4 2 3
Ditto, 6d. yellow-green, horizontal strip of five, one creased, heavy cancellation .. 43 50 8 18 10
SAXONY, 1850, 3pf. red, horizontal strip of three, fine margins, except in one place, and very fine 158 00 32 9 6
1856, 10ngr. blue, horizontal strip of four and a single, used on piece of original with 1 and 3 ngr., very fine 23 50 4 16 8
SPAIN, 1853, 12c. violet, block of nine, finest condition .. 34 00 6 19 9
Ditto, 6r. blue, horizontal strip of three, very fine .. 23 00 4 14 7
1854, 2c. green, block of four, finest condition .. 48 00 9 17 4
TASMANIA, 1853, 1d. blue, vertical strip of four, heavily cancelled 45 00 9 5 0
Ditto, 4d. red-orange, horizontal strip of five, very fine.. 25 00 5 2 9
UNITED STATES, 1847, 5c. red-brown horizontal strip of four, one creased 12 00 2 9 4
Ditto, 5c. dark-brown, block of four, one damaged .. 29 00 5 19 3
Ditto, ditto, horizontal strip of six, very fine 20 50 4 4 3
Ditto, 10c. black, horizontal strip of five, two slightly defective 25 50 5 2 9
1851, 24c. lilac, imperf., very fine, unused 133 00 27 6 9
1862, 3c. scarlet, used .. 45 00 9 5 0
1869, 10c. yellow, horizontal strip of six 12 75 2 12 5
Ditto, 24c. green and violet, block of four 32 00 6 11 6
Ditto, 90c. black and carmine, block of four, fine .. 63 00 12 19 0
1901, Pan-American, 2c. carmine and black, centre inverted, splendid copy, unused 167 00 34 6 6
State, $5 green and black, lightly cancelled 80 00 16 8 10
Ditto, $10 green and black, ditto 55 00 11 6 1
Ditto, $20 green and black, ditto 26 00 5 6 11
VICTORIA, 1850, 1d. brick-red, horizontal pair, finest condition 11 50 2 7 3

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The seventh meeting of the season 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on 19 April, 1910, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. FRANK PHILLIPS gave a display of part of the Reference Collection belonging to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. The countries chosen were Persia, Peru, Salvador and Switzerland, containing a large number of early proofs, essays, forgeries and forged postmarks. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Frank Phillips, proposed by Baron A. de Worms, and seconded by Mr. A. J. Séfi, was carried unanimously

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

April 2.—A daylight meeting was held at the residence of Mr. J. J. Knowles, Wednesbury, to discuss the colour question. Mr. T. W. Peck introduced the discussion by displaying some ' standard ' colours and the same mixed with varying ratios of white, and also some mixtures of colours, 100 boxes of dry colour in all. The various colours had been allotted to individual members, and they arranged their stamps under the shades mentioned in Gibbons Catalogue. Mr. W. Pimm displayed purple and allied shades, Mr. C. A. Stephenson green, Mr. F. T. Collier blue, Mr. T. W. Peck red, and other members took mixed colours. The comparison showed that a good deal might be done to secure greater accuracy in the colour terms, and it was decided to continue the subject with the idea of obtaining definite results from the work which had been done.

April 7.—Mr. J. J. Darlow gave a very interesting paper on the stamps of St. Vincent, illustrated by his very fine collection of these stamps. The various papers, watermarks, shades, perforations and retouches of plates all received careful attention, and aroused a very keen discussion. Mr. Darlow was heartily thanked for his display.

THE ABERDEEN AND NORTH OF SCOTLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the above Society was held in the offices of Mr. W. Edmund Bell, solicitor, 81, Union Street, Aberdeen, on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance of Members, presided over by Mr. James Anderson, President of the Society. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Rules drafted by the Committee were gone over and approved by the meeting. It was intimated that Mr. W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C., had sent a present of a few handsome volumes on Philately to the Society, and the Secretary was instructed to write and thank Mr. Peckitt for his gift.

Mr. W. Edmund Bell was appointed Librarian to the Society. Several new members were enrolled at the close of the meeting. The Secretary, Mr. Edward Alexander Jr. Glengyle Cults will be pleased to hear from anyone in the district interested in Philately.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The seventh meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall on Thursday, 14 April. Mr. T. W. Hall gave a display of his magnificent specialized collection of Venezuela, including all the rarities and errors and a large number of pairs, strips, blocks, and entire sheets. The display was preceded by a very interesting paper in which Mr. Hall gave much valuable information, and an interesting discussion ensued as to the methods of printing the first issues with coarse and fine backgrounds.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

MAY 1910

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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, 124 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.

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JUNE 1910

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXII JUNE 1910 No. 6

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from page* 104)

I have recently established the following interesting facts with regard to the Belgian stamps of the second type, printed on paper watermarked with interlaced L's without frame. The stamps were printed from plates of two hundred impressions, as I have before stated, but these plates were made up of two horizontal panes of one hundred, ten rows of ten impressions to each pane; there was a space of about 1 centimetre between the panes, which was about ten times the space between the impressions on the panes. In manufacturing the paper, the space between the panes was allowed for, and the wire interlaced L's were placed upon the mat in two panes of ten rows of ten; in the left pane the heads of the L's were placed to the right, and in the right pane the heads of the L's were placed to the left. The marginal watermark at the top of the left pane was " MINISTERE DES," that at the top of the right pane, " TRAVAUX PUBLICS."

I have succeeded in reconstructing the top row of each pane in all three values.

At the end of 1860 the statistics furnished to the Administration of Posts by the various post offices showed that during the year twenty-six millions of newspapers, and six millions of circulars and printed matter other than newspapers, had been handled by the post offices, the prepayment of which was uniformly in cash, and thus caused considerable trouble and annoyance in making the proper accounting. It was therefore decided that a 1 centime stamp was needed to facilitate postal service, and the following decree was issued.

> Leopold, King of the Belgians,
>
> To all whom it may concern, greeting.
>
> In view of Art. 8 of the law for the reformation of the postal service, dated April 22nd, 1849:
>
> Independently of the stamps of 10 and 20 centimes, created by Art. 4 of the law of December, 1847, the Government may introduce other stamps for the prepayment of heavy letters, for those intended for foreign states, and for all other objects the transportation of which is intrusted to the mails:
>
> On the proposition of our Minister of Public Works,
>
> We have decreed and do decree:

Art. 1.—There shall be created postage stamps of one centime, for the prepayment of newspapers and printed matter specified in Art. 6 of the law of December 24th, 1847.

Art. 2.—These stamps shall bear our portrait and also the word "POSTES," and the indication of their value in letters as well as in figures.

Art. 3.—They shall be distributed among all the postal bureaux of the kingdom.

Our Minister of Public Works is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Larken, March 23rd, 1861.
LEOPOLD.

For the King,
The Minister of Public Works.
JULES VAN DER STICHELEN.

Just previous to the decree authorizing the manufacture of the one centime stamp, the following order was issued by the Director-General of Posts.

February 11th, 1861.

After March 1st next, the postage stamps are to be printed from plates containing 300 stamps, instead of 200, as made up at present. In consequence, in every shipment that may be made after April 1st next, the price of the sheets shall be as follows :

Fr. 30.00 for each sheet of stamps of 10 centimes.
60.00 ,, ,, ,, ,, 20 ,,
120.00 ,, ,, ,, ,, 40 ,,

For the Director-General,
The Director delegated, FASSIAUX.

The new value of 1 centime was uniform in design with the existing values of 10, 20 and 40 centimes, and conforming to the above order the plate was made up of three hundred impressions. New plates of three hundred impressions were made of the 10, 20 and 40 centimes, and the first printing from all of these plates made in March 1861. The 1 centime stamp, however, was not put on sale until 1 June 1861.

The first printing from the new plates of three hundred impressions was made in March 1861, on thin, greyish, machine-made paper, $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. in thickness, wider mesh and poorer quality than any before used, consequently stretching more in the printing, the measurements being 18 by 22 mm. for the stamp, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. for the medallion. 1 centime deep yellow-green, 10 centimes deep brown, 20 centimes deep blue and 40 centimes deep red. The impressions on these plates were set much closer together than on any previous plates ; there was not quite enough pressure used in rocking the transfer into the plate, consequently the fine lines of the design were not cut deeply enough, particularly at the top and bottom ; this was most noticeable in the 1 centime, not so often in the 10 centimes, and scarcely at all in the 20 and 40 centimes. The worn lines were immediately recut so that some of the one centime stamps appeared in this condition in the first printing.

The second printing took place in April 1861, on thin to medium, greyish, machine-made paper, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ mm., measuring the same as previous printing, 1 centime deep green, 10 centimes deep brown, brown, 20 centimes deep blue and 40 centimes pale rose-red.

The third printing was made in May 1861, on thin, greyish, wide mesh, machine-made paper, $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. in thickness, measurements the same as last impression, slightly worn, 1 centime blue-green, 10 centimes grey-brown, 20 centimes dark dull blue, and 40 centimes rose-red.

The fourth printing took place in February 1862, on thin to medium, yellowish, wide mesh, machine-made paper, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. in thickness, measurements the

same at last, impressions slightly worn, 1 centime deep bottle-green, 10 centimes deep yellowish brown, 20 centimes blue and 40 centimes deep rose-red.

The fifth printing took place in September 1862, on medium thick, yellowish, wide mesh, machine-made paper, $\frac{1}{7}$ mm. in thickness, measurements still remaining 18 by 22 mm. for the stamp and $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. for the medallion, impression slightly worn, 1 centime green, 10 centimes black-brown, 20 centimes dark blue, and 40 centimes rose.

The sixth printing was made early in 1863, on medium thick, yellowish, machine-made paper, $\frac{1}{7}$ mm. in thickness, measurements same at last, but impression a trifle more worn for the higher values, and very badly worn for the 1 centime. 1 centime yellow-green, 10 centimes deep brown, 20 centimes dull blue and 40 centimes dull rose-red.

The total number of stamps made in the six printings amounted to 16,500,000 one centime, 30,000,000 ten centimes, 22,000,000 twenty centimes and 4,500,000 forty centimes; these amounts when added to the printings from the plates of two hundred impressions make the total amounts of the stamps printed on paper without watermark to be 16,500,000 one centime, 77,000,000 ten centimes, 56,000,000 twenty centimes and 9,500,000 forty centimes.

The following cancellations were in use at this time on postage stamps.



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16

Types I (Figs. 12, 13) and II (Fig. 14) were used exclusively from 1849 to 1851, when types III (Fig. 15) and IV (Fig. 16) made their appearance, but Types I and II still remained the prevailing types, the blank space in the centre contained a number, the numbers being assigned to the post offices in alphabetical order.

On 17 May 1861, special orders and instructions were issued with regard to the 1c. stamp, Art. 5, which related to their cancellation, and was as follows:—"The cancelling of postage stamps placed on printed matter shall be done by the application, over the figures, of the dated hand-stamp of the forwarding bureau. As to the postage stamps attached to printed matter collected and distributed by the local carriers, within the circle of their routes, they shall be cancelled by the special hand-stamp, formed of lines, of which the agents are at present making use."



Fig. 17



Fig. 18

The dated hand-stamps were of two types. Type I (Fig. 17) having the name of the post office and date of the year between the circles, and the day and month within the inner circle. Type II (Fig. 18) having the name of the post office curved within the top part of the circle, the last two figures of the year date at the bottom, and the day and month in the centre.



Fig. 19

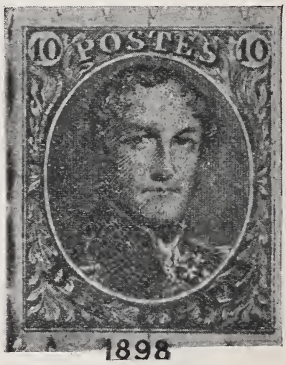

Fig. 20

So-called reprints of these stamps were made in 1866 and in 1898, the plates having been defaced, as previously stated ; these special printings were made directly from the dies, one at a time, and are therefore simply die proofs. The 1866 printing was made from the original dies of each value, and each impression was framed by an arrangement of diagonal strokes crossing each other, as shown in illustration. The colours of this printing are the deep dark colours of the early originals, the paper, thin closely woven and unwatermarked.

Sometime between 1866 and 1898 the die of the 10 centimes became injured or defaced, and for the special printing of 1898 it was necessary to make an entirely new die, as shown in illustration. The most noticeable point of difference between this die and the original die is, the bottom of the " D " in " DIX " points to the third leaf from the bottom of the ornamental design surrounding the portrait oval, while in the original, the bottom of the " D " points to the second leaf from the bottom in the ornamental design. The ornamental design, while having the same appearance as in the original, shows many small differences if carefully compared. The numerals 10 within the circles in the upper corners are shorter and thicker than the same numerals in the original die. The portrait, while it is an exceedingly clever copy of the original, shows a decided difference about the eyes and mouth. The values, other than the 10 centimes, all appear to have been struck from the original dies, the same as in the 1866 printing, but the impressions are all cut to show only a small margin, having slight strokes of the same colour as the impression, showing as in the illustration. The colours of this printing are very much brighter and lighter than any used in printing the stamps, the paper, thin closely woven and unwatermarked.

M. Bouvez states that near the end of 1862, the officials in certain post offices, in order to facilitate the handling of their stamps, provided themselves with rouletting

machines. He gives the list of these offices as being Antwerp, Arlon, Buiche, Brussels, Charleroi, Chimay, Dinau, La Louviere, Malines, Namur, St. Ghislain, Stavelot, Tournai, and Verviers. He claims that only the ten and twenty centimes stamps have been found with this rouletting. Personally I have been so unfortunate as never to have even seen one of these rouletted stamps. Struck by the facility with which the employées of the post office handled the distribution of stamps submitted to the rouletting process, Messrs. Gouvellos Frères, of Brussels, ordered a small perforating machine from London, and offered to perforate stamps for the small sum of 5 centimes per sheet of three hundred stamps. This offer received such a favourable response from the public that the Administration of Postes signed a contract with Gouvellos Frères on 9 March 1863, whereby they were to perforate for the Government 500 sheets of stamps of different values per day.

The perforating machines used by Gouvellos Frères, two in number, were of the most primitive kind, perforating the sheets in only one way.

(*To be continued*)

BRITISH 'ABNORMALS'

By 'Quilp.'

Amongst the surface-printed postage and telegraph stamps of Great Britain issued prior to 1884, there are considerably over a score of varieties, which, far scarcer than such standard rarities as the unused 'One Pound, Anchor,' are eagerly sought after and much appreciated if and when found, though the prices paid are in no way commensurate with their undeniable great rarity; perhaps, this is as it should be, because even an extremely scarce variety of a stamp, common in its normal type, cannot compete in philatelic interest with a stamp, such as the one mentioned, which in itself is a rarity. The causes which led up to the existence of these abnormal and rare varieties of not uncommon stamps are fairly well-known, but what has hitherto been written on the subject is confined to little more than a list of the stamps themselves, with a note as to the copies which have been discovered.

It has always been the practice in connection with the production of British postage and telegraph stamps, to have on hand one or more plates, according to the anticipated demand for the particular value, so that immediately the plate in use was discarded, another might be ready to take its place as soon as required. So long as the stamps themselves did not bear any indication as to the plate from which they were printed, it was obviously impossible to differentiate between them; but directly distinguishing marks came into use, a somewhat abnormal state of affairs was created. I am, of course, aware that each plate of every surface-printed stamp (prior to the introduction of the Imperial Crown paper) bore, in its margin, a consecutive number for the particular value, and, later on, a consecutive number for the plate irrespective of value, known respectively as 'plate-number' and 'current-number.'

The first five surface-printed postage stamps were the Three Pence, Four Pence, Six Pence, Nine Pence and One Shilling, and it was on these that what may be called experiments were made with a view to distinguishing the plates, before the settled plan of figures on the stamps themselves was definitely adopted. Of the five

values just mentioned, the earliest plates to be so dealt with were as follows, in the order of their registration:—

4d., plate [3] 29 November 1861—' 1 ' twice in lower part of frame
6d., plate [4], 15 April 1862—hair-line across each letter-block
9d., plate [3], 8 May 1862—hair-line across each letter-block
1s., plate 2, 8 May 1862—' 2 ' in margin of plate, ' 1 ' on stamps
1s., plate 3, 16 June 1862—' 3 ' in margin of plate, ' 2 ' and hair-lines on stamps
4d., plate [4], 27 June 1862—' 11 ' twice at foot, and hair-lines
3d., plate [3], 25 August 1862—a white dot at each side of stamp.

Except between the first Four Pence and the Six Pence, there is no great interval; and in noting that plate-numbers were introduced in the One Shilling before the registration of the Four Pence, plate 4, and the Three Pence, plate 3, it should be remembered that a new die had been prepared for the high value, and advantage taken of that to insert plate-numbers, whilst the distinguishing marks on the other values could, (as they show *white* on the stamps), be easily made on the dies or letter-plugs, as then existing, without incurring unnecessary expense.

Now, it is almost too obvious for mention that, if it were not for the numbers or other distinguishing marks, it would be impossible to tell from what plate a particular stamp had been printed, except in the very few instances where a copy had survived with the marginal plate-number or current-number attached. However, we have to deal with the facts as we find them, and I shall endeavour to show why stamps printed from certain plates of some values are exceedingly scarce—even to the point of being unknown—and how it has come about that a somewhat exceptional use was apparently made of those plates. It can be all traced back to a system in vogue at Somerset House during the period covered by this article.

Before a plate became legally capable of producing stamps available for postal or telegraphic use, it was necessary that it should be specifically authorized for that purpose, and the authorization was effected by endorsing on an impression, taken from the plate in the presence of an official, a certificate as to the date when it was printed, and an order directing the plate to be brought into use. This impression was taken in the colour and on the paper then employed for the particular value; or, if it was a new value, in the colour and on the paper intended to be appropriated to it. As is usual, when pulling what is in effect a ' final proof,' more than one impression was taken, and until 1889 the practice was to have six entire sheets (of 240 as a rule) so printed. From this practice arose all the trouble, if one may so term it, because the Controller of Stamps, being debited with six sheets, had to account for them, and he did so by filing the endorsed sheet in the official archives and (as a rule) putting the remaining five into stock, whence were issued in due course these ' abnormals,' *i.e.* impressions from plates never put to press, or impressions in a different colour, or on different paper from subsequent printings, if the plates were put to press.

I purpose going seriatim through the various values, first of the postage and then of the telegraph stamps coming within my category, dealing as fully as I can with each, and in the case of the variety being as yet unknown, endeavouring to show the possibility or otherwise of its existence, past, if not present. It is worthy of note, that every value, from Twopence Halfpenny to Five Shillings in the postal series, has produced one or more of these rare stamps. I have, in the following list, usually mentioned the existence of at least one undoubted copy of each ' abnormal,' but it must not be assumed that others have not been found; it is impossible, however, to give any reliable number, as there is no record of the lettering on all the known copies, and a change of ownership might easily be chronicled as a further find. To avoid misunderstanding, it should be stated that imperforate copies, ruthlessly cut from the *imprimatur* sheets in the official archives at Somerset House, are known; about twenty complete sets from all the plates were made up some years ago.

POSTAGE STAMPS.



TWOPENCE HALFPENNY, *Plates* 4 *and* 5, *on Small Anchor paper.*

These two plates were registered on 13 July 1875, on paper watermarked with a Small Anchor, and then in use for the small One Penny Inland Revenue stamps. For the printing of this value, 90,015 sheets of Small Anchor paper were supplied, always in lots or mutiples of 10,000, except 12 sheets on 1 March 1875, 10,000 and one on 2 June 1875, a solitary sheet on 29 June 1875, and 10,000 and one on the 9 July following. The twelve sheets were obviously for the registration and surplus sheets from plates 1 and 2, but these five surplus impressions would be reckoned in the total production of each plate, and the three single sheets were undoubtedly for plates 3, 4 and 5.

As yet, specimens from plates 4 and 5 on Small Anchor paper have not been found, but it seems probable that such have existed; at present, impressions are known only on the later paper, specially provided for this value and watermarked with an Orb, the plates having been put to press shortly after its introduction. The 90,015 sheet can be accounted for thus: 5 sheets for the five *imprimatur* impressions, 35,000 sheets (the then official maximum) from each of plates 1 and 2, and 20,000 sheets from plate 3 (which completed its full number on the Orb paper); this leaves 10 sheets, which I suggest were equally divided, as the usual surplus, between plates 4 and 5. It is true that 12 sheets were used on the registration of plates 1 and 2, but 10 of these were only on account of the total output; also that a similar six sheets (*viz.* the special one of 2 June 1875, and five generally on account) were used for plate 3; but if we, as it were, bear in mind the surplus ten out of the twelve sheets, we find that they were used, or would probably be used, in effect for the surplus impressions from plates 4 and 5, on account of the intended total of 35,000 from each. On the other hand, it is possible, though having regard to the established practice somewhat improbable, that there were no surplus sheets struck from plates 4 and 5, and that the printing from plate 3 on Small Anchor paper was 20,000 and ten. However, we can only wait and see if any copies from plates 4 and 5 on Small Anchor paper turn up; they may do so, even yet.



THREE PENCE, *Plate* 3 (*with* '*dot*').

This is the first of the two 'abnormals' which have been known for many years, since prior to 1881, as they (the Three Pence 'dot,' and the Nine Pence 'hair-lines') are mentioned, as duly issued, but as very rare stamps, in Philbrick & Westoby's *Postage and telegraph stamps of Great Britain*, published in that year.

Plate 3 of this value was registered on 25 August 1862, a paper warrant for six sheets having been issued four days previously; though as the stamp is known perforated and imperforate—the latter in comparatively large numbers—there is no doubt, apart from the evidence of the paper warrant, that more than one sheet was printed at the time of approval. The earliest perforated copy of which I have a definite note is the used one in the Tapling Collection, obtained during the 'eighties' from the late Mr. G. W. Binns, of Manchester. Imperforate unused copies are, as I have said, comparatively common; in the Avery Collection there was a pane of twenty from the top left-hand corner of the sheet; a strip of three is illustrated in *British Isles*; Mr. Willett had a pair (? two of the strip of three), both being from the end of the first row, and showing the plate-number; and a fair number of single copies are known. These were never issued to the public.

There is still another variety of the Three Pence, 'dot.' Some twenty years ago, a small portion of a pane, perforated, was found in the desk of a Somerset House official, who had left the service in the early 'seventies'; but there is nothing to show how long those copies had been stowed away, or when they were perforated. There is no doubt, however, that the perforation is different from that found on the contemporaneous (1862) surface-printed stamps of other values; it rather resembles that of the line-engraved stamps, and it is probable that some one who had access to the machines at Somerset House is responsible for this 'semi-official' perforation. Fortunately, the proper machine was not available, or else the wrong one was inadvertently used. These perforated specimens are certainly worth having, but I should not care to pay more than for an imperforate copy.

This plate was never put to press in the ordinary way, but was discarded in favour of one made from a die of a modified design.

(*To be continued*)

REVIEWS

FOSTER (G. A.) Pre-Victorian Postage stamps and franks, ancient and artistic and for the most part English. Illus. 56pp. London: *Chas. Nissen & Co.* 1910. 5s. n.

It is very probable that the title of this sumptuous little monograph has caused some mild speculation amongst philatelists as to what "pre-Victorian postage stamps" might be. The author, though he does not definitely say so, appears to be somewhat uneasy as to the modern identification of the term "postage stamps" with "adhesive labels." He would evidently prefer that the word "stamp" should have been strictly confined to its original signification of designs or marks impressed on documents. His title, however, will not, we expect, meet with any very general acceptance for a description of the stamps usually known as Newspaper Tax stamps, with the types of which the greater part of this work is occupied. The author argues that these Newspaper Tax stamps did duty in a dual character, being a tax stamp as well as a postage stamp and in the latter capacity collectable as such. Whether this contention can be sustained, except in the last issues of these stamps when they undoubtedly did serve as postage stamps as well as duty stamps, we cannot now examine.

The work commences with a history of Docwra's Penny Post of 1680, and later Penny Posts with illustrations of the marks employed to denote prepayment. Then follows the description of the various issues of Newspaper Tax stamps, the designs of which are very beautifully reproduced and so good that we can imagine that they might be cut out and passed off as fine impressions of the originals. Practically all that we know about these Newspaper Tax stamps is due to the labours of Mr. Walter Morley, and voluminous records of his researches may be found in the various volumes of *Morley's Philatelic Journal*. Mr. Foster, in the present monograph, does not attempt to go into the question of the plates and dies,

the recutting and such like matters, the study of which is a fascinating occupation for those who can command the necessary material, but confines himself to the illustration of the chief types. Early postmarks and franks, with a short article on the old Paper Duty stamps, complete the volume. The interest of the volume resides in its illustrations, and any philatelist occupied with the postal history of our country will derive much pleasure from its perusal.

We have been asked to notify that the publishers of this work, Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co., have removed to 52, Chancery Lane, W.C.

The First Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Manchester, 1909. Official Report. 56pp. Manchester: *Junior Philatelic Society*. 1s.

We are glad to call attention to this reprint of the verbatim proceedings of the first Philatelic Congress in this country. Doubtless many philatelists will like to possess this memorial of an historical event in British philately, the development of which will be watched with interest. The second meeting has now succeeded the first, and the third projected. It is too soon yet to estimate the influence which such annual gatherings are likely to have in future on the progress of philately, but that it will be beneficial may be confidently hoped for.

Poole (B. W. H.) The postage stamps of Bulgaria. Reprinted from "The West End Philatelist" with important revisions. pp. 66. illus. (W.E.P. Handbooks, No. 5). London: D. Field, 4 and 5, The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, W. 1910. 6d.

This little monograph will be found of importance to those who are engaged in the study of the stamps of Bulgaria. Particularly in some of the later issues Mr. Poole finds that many flaws may be found in the sheets whereby the position of certain specimens may be located, and in some cases a number of different printings may be identified. In the case of the lithographed Commemorative issues the sheets were made up by more than one transfer from the original type and these transfers can be readily identified. Thus the stones of the "Prince Boris" issue and that of the "War of Independence" show five types; the "Shipka Pass" issue two types arranged irregularly in the sheet, and of the 1907 issue there are also two types similarly placed in a haphazard manner on the stone. We have said sufficient to show that Mr. Poole has done a good deal of research in the various issues of these stamps, and that the results of it must not be overlooked by the collector of Bulgarian stamps, whom we refer to the work itself for more information on the points set forth than we are able to give here.

Melville (Fred. J.) United States postage stamps, 1894-1910. pp. 76. illus. (Melville Stamp Books). London: 47, Strand, W.C. 6d.

In our April number we noticed two previous volumes of this series dealing with the earlier issues of the United States. The present volume continues the story down to the current issues of that country, preceded by a chapter giving some account of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The varieties of the current issue in the way of imperfs., varieties on bluish rag paper and private perforations and roulettes are noticed, so that this little work gives a satisfactory account from an elementary point of view of the postal emissions of the United States and may be recommended to beginners for study.

Morley's (Walter) Catalogue and price list of the Revenue stamps of the British Colonies, including Railway stamps. 2nd edition, 130pp. London: *W. Morley, 325, Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.* 5s.

This catalogue, which is the first fully illustrated list in the English language of British Colonial adhesive revenues published, is undoubtedly a useful addition to the library of the fiscal or postage stamp collector. It is a notable advance on the first edition, which was published so long ago as 1895, and although the present edition cannot be commended as a specimen of typography yet the contents from a philatelic point of view, based as they are, on the work of the Fiscal Philatelic Society, represent thehigh water mark of present knowledge in this branch of philately. So far as we are aware no stamps are listed that have not been verified, whilst at the same time all known varieties of paper, watermark, perforation, and types are included.

According to Gibbons' Catalogue, there are approximately 20,000 varieties of British Colonial postage stamps, but the fiscal collector in the same field has but

under 7,000 different stamps to study, and if the revenues of India and the Native States, which number over 1,600 specimens, are eliminated, a total of 5,300 stamps to collect cannot be considered as too great a task for a general collector to attempt.

As regards the pricing, which is for unused and used specimens, the majority are priced in the latter state, fully 75 per cent. being under 5s. each. This shows that fiscal collecting at present need not be an expensive pursuit.

Those interested in Postal Fiscals will find correct lists of these stamps, and such stamps as :—

Dominica	1/-	magenta, wmk. CA	(Gibbons' 105)
New Zealand	1d.	green & red	(„ 413)
	2d.	green & black	(„ 416)
	2/10	brown & blue	(„ 427)
	4/10	brown & blue	(„ 431)
	8/-	brown	(„ 442)

and several others, which figure in Gibbons' Catalogue though they do not exist, are eliminated. In Gibbons' Catalogue no attempt has been made to catalogue the fiscals of New Zealand properly, yet, as we believe all Stamp Duty stamps of New Zealand were available for postal purposes, these should surely be studied and collected in their different dies, watermarks and perforations.

The variety of design of fiscal stamps is pleasing, and there are no stereotyped De La Rue sets to be found. Also with regard to surcharges, Ceylon, which from economical motives has been a great offender, strangely enough has not a single inverted variety. Commemorative stamps are conspicuous by their absence, though in the Indian Native States, which have been very carefully catalogued and illustrated, some most weird and wonderful designs are to be found.

The "G" surcharges of Griqualand, which have been fully listed, follow similar lines to the postage stamps of this country and offer a fine field for the specialist. A study of the fiscals of such a country, with others, as Grenada, New South Wales, New Zealand, Straits Settlements and Victoria should prove of great assistance to a specialist of the postal emissions of these Colonies.

A list of Government Railway stamps is also included and we can see no reason why these cannot be considered as much postage stamps as the Parcel Post stamps of Belgium and French Colonies.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Argentine Republic. Mr. A. H. Davis, of Buenos Aires, very kindly sends us some of the values of a new pictorial issue to celebrate the centenary of Argentine independence. They were issued on 1 May, and will remain on sale till the end of the year. Wmk. Sun. Perf. 11½.

½c. steel-blue and ultramarine. Monument
1c. green and black. Portraits, Pena and Vieytes
2c. olive and dark grey. Pena's salon
3c. light green. Portraits, Azcuenaga and Alberti
4c. dark blue and grey-green. Fort and residence of the Viceroys
5c. red. Portrait, Saavedra
10c. brown and dark grey. Beruti and French distributing badges
12c. ultramarine and blue. House of Congress
20c. chestnut and black. Portraits, Castelli and Mathew
24c. sienna and grey-blue. Opening of Congress
30c. violet and black. Portraits, Belgrano and Larrea
50c. red and greenish-black. 25 May 1810
1p. ultramarine and steel-blue. Portraits, Moreno and Paso
5p. orange and bright violet. Deputies taking the oath

Argentine Republic, *contd.*

10p. orange and dark violet. Monument
20p. steel-blue and blue-black. San Martin

Austria. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly submit the following new value of the current design of Postage Due stamps. Perf. 12½.

25h. carmine

Belgium. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us four values of an issue of Charity stamps. According to the daily press these have been issued in order to raise funds for a sanatorium for consumptive working women. The stamps are sold above face value, the extra fee going towards the Sanatorium funds. The stamps are of large size and bear a picture of St. Martin sharing his mantle with the poor. Perf. 14.

1c. pale greenish grey
2c. brown-purple
5c. pale blue-green
10c. carmine

Costa Rica. The colours of the higher values of the set chronicled last month are as follows :—

25c. lilac
1 colon, grey-brown

The 50c. has not yet been issued.

According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*

the following Telegraph stamps have also been issued.

5c. yellow
10c. blue
25c. violet
50c. red-brown
1 colon, brown

Ecuador. Owing to a shortage of the ordinary 5c. postage stamps, the 25c. Revenue stamp dated 1907-08, has been surcharged with an elongated oval bearing the words "Correos, Cinco centavos" in black. This provisional has been shown to us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

5c. on 25c. purple (Timbre Fiscal)

Eritrea. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the current 25c. of Italy with the usual surcharge "Colonia Eritrea" in a straight line in black. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14.

25 c. blue.

Falkland Islands. The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the undermentioned values of the current series in new colours. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. grey
6d. purple

Italy. The *Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the current 1c. *imperf.*

Jamaica. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly sent us a specimen of the 3d., chronicled last month, which we find to be on chalk surfaced paper.

Mauritius. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a set of the new issue for this colony.

(1) Design, Arms. Key to right. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1c. grey-black
2c. brown
3c. grey-green
4c. pale olive green and carmine
6c. rose
8c. orange-brown
15c. ultramarine

(2) King's Head. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

5c. grey-green and carmine
12c. grey

(3) King's Head. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

25c. black and red on yellow
50c. purple and black

Mexico. A new type-set overprint "OFICIAL" is being used on the current stamps instead of the old handstamp.

Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly submit the 4d. orange, Great Britain, surcharged "Morocco Agencies" and "40 centimos" in black. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14.

40c. on 4d. orange

New South Wales. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 2d of the 1905-06 issue, *perf.* 11. Wmk. Crown and A.

Northern Nigeria. The ½d. has been issued "all green." Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. green

Paraguay. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us some values of a new issue, which has recently appeared here. The main features of the design are Arms in a circle above, and figures of value in white in oval placed sideways below. Lithographed. Perf. 11½.

1c. grey-brown
10c. yellow-green
20c. red
50c. carmine
75c. dark blue

Russia. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly submits the 1 rouble with the lozenge-shaped pattern of varnish lines. Design and colours unchanged. Perf. 13½.

1r. brown and orange

Salvador. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles another value of the new type. Perf. 11½.

2c. deep green

South Australia. We cull the following from *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*: 'Mr. F. Hagen has drawn our attention to an interesting difference of type in the current 3d., consisting of an alteration in the size of the words of value. In the first type the words "THREE PENCE" measured from the left-hand point of the "T" to the end of the "E," 19 mm. In the second type before us the measurement is only 17 mm. The colour of the words "THREE PENCE" in the first type shows clearly that the stamp was printed at two operations, the green ink being much deeper and of a less yellow shade than that on the body of the stamp. In the new printing this colour approximates almost exactly to that of the stamp, although we fancy we can detect the slightest possible difference. . . . The perforation gauges 12 × 12½, a combination new to us, and we have also seen the 9d. and 1s. with the same perf.

Spain. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports another value of the new design. Perf. 13 × 12½.

30c. green

Straits Settlements. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 50c. in new colours. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

50c. black on green

Trinidad. In January last we chronicled the old type of 1d. surcharged "Official" in black. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. now send us the ½d. with similar surcharge.

United States. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* reports the discovery of the 6c. of 1895-9 issue on fiscal paper, watermarked U.S.I.R. instead of the proper postage paper wmk. U.S.P.S.

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G. Glendining & Co., Ltd. 1) 8 and 9 Mar; 2) 22 and 23 Mar; 3) 5 and 6 Apr; 4) 19 and 20 Apr.
P. Plumridge & Co. 1) 14 and 15 Apr; 2) 28 and 29 Apr.
P.&S. Puttick & Simpson. 1) 1 and 2 Mar; 2) 15 and 16 Mar; 3) 12 and 13 Apr.
V. Ventom, Bull & Cooper. 1) 3 and 4 Mar; 2) 17 and 18 Mar; 3) 7 and 8 Apr; 4) 21 and 22 Apr.

Bechuanaland, August 1888, overprinted 'Protectorate' and value, 4d. lilac and black, variety small figure '4' *V.* 2 .. £7 10 0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5c. rose, thin spot. *G.* 2 .. 8 15 0
British East Africa, November 1895, 5r. blue and violet, double overprint (*uncatalogued*), mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 4 5 0
British Guiana, 1850, 12c. black and blue, cut octagonally, large margins, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 10 0 0
1853, 1c. vermilion, horizontal pair, superb. *V.* 3 .. .. 4 12 6
1862, 1c. rose, Type 8, extremely fine. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 11 0 0
1862, 4c. blue, Type 11, showing roulettes top and bottom, unused. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 8 8 0
Bulgaria, 1884-5, 5 in black on 30st. blue and brown, slightly thinned, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 7 0 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, woodblock, 1d. scarlet, fine colour and nice margins, but slightly defective, unused. *P.&S.* 1 14 10 0
1d. carmine, large margins all round, very fine. *V.* 2 .. 6 5 0
Ditto, Reprints of 1d. red and 4d. blue. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 0 10 0
August 1880, tall '3' on 3d. rose, surcharge inverted, very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 11 0 0
1882-3, CC, One Half penny on 3d. claret, without hyphen, (*uncatalogued*), fine. *P.&S.* 2 4 10 0
Cayman Islands, February 1908, 2½d. on 4d. brown and blue, block of four, mint. *V.* 4 .. 9 15 0
Colombia, Antioquia, 1886-7, 2½c. black on orange, block of fifteen, centre stamp erased, leaving only the frame (this variety catalogued only in 10c.) *G.* 4 3 0 0
Fiji Islands, 1874, 6d. rose, Gothic 'V.R.', variety with cross pattée stop, fine. *V.* 1 .. 5 0 0
Finland, 1856, 5k. blue, very fine, unused. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 0 0
Gibraltar, January 1886, 1s. yellow-brown, mint. *G.* 2 .. £2 10 0
November 1889, 10c. carmine, value omitted, very fine, mint. *P.&S.* 3 .. .. .. 17 10 0
Great Britain, 1848-50, 1d. red-brown, Archer roulette, showing on three sides. *G.* 2 .. 3 12 6
I.R. Official, 1885, £1 brown-lilac, wmk. Crowns, overprinted 'specimen,' fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. 6 5 0
Ditto, 1892, £1 green, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 9 0 0
Levant, 1906, 1 pi. on 2d. green and carmine, pair used on original, postmarked 'Beyrout, July 3rd, 1906,' very fine. *P.&S.* 3 .. .. .. 15 10 0
Hamburg, 1864, 9 sch. yellow, on small piece of original, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 5 2 6
Hawaii, 1851, 13c. Type 3, little close at sides, but a fine copy. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 85 0 0
India, Service, 1866, 2a. purple and black, entire strip of twenty, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 38 0 0
Ditto, 1874-82, 1a. brown, with blue overprint, mint. *P.&S.* 1 5 10 0
Jamaica, 1903-4, 5d. black and yellow, variety 'ser . . et,' mint. *G.* 4 .. .. .. 5 0 0
Lagos, 1884-6, CA, 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s., all 'specimen.' *G.* 3 .. 3 5 0
1904, single CA, 2s. 6d. green and rose, block of four. *G.* 3 .. 5 10 0
Ditto, 10s. green and brown, pair. *G.* 3 .. .. 3 12 6
Mauritius, 1854, Britannia, Four Pence black and green, pair, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 4 15 0
December 1859, 2d. blue, record pair on entire. *P.* 2.. .. 4 15 0
Natal, 1870, 1s. green, curved 'postage' in carmine, very fine, with Expert Committee's Report. *V.* 2 .. .. 27 10 0
1870, 1s. green, curved 'postage' in black, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 8 0 0
1875, 6d. violet, 'postage' twice printed, once diagonally, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 15 15 0
Ditto, 6d. violet, 'postage' twice, once diagonally, and small 'p' and 'e' in 'postage,' fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 5 0 0
February 1877, ½d. on 1d. rose, '½' twice printed, fine. *V.* 2 10 10 0
Newfoundland, 1857, 6d. carmine-vermilion, fine, unused. *P.* 2 17 10 0

NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 1850, 1d. carmine, Plate I., horizontal pair on piece, fine. *V.* 3 .. .. £5 10 0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, superb. *V.* 3 .. .. 3 0 0
Ditto, 1d. red, Plate II., horizontal pair on piece, superb. *V.* 3 6 10 0
Ditto, ditto, horizontal pair, one the variety 'hill unshaded,' very fine. *V.* 3 .. .. 6 5 0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, variety 'without clouds,' very fine. *V.* 3 .. .. 4 4 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, Plate II., superb. *V.* 3 .. .. 4 15 0
1897-1905, 2d. ultramarine, imperforate, strip of three, mint. *V.* 4 .. .. 1 10 0
Set of the so-called Reprints of the O.S. issues, all postmarked, (only 200 sets prepared, and over 100 of these destroyed). *P.* 1 .. .. 17 0 0

NEW ZEALAND, 1856, half a 1s. green on blue, used on entire envelope as 6d., with a strip of three 1856, 2d. blue on thick paper, fine. *V.* 3 .. .. 12 12 0
1862, 3d. deep mauve, imperf., horizontal pair, one superb, the other torn through. *V.* 3 4 7 6

NOVA SCOTIA, 1s. violet, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 10 0 0

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1854, 1r. pale blue, error 'Corros,' penstroked, fine. *P.&S.* 3 .. .. 5 0 0

QUEENSLAND, 1894-5, burelé band, 1d., a pair, one showing value 'ONE . . NNY,' mint, (discovered and corrected after 180 sheets had been printed). *P.* 1 .. 1 18 0

SAXONY, 1850, 3pf. on small piece of original. *P.* 1 .. .. 5 10 0

SPAIN, 1850, thick paper, 12c. lilac, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 3 3 0
6r. blue, horizontal pair, very fine *G.* 1 .. .. 4 5 0
1851, 2r. red, block of four, used on piece with pair of 5r. rose and 10r. green, one stamp of 2r. slightly cut into at top, otherwise all fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 75 0 0
Ditto, a fine copy, with good margins. *G.* 2 .. .. 15 10 0
1852, 2r. pale red, horizontal strip of three, on small piece, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 28 0 0
Ditto, ditto, a single copy, exceptionally fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 9 0 0
Ditto, 6r. deep greenish blue, block of twenty-five. *G.* 1 .. 19 0 0
1853, 2r. vermilion, exceptionally fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 7 10 0
1853, Madrid, 3c. bronze, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 13 17 6
Ditto, ditto, used on original. *G.* 1 12 10 0

SPAIN, *contd.*
1854, 6r. deep blue, block of ten. *G.* 1 .. .. £7 15 0
1855, 1r. blue, block of twenty, one stamp showing error 2r. *G.* 1 .. .. 32 0 0
Ditto, ditto, block of nine, ditto. *G.* 1 .. .. 21 0 0

NOTE.—The above are a few items from a very fine collection of Spain and Colonies, dispersed by Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., at their Sales of 8-9 and 22-23 March 1910.

1850, 12c. lilac, block of eight, very fine. *P.&S.* 3 .. .. 5 17 6
Ditto, 5r. red, strip of four, very fine. *P.&S.* 3 .. .. 2 12 6
1852, 2r. red, fine pair. *P.&S.* 1 12 10 0
1867, 25m. rose and blue, error with frame inverted, repaired, very fine. *P.&S.* 3 .. .. 22 0 0

SICILY, 20gr., variety retouched, fine, unused. *P.* 2 .. .. 4 5 0

SIERRA LEONE, 1893, CC, ½d. on 1½d. pale violet, mint. *V.* 1 2 17 6

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1867-70, perf. 11½, 10d. blue and yellow, error wmk. S A and Crown, little creased and few perfs.defective. *P.&S.* 3 .. .. .. 8 5 0

TASMANIA, 1864-9, perf. 12, 6d. reddish mauve, mint. *G.* 4 .. 0 16 0

TRANSVAAL, 1877, 'V.R. TRANSVAAL,' 6d. blue, on soft paper, surcharge inverted, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 9 0 0
July 1877, 'V.R. TRANSVAAL,' in black, 1d. bright red, on hard surfaced paper, fine roulette on three sides and wide roulette on the fourth, very fine. *V.* 2 5 15 0
October 1877, 3d. mauve on buff, wide roulette, slightly thinned, but very fine. *V.* 2.. .. 11 15 0
Ditto, italic '*V.R.*' 3d. mauve on green, the 'V.R.' under 'Transvaal.' *V.* 2 .. .. .. 7 0 0

TRINIDAD, 1851, 1d. grey-brown on *bleuté*, rouletted (*uncatalogued*), on entire original, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 2 8 0

TURKS ISLANDS, 1873-9, 1s. lilac, very fine, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 16 10 0
1881, ½ on 1d. red, complete reconstructed plate of first setting, block of twelve, mint, and three singles, unused. *P.&S.* 1 10 0 0
Ditto, ditto, complete reconstructed plate of second setting, containing blocks and pairs, all mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
Ditto, ½ on 6d. black, complete reconstructed plate, block of six, strip of three, and singles, all but one mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 8 0 0
Ditto, 2½ on 1d. dull red, Type 10, corner block of six, very fine, mint. *P.&S.* 1., ., 36 0 0

TURKS ISLANDS, *contd.*

Ditto, ditto, vertical pair, Types 10 and 11, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. £14 0 0

Ditto, 2½ on 1s. dull blue, Type 10 a pair, no perfs. at left, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 17 0 0

Ditto, ditto, Type 13, very fine, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 16 0 0

Ditto, 2½ on 1s. lilac, superb corner block of nine, six Type 10 and three Type 11, perfs. at bottom a little clipped, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 60 0 0

Ditto, ditto, Type 10, mint. *P. & S.* 1 .. .. .. 4 10 0

Ditto, ditto, Type 11, mint. *P. & S.* 1 .. .. 8 0 0

TUSCANY, 1851, 2s. brick-red, on azure, very fine. *G.* 2 .. £5 2 6

UGANDA, June 1896, typewritten, vertical strip of ten different values, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 100 cowries, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 16 0 0

UNITED STATES, 1875, Special printing, 2, 7, 12, 15, 24 and 30c., all with perfs. clipped, unused. *V.* 1 .. .. 10 0 0

Ditto, ditto, 1, 3, 6, 10 and 90c., ditto. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 11 10 0

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1865, perf. 12½, 2d. mauve, error of colour, fine. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 11 0 0

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Der Philatelist .. .. .. *P.*
Postage Stamp .. .. .. *P.S*
Postillon .. .. *Post.*
Stamp Collector .. .. .. *S.C.*
Stamp Collector's Fortnightly .. *S.C.F.*
Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift .. *S.F.T.*
Schweizerische Philatelisten Nachrichten .. .. .. *S.P.N.*
Stamp Lover .. .. .. *S.L.*
Timbre-Poste .. .. .. *T.-P.*
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Afghanistan.

MASSON (Sir D.) Recent issues of Afghanistan. *P.J.I.* April

Antigua.

DALLIMORE (J. C.) Simplified complete list of the stamps of Antigua. *G.S.W.* 4 June

Canada.

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Ceylon.

CROFTON (C. S. F.) and JONES (B. G.) Fiscal and telegraph stamps of Ceylon (contd). *P.J.I.* March

Germany.

MÖNNICH (H.) Oldenburg 1-15 Taler IV Type eine Falschung. *B.B.-Z.* 28 May

OHRT (P.) Unbekannte Neudrucke von Deutsch-Südwest-Africa. *D.P.* May

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Great Britain.

MARSHALL (C. F. D.) Some notes on British postmarks since 1840 (contd). *G.S.W.* 21 and 28 May, 4 June

Greece.

Einiges über Griechenland-Marken, by E.N. *I.B.-J.* 4 June
1900 Provisionals, etc.

Hawaiian Islands.

Hawaiian reprints. *G.S.W.* 21 May

Heligoland.

POOLE (B. W. H.) Countries of the world: Heligoland (contd). *G.S.W.* 21 and 28 May

Italy.

HANCIAU (L.) Postal issues of Italy and the Italian colonies (contd). *G.S.W.* 21 May, 4 June

Timbres des Etats de l'Eglise (contd). *T.-P.* May

Luxemburg.

Die gezähnten Luxemburgischen Dienstmarken, 1875—81-4. *B.B.-Z.* 28 May

Peru.

CREEKE (A. B.) Junr. Pacific Steam Navigation Co. *G.P.N.* May.

Roumania.

BRUNEL (G.) and MARINESCU (K.) Timbres du royaume de Roumanie (contd). *T.P.* May

ZOSCSAK (R.) Beschreibung und Katalogisierung der Ganzsachen von Rumänien (contd). *D.B.-Z.* May, June

St. Vincent.

DARLOW (J. J.) Postage stamps of St. Vincent (contd). *S.C.F.* 14 May

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HEATH (J. D.) Manufacture of stamps. *G.S.W.* 28 May, 4 and 11 June

KRÖGER (J.) Die "Seebeck-Marken," ihre verschiedenen Druckauflage und Neudrucke. *I.B.-J.* 21 May

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 19th Annual Meeting was held at the Rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society, on Friday evening, 6 May. The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

After the confirmation of the Minutes letters were read from Mrs. G. F. H. Gibson in reply to the letter of condolence sent to her by the Society, and from Mr. Franz Reichenheim expressing the sympathy of the Executive Committee of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain with the Society in the loss of its Honorary Secretary.

The Assistant Honorary Secretary read a short *resumé* of the Session's work in which he stated that the membership stood at 93, of which four were Honorary, 56 Active, and 33 Corresponding Members.

The attendance had been well maintained, an average of 14 per meeting, and three members had attended every meeting.

The standard of the papers read before the Society had been excellent, both from its own members and the gentlemen who had visited from other Societies. Mr. W. M. Gray, President of the Bradford Society, who treated the members to a display with notes of his magnificent collection of the "Line Engraved Issues of Great Britain," Dr Hubert Armstrong, of Liverpool, who gave a limelight lecture on the "Stamps of France," and Mr. F. J. Peplow's most interesting paper on the "Development of the Philatelic Catalogue in England," all received the highest approbation of the members present on these occasions.

The alternate Friday evenings during the Session have been spent in the re-arrangement of the Society's Forgery Collection, and in the endeavour to make this a standard work on the subject, they had, by the kindness of friends, received sufficient specimens of forged stamps to amply provide material for at least one or two more Sessions' work.

The Honorary Treasurer reported the satisfactory balance in favour of the Society of £17 12s. 2d.

The Honorary Librarian's Report stated that the Library was in a very efficient condition, and contained a copy of every important philatelic work published in English, and almost complete files of all the principal journals. The library had received many important additions during the past Session, and he offered the members all facilities for obtaining the loan of the books during the summer months.

The Report of the Packet Comptroller gave some excellent advice as to what class of stamps was most desirable, and stated that he had sent out eight packets, with an average sale of 11½ per cent. from the four which had been returned up to date.

The President moved the adoption of the four Reports, and alluded to the Second Congress recently held, and paid the highest tribute to the excellence of the arrangements made by the Herts Society. He also referred to the resignation of Mr. Vernon Roberts, one of the founders of the Society, and its first President, and it was unanimously resolved to invite Mr. Roberts to become an Honorary Member of the Society.

The officers for the coming Session were elected as follows:—President, W. Dorning Beckton; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Abbott, G. B. Duerst, and W. Grunewald; Hon. Treasurer, C. H. Coote; Hon. Secretary, J. Stelfox Gee; Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mendel Albrecht; Hon. Librarian, J. R. M. Albrecht; Committee, W. W. Munn, J. K. King and J. Steele Higgins, jun.; Packet Comptroller, John H. Taylor; Packet Committee, James Taylor and J. R. M. Albrecht.

The Syllabus for next Session was discussed and the meeting was engaged until much beyond the usual hour in the discussion of the proposed alteration of the Rules.

The Society's Picnic will be to Ripon and Fountain's Abbey on Saturday, June 25th.

On behalf of the Society the Honorary Secretary sent on 14 May a telegram to His Majesty King George V., as follows :—

"The Manchester Philatelic Society desires to express its loyalty to your Majesty, and to convey the expression of the deep sympathy of the members on the death of King Edward VII. The members of the Society also desire to tender the sincere congratulations of philatelists in Lancashire on your Accession to the Throne, and trust Your Majesty may enjoy a long and victorious reign.

"W. DORNING BECKTON, *President.*
"JAMES STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Secretary,* 96, Mosley Street, Manchester."

The following reply was received :—

"MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
PALL MALL, S.W.

"The Equerry in Waiting is commanded by The King to thank the President and members of the Manchester Philatelic Society for their loyal and sympathetic message of condolence on the lamented death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. of Blessed Memory, and for their good wishes."

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(c) denotes Corresponding Members.

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Yardley R. B.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

The Annual General Meeting was held at Essex Hall, W.C., on Thursday, 12 May, when the Officers and Council for the ensuing year were elected. It was arranged that the new Committee should meet early in September to make arrangements for next Session. On the motion of the President (Mr. J. C. SIDEBOTHAM) and unanimous vote of the meeting, the Hon. Sec. was instructed to forward to the proper quarter an expression of the deep sympathy of the members of the Union with His Majesty King George V in the loss he has sustained by the death of his father, his late Majesty King Edward VII, and their most respectful homage and allegiance and wishes for a long, happy and prosperous reign of His Majesty King George V and his august consort.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

JUNE 1910

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2. The Stamps of the Duchy of Modena and the Modenese Provinces, by Dr. Emilio Diena. Pp. xiv 144. With seven plates. Price *FIVE SHILLINGS.*
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THE STAMP NEWS ANNUAL. 1891-6.

A small number of complete sets of this publication is in stock. It was issued as the Christmas number of *The Stamp News*, and its contributors included most of the leading philatelists of the day. There is probably no series in philatelic literature containing more interesting matter, of all kinds, within the same space. The published price was 2/6 each volume. The set of six volumes is now offered at *FIVE SHILLINGS.*

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28. **Natal,** 1895, *½d. on 6d., the set of 8 varieties, S.G. 117 to 124, cat. 16/6 .. .. **4/6**
29. Do., March, 1895, *½d. on 6d. errors *Ealf*, *Penny*, and no stop after postage, set of 3, cat. 26/- .. **9/6**
37. **Niger Coast,** Dec. 1893, ½d. in vermilion on 2½d. S.G. 11, used **9/-**
38. Do., Dec. 1893, ½d. in vermilion on 2½d. S.G. 17, used **11/-**
54. **Uganda,** June 1896, V. 96. R. *5 (c.) to 100 (c.) complete set of 10, cat. £39 10s. in Gibbons, in Yvert's and Tellier's Fr. 1625, and in Senf M. 1005, superb unused copies, for **£18**

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96.	**Cook Islands,** 1892, *1st issue, 1, 1½, 2½ and 10d	4	6/9
211.	**New Brunswick,** 1860, *1c. to 17c.	6	3/3
290.	**South Australia,** 1877-95, 2/6 to £20 surcharged specimen	11	40/-
294.	**Southern Nigeria,** 1901, *½, 1, 2, 4, 6d. and 1/-	6	5/-
295.	" " " *Complete set to 10/-	9	40/-
308.	**Swazieland,** *½d. (2), 1d., 2d., 6d. and 1/-	6	5/6
336.	**Turks Island,** 1887-89, *1d., 6d. and 1/-	3	2/6

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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JULY 1910

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HANDBOOK OF THE

POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By Ernst Zumstein

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXII JULY 1910 No. 7

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. Harald Kjellstedt

(*Continued from page* 97)

The Development of the Postage Stamp System in Sweden.

When, from time to time, various forms of postage prepayment such as envelopes, post cards and ultimately letter cards were added to the Swedish postal values, which for a number of years consisted of postage stamps only, it was finally considered necessary to adopt a common designation for all of them and therefore, in 1892, the word "frankotecken" was entered in the Swedish postal terminology. In the preceding chapter we have remarked on the close connection which existed, from the very beginning, between the postage rates and the postage stamp values. Thereafter every important change in the postage rates has called forth new postage stamp values. We shall here give a short account of all the values of postage stamps and other forms of prepayment which have appeared in the fifty years' history of Swedish postage stamps, beginning with the ordinary postal issues or such as are used for the franking of private mail matter.

In reviewing the development of the Swedish system of postal values, we find in 1856, or the year next following the introduction of postage stamps, a stamp for local letters, which though not properly a postage stamp in a general sense, should not be overlooked. As previously mentioned, a beginning was made, in 1848, for a local letter service for Stockholm. The introduction of letter boxes in connection with the postage reform—at the close of 1855 37 boxes were placed in the capital—caused a considerable increase in the exchange of local letters in Stockholm, and necessitated the establishment of a special division for letter boxes at the general post office, with an official as superintendent and eight mail carriers whose duty it was to empty the letter boxes and deliver the local letters three times a day.

After the General Postal Directorate, in a communication of 6 December 1855, had explained the measures taken by the Directorate for the local letter distribution within the capital, His Royal Majesty, on 23 January 1856, granted :—

> That the expense of this letter transportation, which could not otherwise be met, be paid out of the postal funds, including also a salary of 800 rdr. bco. to the superintendent of the letter box division.

That for so-called local letters a fee of 2 sk.bco. should be charged, of which one skilling (paid by the sender) should belong to the postmaster, or, in Stockholm, to the superintendent of the letter box division, to whom the postmaster's work in connection with the receipt and delivery of local letters should be entirely transferred. The other skilling (which should be paid by the receiver) should belong to the mail carrier, but the sender should have the right, if he so desired, of paying 2 sk., in which case the receiver would get the letter free of charge.

That for this purpose, as well as for the prepayment of loose letters, a postage stamp could be used in Stockholm, which should be of the value of 1 sk., or the nearest corresponding value in öre, and which, without any special cost to the Department of Posts and without the income from these stamps being entered on the account of the Department of Posts, could be procured and furnished to the public, care being taken that these special stamps should differ, in shape and colour, from the postage stamps used for the general correspondence.

These stamps could not be used for the prepayment of ordinary postage but only for local and loose letter postage in Stockholm. Their use for local postage ceased with the close of 1861, when this postage was absorbed by the postal funds. It was not until 1885 that the postal funds absorbed the postage on loose letters, by which was meant, such missives as were mailed at a post office, in order to be delivered by mail carrier on the way to the nearest post office, or which were received by a mail carrier on his route, in order to be delivered by the nearest post office. In connection with this, it should be mentioned that, in the communication referred to above, His Royal Majesty granted a gratuity of 300 rdr.bco. to E. M. Mallén, who in 1838 established the above-mentioned messenger post in the capital, but who saw himself deprived of a livelihood in his old age, through the placing of letter boxes by the Department of Posts. The gratuity was renewed yearly during Mallén's life.

The first change in stamps by the Department of Posts took place in 1858, and was caused by an adjustment of the postage rates to conform to the change in the currency standard from riksdaler banco and skilling banco to riksdaler and öre. At the same time the domestic postage rate was reduced from 4sk.bco. (12½ öre) to 12 öre, and the postage stamps which were to take the places of the 4 and 8 sk.bco. values were made 12 and 24 öre respectively. Stamps of the values of 5 and 9 öre were also issued, by means of which the public would be enabled to prepay the postage on foreign correspondence by means of postage stamps after 1 July 1852, when the rates were to go into effect. The single rate on a letter to Norway was at this time 24 öre, to Denmark 36, to Hamburg and Lubeck 45, to Prussia 63 to 72, to Austria and France 72, to the Netherlands and Belgium 81 to 90, to Italy 84 to 93, to England 108, to Spain 144, and to the United States of America 124 öre. In addition to the above-mentioned, postage stamps of 30 and 50 öre were issued for the payment of postage on registered letters. These rates were fixed at 35 öre for closed, and 50 öre for open registration. In the latter case a special insurance fee was added which could not be paid by means of postage stamps.

The absorption of the postage on local mail by the Department of Posts, from the beginning of 1862, caused the introduction of a postage stamp of the value of 3 öre. As, however, this new type of postage stamp could not be prepared in time for the beginning of the year 1862, the previously mentioned stamp, which had been employed for local correspondence in Stockholm up to the close of 1861, was used as a provisional 3 öre postage stamp, but with this difference that the stamp was of an olive-brown colour instead of black. In order to call the attention to the difference between this brown local postage stamp and the black stamp which up to that time had been used by the post office at Stockholm, a circular was issued stating that if after the beginning of 1862 a postage stamp of the kind first mentioned should be used for the franking of a ' postage letter,' it should be considered and accepted as 3 öre. By ' postage letter ' was meant a letter to be forwarded from one post office to another.

The local postage rate continued to be 3 öre until the close of 1882, when it was raised to 6 öre, owing to the abolition of the mail carrier's skilling. Beginning with 1885, the rate became 5 öre.

In 1866 two new postage stamp values, one of 17 and the other of 20 öre, were added in order to make the prepayment of postage more convenient, the first for letters to Denmark and the second for letters to Norway. On account of the reduction in the rate to Denmark to 12 öre, the 17 öre postage stamp was, in 1872, discontinued, but at the same time two new postage stamps were issued, one of 6 öre, for printed matter to inland places and to Norway and Denmark, and another of the value of 1 riksdaler for the payment of postal packets. The reduction of the postage rate on certain printed matter caused the introduction, from the beginning of 1877, of 4 öre postage stamps, and in 1879, on account of the royal decree of 30 May 1873, relative to the currency of the kingdom, the 1 riksdaler postage stamp was replaced by one of the value of 1 krona. The next new postage stamp was the 10 öre value, and is the one which of all Swedish stamps issued to the present time has been printed in the greatest number. It was issued on account of the reduction of the domestic postage rate to 10 öre, decreed in 1884. As this postage reform was the most important which has taken place since the introduction of the uniform postage in 1855, it may be well to now describe it a little more fully.

In the course of time the single letter weight had undergone several changes. Thus from the beginning of 1863, in connection with the introduction of a new system of weights, the single letter unit had been raised to 4 ort* (17 grammes), with a further series of varying weights for heavier letters. Not until 1873 was the number reduced to three, namely, 4, 25 and 50 ort, which series of weights was changed to 15, 125 and 250 grammes respectively at the beginning of the year 1880. The weights for local letters had in 1848 been fixed at 4 lod; from 1863 to 1880 it was 12 ort, and after 1880 50 grammes. In 1855 the weight of loose letters was fixed at 8 lod, in 1863 at 25 öre, and after 1880 it became 100 grammes.

As early as 1857 the General Postal Directorate requested that in connection with the pending introduction of a new coinage system the postage rate for single-weight letters should be reduced to 10 öre. In reference to the proposition regarding the application of the coinage system to the postage rates, which was laid before the Riksdag in the same year, His Royal Majesty did not at the time consider it well to propose any change in the letter postage other than an adjustment of the 4 sk.bco. postage to 12 öre, but expressed his hope that the reduction recommended by the General Postal Directorate, the benefits from which in lower rates as well as convenience in working out the rates and simplicity of accounting were acknowledged, would be accomplished in the near future. The Riksdag also emphasized the desirability of such a reduction, although it thought that it could not be carried out at that time without seriously interfering with the ability of the Department of Posts to develop and modernize the post offices. As might be expected, the carrying out of this reform was urged by a number of individuals at several Riksdags during the late sixties and the early seventies, but the propositions were not approved of, because the financial condition of the Department of Posts did not permit of such action. In the meantime the Committee on Grants pointed out that a reduction of the domestic letter postage from 12 to 10 öre was the reform in the postal service which should take precedence, as soon as the financial condition of the Department of Posts would permit.

---

* The Swedish weights at that date were: 100 korns = 1 ort; 100 orts = 1 skälpund = ·0937 pounds avoirdupois.

(*To be continued*)

BRITISH 'ABNORMALS'

By 'Quilp'

(*Continued from page* 124)



Three Pence, *Plate* 5, *on Emblems.*

In this case, it is the combination which is abnormal; copies from plate 5 are well known, but they are all on Spray, the use of the earlier paper having ceased with plate 4.

This particular plate was registered on the Emblems paper on 18 October 1865, and there was a special paper warrant for the *imprimatur* sheet only; but it was not put to press until after the adoption of the Spray paper. Though I cannot give any definite reason for so thinking, I am inclined to disbelieve in this variety as an issued stamp; the elaborate calculations in *Adhesive stamps of the British Isles* show that, after allowing for the usual surplus sheets. the production of plate 4—the only large white letter plate of this value known on Emblems paper—was 35,495 sheets, whereas if no such allowance be made the round number of 35,500 sheets on Emblems paper is arrived at. Possibly, however, this is not an argument that will hold water, as the printing from plate 4 was continuous, and it would be immaterial whether the line between Emblems and Spray (both supplied in reams of 500) was drawn at a round figure or not.



Three Pence, *Plate* 21, *on Spray.*

This is another instance in which, no copy being known, there is some reasonable doubt as to whether or not five extra sheets were printed at the same time, 15 July 1880, as the *imprimatur*. There does not appear to have been any special Spray paper warrant about this date, and I believe the creation warrant books—from which an inference can occasionally be drawn—for this period are not to be found. Before this plate was brought into use the paper was changed from Spray to Imperial Crown, and, as a consequence, its twelve panes were brought together so as to form two large panes, vertically disposed—the arrangement of all the plates for the printings on the then new paper—and it was re-registered on 18 July 1881.



FOUR PENCE, *Plate* 16, *in vermilion.*

It was in September 1894 that this variety was first chronicled, the discoverer being Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen.

Plate 16 was registered on 4 August 1874, in deep vermilion, on Large Garter paper, but was not formally put to press until 23 October 1877, after the colour of the Four Pence stamp had been changed to a pale sage-green. I cannot say if there was any special paper warrant at the time when this plate was registered, but the point, though of interest, is immaterial, seeing that the variety is known, and we can therefore safely assume that the usual five spare sheets were printed, perforated, put into stock and duly issued.

FOUR PENCE, *Plate* 17, *pale sage-green.*

To Mr. W. Morley fell the honour of this discovery in 1894, his copy having been used at Bradford, Yorks ; it is apparently not known in unused state.

This variety is analogous to that just described ; plate 17 was registered on 9 August 1877, in the then colour of pale sage-green on the Large Garter paper, but was not brought into use until 10 June 1880, when the printings were in mouse-brown.



SIX PENCE, *Plate* 10.

In this instance the plate was registered on 1 April 1869, but was never put to press owing to a change in the design of the stamp of this value. Only one sheet was specially ordered, when the *imprimatur* impression was to be struck off, but the usual five sheets were evidently printed at the same time, as a used perforated copy, on the original letter, is noted in *British Isles.*



SIX PENCE, *Plate* 12, *in chestnut.*

In 1872 the colour of the stamp of this value was changed to a bright chestnut-brown, in which impressions from plate 11 only were printed in the ordinary course. Plate 12, however, was registered in this colour on 22 April 1872, but was not formally

put to press until 30 October following, when the colour had for some while been again changed, this time to a pale buff. There was a special paper warrant, on 25 March 1872, for six sheets for the usual registration printing of plate 12, which was in a somewhat lighter shade, but this evidence is superfluous, as a used copy, postmarked at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on 24 August 1872, was found by Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen early in 1896.



SIX PENCE, *Plate* 13, *in pale buff.*

This is the most striking instance of abnormality which I have to record, wrong in design and plate which belong to the second of the subsequent issues, and wrong in colour which, for the type of stamp, should be a greenish grey. Excluding the Three Pence 'dot,' and the Nine Pence 'hair-lines,' both of which had long been known, this was the first of the 'abnormals' to be discovered; it was chronicled in June 1890.

Plate 13, from the new die, was registered on 21 December 1872, but was not put to press—and then in greenish grey—until 11 December of the following year; there seems to be no record of any special paper warrant, but as copies are known there is no doubt that the usual five spare sheets were put into circulation.

SIX PENCE, *Plate* 18, *on Spray.*

This variety, if it exists in a perforated state, is analogous to that of the Three Pence, plate 21, on Spray, and about which also there is some reasonable doubt.

Plate 18, approved on 15 July 1880, on Spray paper, was not put to press until the early part of 1882, after due registration (on 12 January 1882) in its altered state for printing on the Imperial Crown paper, then in use for the lower values.



EIGHT PENCE, *Plate* 2.

Only two warrants, each for 10,000 sheets of Large Garter paper, were signed in respect of this value, and there is nothing in the records to indicate that more than one sheet was printed from plate 2, registered on 11 September 1876, but never put to press, as the issue of the Eight Pence was very small, and was officially discontinued in 1880. If perforated copies are ever forthcoming they will be found to be in chrome-yellow, which is the colour of the *imprimatur* sheet.

(*To be continued*)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Continued from page* 102)

PART V

Telegraph Stamps.

The Telegraph Service was originally served with special stamps, and some description may not be out of place here.

The design consists of a double oval band in a rectangular frame bearing the inscription ' TELEGRAPHIE ' with the value at the base ; the middle of the oval contains the white federal cross on a red background, with white ornamentation. The stamps were, like all stamps and entires of that period, printed in the Mint at Berne, by the private firm founded by the Director of the Mint Escher.



Fig. 41

1867-77. White paper. Impressed control mark. Perf. 11½

5 cts. black and red (1877)
10 cts. carmine (1877)
25 cts. grey and carmine
50 cts. blue and carmine
1 fr. green and carmine
3 fr. gold and carmine
20 fr. rose and carmine

1876. As before.

3 fr. brown and carmine

Of the last-mentioned stamp some good forgeries exist. Various essays of these telegraph stamps are also to be found, unperforated and perforated, with and without impressed watermark.

1882. Granite paper. Impressed control mark. Perf. 11½

5 cts. black and red
10 cts. carmine
25 cts. grey and carmine
50 cts. blue and carmine
1 fr. green and carmine
3 fr. brown and carmine
20 fr. rose and carmine

The use and issue of telegraph stamps was stopped on 1 October 1886.

PART VI

Entires: Envelopes, Wrappers and Postcards.

ENVELOPES

I.—Envelopes with Impressed Stamp

Cantonal Post. Geneva.

The first entire was issued by the Canton of Geneva in the year 1845, in the form of an envelope, in three sizes. The impressed stamp was of a similar design to that of the adhesive stamps, with Arms, in green.



Fig. 42

5c. green. Sizes 140 × 55 mm.; 140 × 75 mm.; 140 × 100 mm.

The greater part of these envelopes had the stamps cut out and used as adhesives, so that used copies are rare.

Envelopes of the Swiss Postal Administration.

The Swiss Post Office Circular of 1 June 1867 gives the following notice respecting the issue of the Swiss postal covers.

> By resolution of the Federal Council of 16 July 1866 two different envelopes of 5 c. and 10 c. will be put on sale. The Federal Council has also authorized two other envelopes of higher value in addition to the above-mentioned. The Postal Administration will commence with the sale of these envelopes on 1 July 1867. The post offices and depots need not apply the obliterating stamps but should not receive any covers which have been already used. Supplementary stamps to cover the postage are in that case to be applied.
>
> The dimensions of the envelopes are 49 × 28 and 49 × 38 "linien," (1 linie = about 3.5 mm.). The envelopes of 5 Rp. bear a brown stamp and those of 10 Rp. a red one. The dimensions of these are 7 × 5½ "linien," and they show in the centre the federal arms with a branch of Alpine rose on each side, a dove with letter above and below the figures of value in rappen, on either side eleven stars. The stamp is placed in the upper right corner of the address side of the envelope. The flaps are gummed and embossed in relief.
>
> The envelopes will be issued as follows:—
>
> (1) 10 r. in small format
> (2) 5 r. in small format
> (3) 10 r. in large format
> (4) 5 r. in large format
>
> The small sized envelopes of 10 r. were issued on 1 July 1867, but for the remaining varieties the exact date of issue cannot be determined, since sufficient stocks are not ready for sale. The envelopes are made up into packets of 100 with a band round them, and 10 such packets are again united into a parcel. Less than one such parcel is not issued by the Mint Authorities.
>
> The post offices and depots sell to the public the envelopes without distinction of format at face value, and in any quantities desired.

Up to the year 1881 the printing of the entires in the Federal Mint at Berne was carried on by the oft-mentioned private firm of the Mint Director Escher. From

1883 envelopes were no longer printed, but the remainders were gradually used up. From 1882 the printing of post cards was handed over to the firm RIEDER & SIMMEN, and later to their successors RÖSCH & SCHATZMANN; from 1907 the Federal Mint took up the printing of all entires. The wrappers were from the first up to 1907 printed by the firm STAMPFLI & CO. For the manufacture of all the entires typography was employed, with the single exception of one of the wrappers, to which reference will be made later. From 1882 the paper was mostly supplied by the paper factory at Biberist.



FIG. 43

1867-68. Stamp in upper right corner. Impressed wmk.: Dove flying to left.

5 r. pale brown
5 r. red-brown
10 r. rose
25 r. yellow-green
25 r. green
30 r. blue

VARIETY: Wmk. impressed on wrong side, dove flying to right.

10 r. rose

Double impressions exist of all these envelopes as well as "albinos." The stamp of the envelopes was printed with a so-called "Monogram-press," and it frequently happened that the printer placed two or three sheets at one time under the press, whence arose the albinos. It is quite incorrect to say that all albino envelopes must necessarily bear an impression in colour. If the printer noticed the error, he placed the sheet a second time in the press, whence arose the double impressions. Many of the albinos, as well as the double impressions, escaped the control-mark, and were so sold at the post offices. Envelopes without watermark do not exist, though sometimes in folding the watermark does not fall on the front side but in one of the folds, where it must be looked for. In the case of the 10 r. envelopes especially, for a long time an exceptionally thin paper was employed, on which the impressed watermark was almost invisible. It also arises that the watermark may be found on the envelopes from above to below instead of from left to right, and *vice versa*.

We may list therefore :—

DOUBLE IMPRESSIONS.	ALBINOS.
5 r. pale brown	5 r. brown
5 r. red brown	10 r. rose
10 r. rose	25 r. green
25 r. green	30 r. blue
30 r. blue	

1869-72. Stamp on left. Wmk: Dove. Flaps curved and rounded.

5 r. brown
5 r. dark brown
10 r. rose
25 r. green
25 r. yellow-green
30 r. blue

The 5 r. and 10 r. exist with reversed watermark, the 25 r. with inverted watermark and all values with both varieties of flap as albinos.

1874. As before. Stamp on left. Wmk. : Ornamental figure of value. Small format.
5 r. red-brown
10 r. carmine-rose

These envelopes are probably proofs for paper, and is any case very few copies were issued. The 5 r. may be found with reversed watermark.

In 1873 it frequently happened that the stamp was cut from envelopes, stuck on private envelopes, and used again. A decree of February 1873 provided for the stamping of private envelopes with the official stamps, but the public made extremely little use of this permission.

1874. As before. Stamp on left. Wmk. Cross surrounded by 22 stars and on the four sides the figure 10. Small format.
10 r. carmine-rose.

The watermark is found in different positions and reversed. As far as is known no "albinos" are known of this issue, though such ought to exist.

By special private request a part of the 10 c. envelopes was delivered with the stamp impressed on the right flap at the back of the envelope.

VARIETY : Stamp at back.
10 r. carmine-rose

1876. As before. Stamp on left. Wmk. : Dove. Large format, 148 × 116 mm.
10 r. carmine-rose
25 r. green

VARIETY : Wmk. : Dove flying to right.
10 r. carmine-rose

1876. As before. Each flap cut in a semi-circular shape.
10 r. carmine-rose
25 r. green

1877-78. As before. Small format.
5 r. black-brown
10 r. carmine (aniline)

The 10 r. exists with reversed wmk.

1878. As before. Large format. Upper flap cut round.
10 r. carmine
25 r. dark green

The 10 r. exists with wmk. Dove flying to right, and both values are found as albinos.

1879. As before. Wmk. : Arabesques and the cross with shield between double lines, running in ribbon form diagonally from left to right. Small format.
5 r. black-brown
5 r. brown (shades)
10 r. carmine
25 r. green

The 5 r. and 10 r. are found with reversed watermark, and all values as "albinos."

1880. As before. Paper as in the issue of 1879 with watermark, Dove. So-called "Intermediate issue."
5 r. dark brown
5 r. brown
10 r. carmine
25 r. dark yellow-green
25 r. dark bluish green

The 10 r. and 25 r. are found with watermark, Dove flying to right.

In 1887 the further issue of Envelopes by the Federal Postal Authorities ceased.

In September 1907 the Postal Administration decreed that envelopes and cards, which were provided with a firm's imprint, could be impressed with stamps of the

values 2, 5, 10, 12 and 15 cts. Up to 1 October the impression was made with the old stamp design, cross and figures of value, whilst from that date they were replaced by the new stamps in issue, with the figure of Tell's son and Helvetia. Since this decree was little observed, and very little use made of it, the issues of the various values remained rather small. The impression of the stamp was made gratuitously on the part of the postal authorities, on two machines constructed specially for this purpose, in quantities of at least 500 copies per value.

1907. Stamps impressed on any size envelopes. Types of current postage stamps.

2 cts. yellow
5 cts. green
10 cts. red
12 cts. blue
15 cts. violet

1907. The same. Stamps changed, Tell's son for the 2 and 5 cts., Helvetia for the remaining values.

2 cts. yellow-brown
5 cts. green
10 cts. red
12 cts. pale yellow
15 cts. blue violet

All possible sizes of envelopes were impressed with these stamps.

(To be continued)

NOTES & NEWS

At the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society it was announced that His Majesty the King had graciously consented to be Patron of the Society. Lord Crawford was elected President, and Mr. M. P. Castle returns to his former position of Vice-President. The Society's collection has received two valuable and interesting donations; from His Majesty the King a set of the reprints of Portugal and Colonies, known as the "King of Spain" reprints, of which only a few sets were prepared, and from the Government of India a handsome and valuable collection of the stamps of India, including those overprinted for use in the native states and those of the Feudatory States.

The Committee of the Birmingham Society appointed to make arrangements for the third Philatelic Congress to be held next year has been strengthened by the inclusion of Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, and has issued the following suggestions for the consideration of the Societies concerned :—

The Congress to be held from 7 to 9 June 1911.

Number of delegates sent by the various Societies should be the same as at the Second Congress, viz. : under 100 members, two delegates; 100 to 200 members, three delegates; over 200 members, four delegates.

A non-competitive and popular exhibition of stamps should be held in some Hall, where light refreshments can be obtained.

Some process of stamp printing to be shown, if possible.

Two garden parties and a banquet to be provided for.

All papers to be submitted to the Committee two months before the commencement of the Congress.

The following subjects are to be continued from the previous Congress, and the Reports of the Committees appointed to consider Nos. 1 and 2 are to be received :—

1. Philatelic Terms
2. Forged Stamps
3. Colour question

The Committee will be glad if Societies will discuss the above and let the Hon. Secretary (G. Johnson, B.A., 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham) have their comments and further suggestions as soon as possible.

The scale on which some of the above items will be carried out, of course, depends largely on the financial assistance forthcoming. Many generous donations have already been promised.

Mr. D. Field recently acquired a matchless piece of exceptional interest and rarity in the shape of a superb unused block of five of the rare Mauritius 2d. "Post Paid" showing the error "PENOE." His Majesty has honoured Mr. Field by purchasing this unique piece which will now adorn His Majesty's already superb collection of the stamps of this country.

We announced last month on the authority of *Oswald Marsh's Monthly Circular* that a new 2d. stamp for this country was about to appear. We have now seen a copy of the stamp, which is somewhat similar in design to the 4d. value of the King's Head unappropriated die, and is printed in bright violet. A supply of these stamps have been printed but owing to recent events it is not yet settled whether the stamp is to be definitely placed on issue.

We gather from the *Postage Stamp* that there is a proposal on foot to prostitute the fine old 20 centavos Perkins-Bacon stamp of Chili by reprinting it in a variety of colours and surcharging it with high values for current use. The proposal is to issue it in the following colours :—

(1) In yellow and surcharged 1 peso
(2) In red and surcharged 5 pesos
(3) In blue and surcharged 10 pesos
(4) In green and surcharged 20 pesos

We sincerely hope this proposal will be negatived. The stamps of Chili up to recent times have been straightforward and full of interest for philatelists, but of late there are indications of a descent from their high estate, and it is a *facilis descensus* to the level of the recent emissions of such countries as Nicaragua, Salvador, or Paraguay.

We hear that Italy has held its first Philatelic Congress at Naples on 28 to 30 May last. The subjects discussed were chiefly the suppression of speculative stamps and also the making and sale of forged stamps, the marking of repaired stamps and the formation of an Italian Philatelic Society. The social side culminated in a banquet at Posilippo, which passed off with great *éclat.*

Mr. F. R. Ginn informs us that he is removing from the premises he has so long occupied to 106, Strand, London, W.C., above Terry's Theatre, where he has obtained offices more commodious and better adapted both for his own needs and for the accommodation of his clients.

The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the stock of Victorian stamps in the hands of the Crown Agents for which tenders were invited (see *The Philatelic Record*, October 1909, p. 195) has been destroyed.

It has been stated in the daily press that Messrs. Harrison and Sons have obtained the contract for the supply of King George's postage stamps for this country.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bermuda. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly submit the ½d. stamp of the new series already announced in our May number (p. 108). Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. green

Brazil. The stamp issued to commemorate the meeting of the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro in 1909 is now in general use, and a copy has been submitted to us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The stamp bears portraits of José Bonifacio, Washington, San Martin, O'Higgins, Hidalgo and Bolivar. Perf. 12.

200 reis, blue

Ceylon. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that of the values of the Ceylon stamps referred to in our May number (p. 108) the following values have been despatched, viz : 10, 25 and 50 cents and 1, 2, 5 and 10 rupees. The plates for the 2, 3 and 5 cents stamps have been countermanded owing to the King's death.

Crete. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two more values of the Postage Due stamps with the new type of surcharge, as chronicled in our April number. Perf. 14.

2 l. vermilion
40 l. ,,

Dominica. 1s. stamps have been supplied for the first time in the new colour.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

Ecuador. Continental contemporaries chronicle another fiscal surcharge for postage in addition to that reported last month.

1c. on 5c. dark green

Elobey. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles a fiscal stamp of the usual type surcharged for postage.

10c. on 50c. green

Falkland Islands. The stamps chronicled last month on the authority of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* do not exist.

Fiji. ½d. stamps have been supplied for the first time in singly fugitive ink, and the 5s and £1 stamps in the new colours.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

French P.O. in Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. submit a new value, overprinted with Spanish currency in black.

35c. on 35c. lilac

Gibraltar. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 2d. in grey in accordance with the new colour scheme. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. grey

Holland. The current 17½c. has appeared in new colours.

17½c. blue and black

Hayti. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us four new stamps similar to Type 20 in Stanley Gibbons catalogue, with a portrait of President A. T. Simon in centre. Perf. 12.

1c. de gourde, lake and black
2c. ,, red ,,
5c. ,, greenish blue and black
20c. ,, yellow-green ,,

Jamaica. 3d and 6d stamps have been supplied on surfaced paper and in doubly fugitive ink, and a supply of 2½d, 4d, 1s and 2s stamps in the new colours. The 3d, 4d, 6d. 1s and 2s stamps are still of the Queen's head design.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

Malta. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 2d, 4½d, 5d, 1s and 5s stamps in the new colours have been ordered, this being the first supply of 5s stamps printed from the plate showing the portrait of the late King. The 4½d and 5d stamps being printed in one colour by the steel plate process will be in the colours according to the colour scheme.

Nicaragua. A new type of "OFICIAL" overprint on the postage stamps is now appearing.

Northern Nigeria. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 2d, 2½d, 5d, 6d, 1s, 2s 6d and 10s stamps have been supplied in the new colours.

Paraguay. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the following values in new colours. The object of issuing the same value in the same type and in two different colours is unknown.

5 pesos, blue and black
5 ,, olive ,,
10 ,, brown ,,
10 ,, blue ,,
20 ,, yellow ,,
20 ,, lilac ,,

Rio de Oro. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles four provisionals surcharged on the current type.

10c. on 5p. dull blue
10c. on 10p. red
15c. on 3p. deep lilac
15c. on 2p. blue-green

Salvador. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us another value of the new type. Wmk. Honeycomb. Perf. 11.

3c. yellow and black

Siam. A new type has appeared here with the King's portrait in a small circle upheld on the wings of a Djinn. Perf. 14×14½.

2 satang, yellow and green
3 ,, green
6 ,, carmine
14 ,, blue
28 ,, red-brown

Spain. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. two more values of the new issue. Perf. 13×12½.

40c. pink
50c. slate-blue

Gibbons Stamp Weekly chronicles the 15c. *imperf.*

St. Kitts. 1s stamps have been supplied for the first time on surfaced paper.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

Straits Settlements. A $500 stamp lettered "POSTAGE-REVENUE" has been issued. The design is similar to that of the high value Nyassaland stamps.

$500, orange-brown and lilac

Turks Islands. A new ¼d stamp has been supplied. The design is a representation of the *Melocactus communis* or Turk's Head printed in one colour—crimson lake—by the steel plate process.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

Uruguay. Mr. A. H. Davis very kindly sends us specimens of two commemorative stamps issued to celebrate the first centenary of Uruguayan independence. They were issued on 22 May and remained on sale till 29 May. Printed by the South American Bank Note Co. in Buenos Ayres. The stamps are large upright rect. with a centaur holding aloft a broken chain, in oval. Wmk. Script "R O" within lines forming a diamond pattern. Perf. 11½.

2c. carmine-red
5c. blue

Western Australia. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 10d. with wmk. Crown over double-lined A. Perf. 12½ or 12×12½.

10d. red

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G. Glendining & Co., Ltd. 3 and 4 May 1910
P. Plumridge & Co. 1) 12 and 13 May; 2) 26 and 27 May 1910
P.&S. Puttick & Simpson. 1) 26 and 27 Apr.; 2) 24 and 25 May 1910
V. Ventom, Bull & Cooper. 1) 5 and 6 May; 2) 19 and 20 May 1910

British Guiana, 1850, 12c. black on blue, cut octagonally, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. £9 10 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood block, 4d. blue, variety retouched in corner, slightly defective. *G.* 7 15 0
1874-80, 3d. in red on 4d. blue, vertical pair, one the error THE.EE PENCE, superb. *V.* 1 .. 10 10 0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 2½d. on 4d. brown and blue, fine. *V.* 1 .. 3 3 0
Ditto, 1d. on 4d. black and red on yellow, surcharge inverted, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 4 4 0
Ceylon, 1872, 2r. 50c. lilac-rose, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 4 4 0
China, 1897, small figures, 1c., surcharge inverted. *P.* 1 .. 2 0 0
France, 1849, 1f. orange-brown, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 7 2 6
Great Britain, 1840, 1d. black, die proof. *V.* 2 .. .. 1 2 0
Ditto, complete sheet with waxed corners. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 3 0 0
Ditto, another ditto, in red. *V.* 2 3 0 0
1858-79, 1d. red, imperf. pl. 116, the 'Cardiff 1d.', unused. *V.* 2 2 12 0
Ditto, pl. 225, imperf., unused. V. 2 .. .. 1 0 0
1854, wmk. Small crown, perf. 16, 2d. blue, unused. V. 2 .. 3 0 0
1855, wmk. Large crown, perf. 16, 2d. blue, unused. *V.* 2 .. 7 0 0
1875-9, wmk. Anchor, 2½d. rosy mauve, pl. 4, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 3 5 0
Ditto, ditto, pl. 5, ditto. *V.* 2 .. 3 0 0
1862, wmk. Emblems, 3d. Carmine-rose, network in spandrels, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 4 4 0
Ditto, ditto, 3d. rose, with white dots, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. 2 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 3d. rose, pl. 5, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 2 12 6
1881, wmk. Spray, 3d. rose, pl. 21, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 3 0 0
1855, wmk. Small garter, 4d. deep carmine, on blue safety paper, imperf., unused. *V.* 2 4 4 0
Ditto, the same, perf., unused. *V.* 2. .. .. 3 0 0

Great Britain—*contd.*

Ditto, wmk. Medium garter, 4d. carmine, on blue safety paper, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. .. £ 2 0 0
1876, wmk. Garter, 4d. vermilion, pl. 16, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. 8 0 0
1877, wmk. Garter, 4d. sage-green, pl. 17, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. 8 5 0
1856, wmk. Emblems, 6d. lilac on safety paper, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 3 7 6
1870, wmk. Spray, 6d. mauve, pl. 10, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. 5 12 6
1872, wmk. Spray, 6d. chestnut, pl. 12, imperf., unused. *V.* 2 1 9 0
1873, wmk. Spray, 6d. pale buff, pl. 13, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. 8 10 0
1881-2, wmk. Spray, 6d. grey, pl. 18, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. 3 10 0
1876, wmk. Garter, 8d. orange, pl. 2, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. 4 10 0
1862, 9d. straw, with hair lines, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 8 15 0
1865 9d. straw, pl. 15, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 5 10 0
Ditto, ditto, *perf.*, mint. *V.* 2 .. 31 0 0
1867, wmk. Spray, 10d. red-brown, pl. 2, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 8 0 0
1856, wmk. Emblems, 1s. green, on blue safety paper, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 3 0 0
1862, wmk. Emblems, 1s. green, pl. 2, with hair lines, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 1 16 0
1865, wmk. Emblems, 1s. green, pl. 5, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. 3 5 0
1881, wmk. Crown, 1s. lilac, pl. 13, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. 3 5 0
1883, wmk. Spray, 1s. green, pl. 14, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. 3 0 0
Ditto, wmk. Crown, 1s. lilac, pl. 14, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. 3 10 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, perf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 7 0 0
1868, wmk. Spray, 2s. blue, pl. 3, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 8 0 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, perf., used and fine, with Expert Committee's certificate. *V.* 2 55 0 0
1880, wmk. Spray, 2s. brown, perf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 6 10 0
1867-83, wmk. Maltese Cross, 5s. rose, pl. 4, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 6 6 0

Note.—The above are a few items from a very important collection of postage and telegraph stamps of Great Britain, dispersed by Messrs. Ventum, Bull & Cooper at their sale of 19 and 20 May 1910.

1862, 3d. rose, with secret dot, unofficial perforation, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 4 17 6

GREAT BRITAIN—*contd.*

Ditto, 1s. green, with hair lines, imperf., mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. £2 10 0
1867, 2s. brown, superb. *V.* 2 .. 2 10 0
Ditto, wmk. cross, £1 brown-lilac, horizontal pair, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 10 0
1870, 1½d. lake, error 'OPPC,' unusually fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 2 15 0
1873, 2½d. rose, error 'LHFL,' very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 1 14 0
HAMBURG, 1859, 9 sch. yellow, imperf., used on piece, superb. *V.* 1 .. .. 5 12 6
HONG KONG, 1885, CA, 30c. vermilion, without surcharge 20c., imperforate, mint. *P.* 1 .. 2 10 0
INDIA, 1854, ½a. red, error, unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 8 5 0
Ditto, another copy, pen-marked. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 4 12 6
1854-5, 4a. blue and red, with head inverted, cut round, very fair. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 32 0 0
Ditto, ditto, wide setting, showing lines and rosettes all round, superb. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 7 10 0
Ditto, medium spacing, fine pair. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 4 0 0
1856-64, 2a. green, fine. *P.&S.* 2 3 10 0
Service, 1866, 8a. purple and green, very fine, unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 12 0 0
Chamba, 1886-95, ½a. green, error 'CHMABA,' (only 120 printed), mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 1 9 0
Ditto, 1a. brown-purple, ditto, (only 40 printed), mint. *P.&S2* 4 10 0
Ditto, 4a. olive, ditto, (only 14 printed), mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 12 0 0
Gwalior, 1885-96, 2½a. green, block of four, one the error 'GWALICR,' (only 26 printed), mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 5 0 0
Ditto, 1r. green and carmine, error 'GWALICR,' (only 26 printed), mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 8 15 0
Ditto, Official, 1895-6, 1r., the error 'SERSIV'. *G.* 14 0 0
Jhind, 1885, 8a. mauve, error 'JEIND,' (only 8 printed), mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 11 0 0
Ditto, 1r. slate, ditto, (only 8 printed), mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 11 0 0
Puttialla, 1885, 8a. mauve, error 'AUTTIALIA,' (only 20 printed), unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 11 0 0
Ditto, 1r. slate, ditto, (only 12 printed), mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 12 0 0
JAMAICA, 1903-4, 5d. yellow and black, the error 'SER.ET', mint. *G.* £4 10 0
LABUAN, 1880, 8 in black twice on 12c. carmine. *P.* 1 .. .. 2 8 0
LAGOS, 1904, 10s. green and brown, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 5 0 0
NEVIS, 1883, ½d. in black on half 1d. lilac, unsevered pair, unused. *P.* 2 .. .. 2 0 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1854-5, 8d. orange, imperf., very fine. *V.* 1 3 10 0
PAPUA, 1901-5, thick paper, 2s. 6d. black and brown, mint. *V.* 1 2 4 0
QUEENSLAND, 1860, imperf., 2d. blue, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. 6 0 0
ST. LUCIA, 1883, 1s. orange-brown, mint. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 1 18 0
SAXONY, 1850, 3 pf. brick-red, cut close but fine. *G.* 5 0 0
SIERRA LEONE, 2½d. on 2s. lilac, pair, Types a and d, fine. *P.&S.* 2 6 10 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1867-70, perf. 11½ × roulette, 1s. chestnut, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 4 4 0
SPAIN, Madrid, 1853, 3c. bronze, with good margins, very fine. *G.* 11 15 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Bangkok, 96c. grey, very fine. *P.* 1 .. 3 0 0
Johore, 1891, 2c. on 24c., error 'CENST', very fine. *P.* 1 .. 2 10 0
SWITZERLAND, 1867-8, 25c. green, with corner figures and inscriptions double printed, on piece of original. *P.&S.* 2 .. 3 3 0
TASMANIA, 1892-9, £1 green and yellow, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 4 4 0
VICTORIA, 1850, 2d. lilac, fine background and border, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 3 15 0
1854, 2d. dull mauve, horizontal pair, one the variety 'TVO,' slightly creased, but very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 8 0 0
1857, 1s. blue, rouletted, on entire. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 2 17 6
1860-2, wmk. value in words, 3d. blue, vertical pair with side margin, unused. *V.* 1 .. 2 10 0
1862, 6d. black, imperf., very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 3 0 0
1863-4, wmk. single-lined figure 8, 1d. green, mint. *V.* 1 .. 3 17 6
Ditto, wmk. double-lined 4, 2d. lilac, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 15 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1861, rough perf., 1s. deep green, unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 8 10 0

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The fourteenth meeting of the Session 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row W.C., on Thursday, 5 May 1910, at 6 p.m.

A display of "A Reference Collection of the Stamps of New South Wales" was made by Mr. Yardley, who read notes upon the different issues known. The information embodied in these notes will be contained in the forthcoming work about to be issued by the Society. The stamps more particularly dealt with were the Sydney Views and the Laureated and Diadem issues. A very cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Yardley for the interesting specimens shown and the valuable information communicated.

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The fifteenth meeting of the season 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 2 June 1910, at 6 p.m.

The Chairman (Lord Crawford) referred to the death of His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh, and that in consequence thereof the meeting fixed for 19 May 1910 had been postponed. The Chairman then read a copy of the Resolution that had been passed at a special meeting of the Council, held on 19 May, at which an address to His Majesty King George the Fifth was considered, adopted and communicated by the Vice-President to His Majesty, the President of this Society. The Hon. Secretary then read the reply to the Address that had been received by the Earl of Crawford.

Some notes were read by Mr. Hausburg on the "Perforations of Queensland Stamps" referring more particularly to the 1862 and subsequent issues, in which he pointed out that the stamps in most catalogues were described as being perforated 12½, 13 square holes, but that they should be divided into two distinct lists. Two machines of different gauge, and making holes quite distinct in character were used to perforate these stamps. Mr. Hausburg also showed his collection of the stamps of Queensland. The theory was put forward that there were two transfers of the 4d. of 1866, one with tall letters and the other with short stumpy letters. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg for his interesting notes and display was unanimously carried.—From the *London Philatelist.*

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the session 1909-10 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, 24 May 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Before proceeding to the business of the day the Chairman referred in a few well-chosen words to the lamentable death of His Majesty King Edward VII., and informed the meeting that Mr. Reichenheim, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, had despatched the following message of condolence to the Equerry in waiting on H.M. King George V., and had received a gracious reply.

Reports from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, the Hon. Librarian and Hon. Curators, giving a satisfactory account of the Society from every point of view, were read and adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Congress Committee in appreciation of their services towards organizing and carrying out arrangements for the Congress.

The following were elected to the Executive of the Society:—

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Vice-President: H. L. Hayman.

Hon. Vice-Presidents: M. P. Castle, J.P., J. Dunbar Heath, and H. R. Oldfield.

Committee: P. Ashley, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, A. J. Warren, and Baron A. de Worms.

Hon. Librarian: J. C. Sidebotham.

Hon. Lecturer: P. Ashley.

Hon. Auditors: F. Read and A. G. Wane.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: H. A. Slade.

The Hon. Secretary was requested to write to the Birmingham Philatelic Society offering the services of the Herts Philatelic Society towards making arrangements for the Congress of 1911.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

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JULY 1910

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1. The Stamps of Griqualand West, by Lieut. F. H. Napier. *Out of print.*
   Note. The set of five collotype plates, shewing all types of surcharge can be obtained. Price 1/-
2. The Stamps of the Duchy of Modena and the Modenese Provinces, by Dr. Emilio Diena. Pp. xiv 144. With seven plates. Price *FIVE SHILLINGS.*
3. The Official Stamps of Great Britain, by I. J. Bernstein. Pp. 19. Illustrated. Price *ONE SHILLING.*
4. The Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II and Dom Pedro V, by R. B. Yardley. Pp. 38. With thirty plates. Price *THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.*
5. The Forgeries of the "Cantonal" Stamps of Switzerland, by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld Pp. 35. With one plate and illustrations. Price *TWO SHILLINGS.*

THE STAMP NEWS ANNUAL. 1891-6.

A small number of complete sets of this publication is in stock. It was issued as the Christmas number of *The Stamp News*, and its contributors included most of the leading philatelists of the day. There is probably no series in philatelic literature containing more interesting matter, of all kinds, within the same space. The published price was 2/6 each volume. The set of six volumes is now offered at *FIVE SHILLINGS.*

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No. 14—Cape of Good Hope, 1d. on 2d., no stop, unused ... **4/-**
No. 19—Gibraltar, 1889, 1 peseta bistre mint ... **3/6**

28.	**Natal,** 1895, *½d. on 6d., the set of 8 varieties, S.G. 117 to 124, cat. 16/6	**4/6**
29.	Do., March, 1895, *½d. on 6d. errors £alf, Penn?, and no stop after postage, set of 3, cat. 26/-	**9/6**
37.	**Niger Coast,** Dec. 1893, ½d. in vermilion on 2½d. S.G. 11, used	**9/-**
38.	Do., Dec. 1893, ½d. in vermilion on 2½d. S.G. 17, used	**11/-**
54.	**Uganda,** June 1896, V. 96. R. *5 (c.) to 100 (c.) complete set of 10, cat. £39 10s. in Gibbons, in Yvert's and Tellier's Fr. 1625, and in Senf M. 1005, superb unused copies, for	**£18**

FROM OUR LIST OF PACKETS AND SETS—(We quote prices for 370 sets).

96.	**Cook Islands,** 1892, *1st issue, 1, 1½, 2½ and 10d	4	**6/9**
211.	**New Brunswick,** 1860, *1c. to 17c.	6	**3/3**
290.	**South Australia,** 1877-95, 2/6 to £20 surcharged specimen	11	**40/-**
294.	**Southern Nigeria,** 1901, *½, 1, 2, 4, 6d. and 1/-	6	**5/-**
295.	" " *Complete set to 10/-	9	**40/-**
308.	**Swazieland,** *½d. (2), 1d., 2d., 6d. and 1/-	6	**5/6**
336.	**Turks Island,** 1887-89, *1d., 6d. and 1/-	3	**2/6**

FROM OUR PACKETS—(Prices from 2/6 to £225 each).

Packet 7 contains stamps from **Madagascar,** including 1895 set **2d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, 2/-, and 4/-,** unused and mint (a very rare set sold at over 10/-); **Natal,** including surcharges, values to **6d.,** and Official; **Zanzibar,** 11 different, and **Zululand,** including 1st issue, 2nd issue 3d., and two others. **36 varieties, 5/-**

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXII

AUGUST 1910

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284	†Official 3, 4, 5 and 10 aur., large perf. (cat. 3/-)	4	1	6
285	* ,, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 aur., small perf. (cat. 11/6)	5	5	0
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286	*3, 4, 5 yellow-green, 5 deep green, 6, 10 carmine and 10 aur. pale carmine, unused	7	1	3
287	3. 4, 5, 6 and 10 aur., used	5		6
288	*16, 20, 25 and 40 aur, unused	4	2	0
289	*50 aur., and 1 kr., unused..	2	2	11
290	*2 and 5 krona, unused	2	13	6
291	*Official 3, 4, 5 and 10 aur., unused..	4		7½
292	,, do., set used	4		8
293	* ,, 16, 20 and 50 aur., unused.	3	1	8
294	,, do., set used	3	1	3
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HANDBOOK OF THE

POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By Ernst Zumstein

With six collotype plates and numerous illustrations in the text.

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXII AUGUST 1910 No. 8

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page* 135)

On 31 December 1883 His Royal Majesty, owing to a reference made by the General Postal Directorate, sent a proposition to the Riksdag that the domestic letter postage should be 10, 20 and 30 öre respectively, for the three different weights fixed for such letters, and 5 öre for local letters; also that so-called 'loose letters,' both with respect to the amount of postage and to its transfer to the postal funds, should be treated as ordinary letters. The fee for forwarding 'loose letters' was at this time 3 öre, which went to the postmaster. It was pointed out in the proposition how the Swedish people were placed in an unfavourable position in regard to the domestic postage rate, as compared with a majority of other European countries. If, besides Sweden, a few countries, in which the art of writing had not been generally acquired, were excepted, it would be found that in the rest of Europe, including the neighbouring countries Norway and Denmark, the domestic letter postage was lower than the Swedish, and in many cases fell even below the amount to which the General Postal Directorate and His Royal Majesty now considered that our letter postage should be reduced. This postage was

		corresponding to
In France, Spain, Bulgaria and Roumania	15 centimes	10.8 öre
Norway		10. ,,
Portugal	25 reis	9.1 ,,
Germany	10 pfennig	8.9 ,,
Austria and Hungary	5 kreuzer	8.9 ,,
Denmark		8. ,,
Great Britain	1 penny	7.5 ,,
Holland	5 cents	7.3 ,,
Belgium, Switzerland and Luxemberg	10 centimes	7.2 ,,

Attention was also called to the fact, that although correspondence within Sweden had very greatly increased after the introduction of uniform postage, so that while in 1858 only 5,700,000 so-called ordinary letters were forwarded through the post office the number forwarded through the department in 1882 had increased to 36,900,000, nevertheless interchange of letters in Sweden had not nearly reached the development to be found in other countries where the people were on an equal educational level with the people in our country. During 1881, when the number of letters and post cards forwarded through the postal service averaged eight for each inhabitant in Sweden, the amount of such mail matter during the same year to each inhabitant of Denmark was 16, of France 17, of Germany 18, of Belgium and of Holland 19, of Switzerland 28 and of Great Britain 41. The figure for Norway was 7.9. The present seemed to be a suitable time for accomplishing the change in rate, because the postal department had available reserve funds for its own use, which at the close of 1884 could be estimated at 2,000,000 kroner.

The Riksdag approved of the proposition, with the alteration, however, that three units of weight were fixed for local letters, or the same as had been applied to the ordinary letters, and that the postage for a local letter should be one-half of the amount required for an ordinary letter of the same weight. In addition an alteration was made in the registration fee. In 1866 this had been reduced from 35 to 24 öre, and in 1870 to 18 öre, because the largest number of registered letters, or such as required a single postage rate, could then be rated in decimal numbers. In order to make the registration fee conform to the decimal system, after the last named change in the ordinary letter postage took effect, it became necessary to choose between a fee of 15 and a fee of 20 öre. As it was estimated that under the conditions existing in 1882 the first mentioned fee would cause a decrease in income of the postal funds of about 54,000 kroner per year, and as the same reasons did not exist for lowering the registration fee as for reducing the ordinary postage, a registration fee of 20 öre was now provided for. The Riksdag of 1905 reduced this fee to 15 öre.

On account of the reduction of the postage rate thus decreed, it was estimated that the income of the Department of Posts for 1885 would fall below the estimated expenses for the same year to the amount of 303,000 kroner. Instead, the actual result of the postal business of 1885 was that the income exceeded the expenses by 260,579 kroner.

After the reduction in postage rates, the exchange of letters within Sweden increased so that in 1902 the number of letters and post cards forwarded through the postal department amounted to 26 for each inhabitant. The corresponding number for the same year was in Norway 21, Belgium 32, Denmark 39, France 26, Germany 53, Holland 33, Switzerland 66, and Great Britain 72.

In 1891 it was decided to introduce three new postage stamp values of 1, 2 and 25 öre. The postage stamps of 1 öre were issued because, when it was necessary to complete the postage on a newspaper wrapper franked with a 4 öre stamp, it proved inconvenient that no 1 öre stamps could be procured. Up to that time the public had either to remove the 4 öre stamp previously put on and replace it with one of 5 öre, or else, as the lowest stamp value to that date was 3 öre, pay the latter amount in order to complete a postage rate which did not call for more than an additional 1 öre. As the lowest postage on certain kinds of unsealed mail matter had been fixed at 2 öre, it was considered proper that stamps of a 2 öre value should be available, thereby removing any inconvenience of franking.

In order that the minimum fee for a postal money order might be paid by a single postage stamp, it was decided, in 1891, as related above, to introduce a postage stamp of the 25 öre value. Before the work on the plates for the 25 öre stamps had advanced so far that the printing could begin, conditions had already set in, which, in 1892, caused a reduction to 15 öre as the minimum fee for a postal money order. The General Postal Directorate therefore considered it best to postpone the manufacture of 25 öre postage stamps, even after the change in the minimum fee for

money orders, until there would be a demand for them. The Directorate found that such a demand existed in 1896. The number of postal money orders, for which the minimum fee was then 25 öre, had increased considerably, and furthermore a postage rate of 75 öre had been made necessary, on account of changes in the rates for domestic packages requiring three postage stamps under the conditions then prevailing. To this was added the great number of postal money orders requiring more than 25 but not over 50 öre, the franking of which could conveniently be done with a postage stamp of the 25 öre value. The Directorate thus made preparations for the issue of 25 öre postage stamps. Having been authorized to do so, the Directorate, at the same time, issued stamps of the 15 öre value, with which the minimum fee in effect at that time for postal money orders could be paid.

In order to facilitate the franking of certain unsealed mail matter, as for instance samples of merchandise, for which the minimum postage rate was 8 öre, as well as the great amount of printed matter, such as price lists, etc., on which the postage was often the amount mentioned, it was decided, in 1902, to issue a postage stamp of the 8 öre value.

The most recent of the postage stamps of the Swedish postal department is the 5 kroner value, issued in 1903, and intended to make more convenient the franking of such matter, chiefly insured, as demands high postage.

In 1871 it was decided to introduce stamped envelopes, which for several years previously had been in use in a majority of other countries. They were given a value equal to the single inland letter postage, 12 öre, and from 1885 were changed, to conform with this, to 10 öre. In 1890 it was decided to furnish envelopes of 4 and 5 öre, and in 1891 a 2 öre value, chiefly intended for the mailing of visiting cards, was added.

The issue of post cards was decided upon in connection with the introduction of envelopes. As early as 1870 the General Postal Directorate reported to His Royal Majesty that in foreign countries a new kind of mail matter, called correspondence cards or post cards, which were being very widely used, had been introduced. On 3 April 1871, the Directorate made a formal request for their introduction into the Swedish postal service. The idea, the Directorate said, underlying the provision of post cards was that in a great many cases persons were prevented from availing themselves of the postal service for their communication because it often happened that at the moment a letter was to be dispatched letter paper and envelopes were not at hand. On many other occasions the question of a formal letter to be briefly worded, on account of the nature of its contents and the haste demanded, would cause hesitation. The Directorate further stated that the post cards should be mailed unsealed at the post offices, or dropped in the letter boxes, but should otherwise be treated as ordinary letters. Within the territory of the North German Federation post cards called for the same postage as letters, but in England it had been reduced to one halfpenny or one-half of the ordinary postage. The Directorate considered that reasons were not lacking for the opinion that in the Swedish postal department the postage rate for the forwarding of post cards could suitably be fixed at 10 öre, but since not only the co-operation of the Riksdag was required for the establishing of a different postage rate on mail matter so closely related to letters, but that also it would be well to learn something of the extent of the use to which this means of communication would be put in our country before a changed postage for this new mail matter should be discussed, it was proposed and decided to make the rate for post cards the same as the ordinary letter postage, or 12 öre. In 1872 it was decided to reduce this rate to 10 öre, and at the same time it was decreed that the postage on local post cards should be 6 öre, and that post cards with paid reply of the values of 6 + 6 and 10 + 10 öre, should be issued. In 1877 the postage on post cards sent between inland offices was reduced to 6 öre, and the change of 1884 in the postage rates caused the issue of post cards of 5 and 5 + 5 öre.

In an international postal treaty ratified at Berne, 9 October 1874, it was decreed that the postage on post cards exchanged between countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union should be one-half of the letter postage, consequently His Royal Majesty, in a communication of 21 May 1875, ordered that the postage on post cards which were mailed at a Swedish post office in order to be forwarded to another country within the Postal Union should be 10 öre, or the same amount as for inland correspondence. On the strength of a regulation adopted by the Postal Convention at Paris in 1878, it was decided in 1879 to introduce for foreign correspondence a special post card of 10 öre and a post card of 15 öre value. Post cards, of the type used for the inland service up to 1877, should continue to be used for foreign correspondence until the stock of such cards was exhausted. After agreements had been entered into with a number of foreign postal departments, on account of the regulation by the convention referred to, post cards with paid reply, for foreign correspondence, of the values 10 + 10 and 15 + 15 öre were introduced in 1883.

Following the example of several foreign countries, of which the earliest were Belgium (1882), Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, Austria and France, letter cards were introduced in 1889. These are a special kind of folded cards, gummed along the edges so that they only need to be moistened in order to completely close the letter card, without the use of envelope or other kind of wrapper. On account of the edges being perforated the addressee is able to open the letter simply by tearing off the edges. Letter cards are issued of the values of 5 and 10 öre, the former for local correspondence and the latter intended to be used for ordinary inland correspondence and for communications to Norway and Denmark. In its proposition for the introduction of letter cards the General Postal Directorate proposed that when a sufficient demand existed special letter cards of 20 öre value should be issued for correspondence to foreign countries other than Norway and Denmark.

(*To be continued*)

BRITISH 'ABNORMALS'

By 'Quilp'

(*Continued from page* 138)



Nine Pence, *Plate* 3 (' *hair-lines* ').

Though probably the commonest, this is the most famous of all the abnormal varieties; it is much sought after, and has been picked up, as an "unconsidered trifle," for a few pence, but such opportunities are almost unique.

Plate 3 was registered on 8 May 1862, but was never put to press, in consequence of alterations in the design. *British Isles*, though not making a positive statement, leads one to infer that there was a special supply of paper for the *imprimatur*, and the usual spare sheets printed therewith. Copies, used, unused, and even "mint," also imperforate and unused, but never issued, are known.



Nine Pence, *Plate* 5.

In consequence of various alterations in the postal rates, this value was withdrawn in 1877, and a Nine Pence stamp was not again on sale until August 1883. Plate 5 of the Nine Pence is, therefore, in the same category as the second plate of the Eight Pence, prepared, but never required.

It was registered on 24 April 1866, six sheets being specially provided for the *imprimatur* and surplus impressions. It was not, however, until early in 1893 that a copy (lettered ' L K-K L ') was found, and I take the following remarks from the *British Philatelist* (Vol. II. *p.* 52), which show that some, at all events, of the unused copies have been provided with perforation long after the stamps had ceased to be issued. "A word of warning with regard to unused copies of plate 5 may be worth "giving. About three dozen of the stamps from the *imprimatur* sheet of this plate "were perforated early in 1887, and of these more than half have 'got out,' the "balance being re-affixed to the mutilated sheet. These are somewhat in the same "category as the part pane of the Three Pence with ' dot,' discovered in a perforated "state in the desk of an ex-official; the issued copies of plate 5 were perforated at "Somerset House, but those from the registration sheet at Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s "premises in Bunhill Row, E.C." This semi-official perforation was provided in special circumstances, which are given in detail under the remarks at the end of this part of my article on stamps prepared but never issued. The variety is, however, known with original perforation, a used copy having been found on an entire letter,



TEN PENCE, *Plate 2.*

Again, we have an example of a plate prepared and registered but not brought into use, owing to the discontinuance of stamps of that value; in this case the Ten Pence was ' out of stock ' from 1877 till 1890.

Plate 2 was registered in the colour and on the paper of the regular issue, on 30 August 1867, but there were never produced more than the usual five spare sheets. Most of the known used copies come from letters written by Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell to their Indian branch, and at least one unused, though not mint, copy has been found. Copies from plate 1 of this stamp are known, printed on the Emblems paper, but I look upon them as errors, not abnormals, a *sine quâ non* of these being registration in the colour then in use, or on a paper not employed for the particular plate when put to press in the ordinary way.



ONE SHILLING, *Plate 3 (' 2 ' and ' hair-lines ').*

This plate is correctly numbered ' 3 ' on its margins, but the stamps themselves bear the figure ' 2,' that is, the second plate from the die with corner-lettering. The stamps have a ' hair-line ' across the exterior angle of each letter-block, as in the Nine Pence, plate 3.

There was a warrant for only one sheet of paper at the time (16 June 1862) of the registration of plate 3, but as perforated and imperforate copies are known, some extra sheets must have been printed. Used perforated copies have not yet been discovered, and the few known unused specimens—said to be from a single pane (20) put through a perforating machine—can hardly be looked upon as having been issued, especially as the perforation seems to be similar to that of the unused Three Pence (' dot ') stamps already mentioned. Plate 3 was never put to press owing to a change in the design of the stamp of this value.



ONE SHILLING, *Plate 5, on Emblems.*

On 28 March 1866 this plate was registered on Emblems paper, but it was not until 20 February 1871 that it was put to press, and in the meantime the paper used for the One Shilling had been changed to Spray.

There is nothing in either the paper warrant or creation warrant books to justify a positive statement that the usual number of sheets were printed, and until a used perforated copy is found we can only suppose that the official practice was followed in this case also.



One Shilling, *Plate* 14, *in green, on Spray.*

Before this plate was brought into use, the colour and paper of the One Shilling value had been changed from green and Spray to pale red-brown and Imperial Crown, and the arrangement of the stamps was altered from twelve panes to two only. There is no record as to the number of sheets printed at the time of registration, 5 January 1876, and no perforated copy has yet been found.



Two Shillings, *Plate* 3.

The discovery of the first copy was made in Australia by the Rev. P. E. Raynor in 1893, and since then other used copies and one unused have been found.

Plate 3, approved on 23 January 1868, was never required, owing to the withdrawal from the official list (while plate 1 was nominally at press in 1880) of this value, of which no subsequent issue has taken place. The *imprimatur* and spare sheets, for which there does not appear to have been a special warrant, were printed in a pale shade of blue.



Five Shillings, *Plate* 4, *on Cross patté.*

The plate of this value contained only eighty stamps, in four panes of twenty, so the five surplus sheets, if printed, would yield 800 copies, instead of the usual 1,200; but up to the present time no perforated specimen has been found.

The warrants for Cross *patté* (*not* Maltese Cross) paper total up to 68,513 sheets, *viz.*, three for the *imprimatur* impressions of plates 1, 2 and 4; 49,000 (the official number) for plate 1; five *spare* sheets for plate 2, not put to press till nearly seven

years after registration, and then 19,500 sheets for the issue ; and five extra sheets for plate 4, registered 28 November 1874. The alternative is 19,510 sheets in all for plate 2, and none for plate 4, which seems improbable. Perforated copies, used or unused, are not yet known, except on Large Anchor paper, for which the arrangement of the plate was altered from four panes of twenty to one of fifty-six, in seven rows of eight each, the re-registration being on 24 October 1882.

That I may not be accused of omitting certain stamps, unissued but often regarded as ' abnormals,' I mention them here, premising that they are all of the type of, or similar to, stamps of like value which were regularly issued.

THREE HALFPENCE, Plate 1 (line-engraved) was printed in 1860 to the extent of 10,000 sheets in *lilac-rose*, but they were never used, as when the issue of this value took place in 1870, the colour was changed to rose-red.

THREE PENCE, Plate 2, *with reticulated spandrels*, was registered 17 October 1861, and 1,500 sheets were printed, which were nearly all marked ' SPECIMEN,' without which copies are of the greatest rarity ; the reticulations were removed from the plate before it was used for printing a supply for issue.

EIGHT PENCE, was registered and, to the extent of 10,000 sheets, printed, in *purple-brown*, nearly all of which were called in on the day before their intended issue, and subsequently destroyed.

ONE SHILLING was specially (re-) registered in *lilac*, in contemplation of a colour-scheme, impressions from plates 13 and 14 being taken.

Hereby hangs a little tale, which is probably new to most of my readers, showing how some people set a high value on any little act done *officially*, whilst they are quite unable to appreciate rarities which Providence—this time in the shape of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.—puts in their way ; even to the extent to which a prominent Somerset House official, as he himself told me, once went. He had a very nice lot of unused British stamps, which he tried (and hoped) to increase in value and interest, by neatly overprinting each copy with the word ' SPECIMEN,' by means of the hand-stamp kept for that purpose. He still lives, but the mellowness of his old age is soured by thoughts of what might have been.

But to return to my narrative. While the preparation of the stock of the so-called ' Jubilee ' issue of 1887 was in progress, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. (whether on their own initiative or on the suggestion of some official, history sayeth not), prepared a dozen, or maybe fifteen, books, very nicely got up in sumptuous covers, but containing only three leaves each, for presentation to certain greater and lesser officials. On the first leaf were copies, tightly gummed down, of the values up to and including that of One Shilling, which had been superseded by the then current lilac and green stamps of 1883-4 ; on the next leaf, a like set of the aforesaid stamps ; and on the last leaf a copy of each of the similar values of the intended ' Jubilee ' emission. Copies of the stamps in issue prior to 1884, not being available in the ordinary way, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. were allowed to supply some of the deficiencies from the *imprimatur* book, but the official charged with the carrying out of this programme selected the Nine Pence stamps from the sheet of Plate 5, and the One Shilling stamps from plate 13 or 14, I forget which, printed in the experimental colour, lilac. I had one of these books, and it was from it that the late Mr. Hastings E. Wright's Nine Pence, plate 5, came ; also at least one of the known copies of the One Shilling in lilac. Of the Nine Pence, some three dozen were perforated, and those not required as presentation copies were put back, and doubtless still remain on the registration sheet. Now comes the sequel of the story, on which one might found a moral. Most of the recipients objected to the lilac One Shilling, as never having been issued, and had it exchanged for a copy in the normal pale red-brown. More vain regrets, awakened by knowledge acquired too late.

(*To be continued*)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Continued from page* 143)

WRAPPERS

With regard to the issue of wrappers, the official journal of the Swiss Post Office for 21 November 1872, gives the following information :—

> The Postal Administration announces the provision of wrappers for franking printed matter, impressed with a stamp of the requisite value, and the same will be obtainable at all post offices. The wrappers are gummed at one end to facilitate fastening, and the sheet is divided into separate wrappers by coloured lines. Wrappers will be issued for 2 rp. and 5 rp., in various sizes. The prices will be as follows :—
>
> (*a*) 5 rp. wrappers : Per sheet of seven, 40 rp.
> (*b*) 2 rp. wrappers : Per sheet of eleven, 25 rp.
> Single wrappers, any size : 5 rp. at 6 rp. each, 2 rp. at two for 5 rp.



Fig. 44

1871. Rectangular design, 19 × 23 mm. In the centre a large figure of value, above a white semi-circular ribbon, on which the word CENTIMES, on the left a wreath of laurel, on the right one of oak leaves, at the top a white cross, at the bottom a band of ribbon on which appears the date of issue, 20 3 71, in each corner a post-horn. Printed by lithography, on greyish white paper. Red dividing-line to mark widths of each wrapper. (Fig. 44).

2 cts. dull rose
2 cts. brick-red
5 cts. dull rose
5 cts. rose
5 cts. brick-red



Fig. 45



Fig. 46

1873. Oval design, printed in coloured relief. Greyish white paper, vertically laid. (Figs. 45 and 46.)

2 cts. rose to carmine
5 cts. rose to carmine

1874. Similar design. Change of colour.
2 cts. grey-brown
5 cts. red-brown

1875. As before. Quadrillé paper.
2 cts. light brown to yellow-brown
5 cts. brown to dark brown

1879. As before. Thin, roughish white paper.
2 cts. yellow-brown to ochre-brown
5 cts. dark brown to black brown

1883. As before. Thin, yellowish, very stout tough paper.
2 cts. black
5 cts. red

1886-7. As before, but printing not in relief.
2 cts. black
5 cts. brick-red

1896. As issue of 1883.
2 cts. black

1897. Similar design, but shield with double-lined border. Yellow paper.
2 cts. black
5 cts. red

1899. The same. Change of colour.
5 cts. green

1902-3. New format, yellow, thick manilla, without border lines.
2 cts. black
5 cts. green

1907. Wrappers with private imprint, impressed stamp as the adhesive stamps of the same issue, Cross and figure of value.
5 cts. green (2,000 impressions)

1907. New design. Tell's son issue, yellow paper, printing in relief.
2 cts. yellow-brown
5 cts. green

1908. On whitish paper.
2 cts. yellow-brown
5 cts. green

Var. with stamp on right.
5 cts. green

Feb. 1909. Modified type, Tell's son. Whitish paper. Stamp on right.
2 cts. yellow-brown

(To be continued)

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G. GLENDINING & Co., Ltd. 1) 31 May and 1 June ; 2) 14 and 15 June ; 3) 28 and 29 June 1910
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 16 and 17 June 1910
P. & S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 7 and 8 June 1910
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 8, 9 and 10 June 1910

AFGHANISTAN, 1871-2 (1289), 6 shahi purple, unused, fine. *V.* £8 10 0
Ditto, 1 rupee, purple, unused, fine. *V.* 9 10 0
BADEN, 1853-7, 6 kr. black on orange, vertical pair, mint. *G.* 1 4 10 0
1862, perf. 13½, 3 kr. rose, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 3 1 0
BAHAMAS, 1861, no wmk., perf. 11½, 4d. rose, unused. *V.* 4 15 0
BARBADOS, 1873, wmk. Large star, 6d. orange-vermilion, imperf., block of four, unused. *V.* .. 4 0 0
BREMEN, 1861-3, *percé en scie* 15, 2 gr. orange-red, fine. *G.* 1 .. 3 10 0
1867, perf. 13, 3 gr. black on blue, horizontal strip of three, showing the three types, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 0 0
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1861, 2½d., block of four, imperf., with margin showing inscription, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 14 5 0
BRUNEI, 1906, 1c. purple, error of overprint, in black, vertical strip of three, on original, exceptionally fine. *G.* 3 .. .. 10 0 0
CANADA, 1858, 6d. perf. 12, diagonal half used as 3d., on original. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 10 0
1859, 10c. purple, diagonal half used as 5c., on original. *G.* 1 1 10 0
1868-80, 6d. brown, diagonal half used as 3c., on original. *G.* 1 2 6 0
1899, 2c. on two-thirds of 3c. rose-carmine, on original. *G.* 1 3 3 0
CEYLON, 1863, CC, variety perf. 13, 9d. brown, extremely fine. *P.* 13 0 0
COLUMBIA, Antioquia, 1865, 5c. green, horizontal pair, fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 13 0 0
FRANCE, 1849-50, imperf., 10c. yellow-bistre, *tête-bêche* pair. *G.* 1 .. .. 8 10 0
1853-60, imperf., 80c. rose, *tête-bêche* pair. *G.* 1 .. .. 7 15 0
GERMANY, China, 1900, 30 pf., black and orange, S.G. C14, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 5 5 0
Ditto, 80 pf. black and carmine, S.G. C16, mint. *G.* 1 .. 6 10 0

GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, block of six, on small piece of original. *G.* 3 .. .. £4 0 0
1847, 6d. reddish-lilac, with wide margin on left, exceptionally fine, unused. *P.* 5 10 0
1865-7, 6d. lilac, plate 6, block of four, one stamp small tear, mint. *G.* 3 .. .. .. 8 15 0
1873, 2½d. rose, 'LHFL' error, with Constantinople postmark, very fine. *P.* 3 12 6
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Interisland Postage, 1864, white laid paper, 2c. black, horizontal pair, *tête-bêche*, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 0 0
Ditto, 2c. black, block of ten, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 12 0 0
MAURITIUS, September 1891, 2c. on 38c. lilac, variety surcharge inverted, S.G. 121a, unused. *G.* 2 .. .. 10 10 0
Ditto, 2c. on 17c. rose, variety overprint double, S.G. 121c, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 11 0 0
Ditto, 2c. on 4c. rose, variety surcharge double, one inverted, S.G. 122a, mint. *G.* 2 .. 3 0 0
1899, 6c. in red on 18c., variety overprint inverted, S.G. 135a, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 3 15 0
NEVIS, 1882, ½d. in black on half 1d. lilac-mauve, unused. *V.*.. 3 10 0
PAPUA, 1901-5, thick paper, horizontal wmk., 2s. 6d. black and brown, block of four, mint. *P. & S.*.. .. .. .. 10 10 0
QUEENSLAND, 1879-80, 2d. blue, variety 'PENGE,' fine. *P.* .. 2 0 0
REUNION, 1852, imperf., 15c. black, fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 28 0 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1st issue, 6d. purple, on blue paper, imperf. *V.* .. 1 15 0
SWITZERLAND, Zurich, 1843, 4r. horizontal lines, very fine. *G.* 1 11 10 0
Ditto, vertical lines, superb. *G.* 1 11 0 0
Basle, 1845, 2½r. unused, fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 9 5 0
TASMANIA, 1856, pelure paper, 1d. brick-red, unused. *G.* 1 .. 3 12 6
1892-9, £1 green and yellow, mint. *P.&S.* 4 0 0
1900, 1d. blue, S.G. 336, value 'One Penny' omitted (uncatalogued). *G.* 1 .. .. .. 1 15 0

Three lots from an interesting specialised collection of Tasmania dispersed by Messrs. Glendining & Co. Ltd. at their sale of 31 May and 1 June 1910.

TONGA, 1897, 7½d. black and green, centre inverted, mint. *G.* 1 .. £13 10 0
TUSCANY, 1851, 2 soldi brick-red, superb pair. *G.* 1 .. .. 14 0 0
Ditto, 60 crazie, unused with part gum, fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 11 10 0
1853, 9 crazie purple-brown, horizontal pair, fine. *G.* 1 .. 4 10 0
UNITED STATES, 1870-1, 7c. vermilion, with grille, block of four, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. £5 5 0
Tellico Plains, 5c., red, unused, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 15 0
VICTORIA, 1850, 1d. rose, variety defective transfer, 'ONE PENWY.' *P.* 1 8 0

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Austria. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the series of Jubilee stamps to celebrate the Emperor's 80th birthday, which have already been foreshadowed, will be issued on 18 August, and that the following will be the total numbers printed.

100,000 each of 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 20, 30 and 35 heller
7,000,000 of 5 h.
7,800,000 of 10 h.
780,000 of 25 h.
70,000 each of 50, 60 h. and 1 kr.
17,000 each of 2 and 5 kr.
11,000 of 10 kr.

The 5, 10 and 25 heller are the only values which will be sold separately, the others will only be sold in sets from 1 h. to 1 kr. and in complete sets from 1 h. to 10 kr. The stamps will probably be of the same design as the current Jubilee type with some modification as the insertion of a date.

Belgium. There are two sets of the Charity stamps chronicled in our June number. The stamps of one have a dotted background and imprint "C. Montald" at foot, those of the other have solid backgrounds and imprint "H. Lemaire" at foot.

British Honduras. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1c. blue-green on ordinary instead of chalk-surfaced paper.

Bulgaria. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly submits two provisionals surcharged "1910" at the top and figure of value below. Perf. 12½.

1 on 3st. orange and black (Black sur.)
5 on 15st. lake and black (Blue sur.)

Crete. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us that their agent at Canea writes that it is expected that the stamps overprinted "Ellas" will be withdrawn for political reasons, and the unsurcharged stamps again put in circulation. Local speculators are busy buying up the surcharged stamps.

France. The *Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the 1 fr. Postage Due in a new colour.

1 fr. light vermilion

Great Britain. We are informed that the whole stock of the projected new 2d. stamp in violet has been destroyed.

Holland. Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us a new value, 3c., of the Unpaid Letter series, and states that he has also received a provisional 3c. surcharged on the 1g., similar to Gibbons Type 54. He is informed that very few of the latter were issued and that it was only one day in use.

3c. on 1g. blue and red
3c. ultramarine and black

Juan Fernandez. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a copy of an Official Decree authorizing the issue of special stamps for this island, which is now used chiefly as a Chilian convict settlement. The decree states that the 12c. and 1p. stamps of Chili which have not yet been put into circulation, will be surcharged "ISLAS DE JUAN FERNANDEZ." Further the 12c. stamps, 1,500,000 in number, will also be surcharged for use as 5c. stamps in blue, 400,000 of 1 peso, 10c., 400,000, 20c. and 200,000 will remain to be used at face value. The surcharges on the 1p. stamps will be in red. The issue is to take place from 1 August. The surcharged stamps will not be sold in Chili, and can only be obtained in the Island of Juan Fernandez. They will be used for local postage and will also frank letters to the South American Continent. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. remark that the whole stock of the 12c. and 1 peso is to be surcharged, so that the few unsurcharged which have got out by favour will be scarce. The stamps have not been sold to the public, yet copies which have been used postally are known.

Kiautschou. In addition to the 4c. on watermarked paper, chronicled in our April number, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 10c. on the same paper. Perf. 14.

10c. ultramarine

Norway. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 1½ kr. in the re-drawn type, with head of King slightly larger than in the old stamp. Wmk. Post-horn. Perf. 14½×13½

1½ kr. ultramarine

Paraguay. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us another value of the type of the series chronicled in our June number. Perf. 11½.

5c. mauve

St. Vincent. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 2½d. in the re-drawn type. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2½d. ultramarine

Salvador. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us another value of the new type. Wmk. Honeycomb. Perf. 11½.

17c. sap-green and black

South Australia. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 5s. wmk. Crown SA, perf. 12½. Also the 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. wmk. Crown A. Perf. 12½.

Straits Settlements. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the $5 on green paper. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

$5 green and red on green

Switzerland. The current low values have been re-drawn, the cord of the cross-bow now passing behind instead of in front of the stock. Granite paper. Wmk. Cross. Perf. 11½.

2c.
3c. brown
5c. green

Transvaal. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of the 2d. "all purple." Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. purple

The 2d. grey chronicled in February last does not exist.

Turkey. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 5 paras surcharged for use as 2 paras, in blue.

Western Australia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the ½d. on Crown and double-lined A paper. Perf. 12½.

½d. green

NOTES & NEWS

The Organizing Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition in Berne has received about 150 applications, and there will be exhibited collections to the approximative value of 5 million francs. For every class and every section there are entries. Besides the most interesting specialized collections of Swiss and foreign collectors, exhibits are announced by H.M. the King of England, the Swiss Postal Department, the International Office of the Universal Postal Union and its Director, the Postal Department of the United States of America, the Postmaster-General of Bolivia, etc., etc. The Exhibition will be opened by a fête, in the presence of the Swiss Postmaster-General and the other members of the patronage. Two "banquets" will take place, one on Tuesday, 6 September, with announcement of the decisions of the Jury, and the closing banquet on Saturday, 10 September. On Thursday, 8 September, an excursion is projected, probably a visit to the new mountain railway on the "Niesen" in the Bernese Oberland. All preparations to welcome the visitors of all countries have been made. The following hotels are especially recommended :—Bernerho, Bellevue (1st Class) rooms minimum Fr. 4, Schweizerhof Fr. 3.50, Hotel Pfistern Fr. 3.–, Hotel National Fr. 3.–, (2nd Class). Other recommendable hotels :—Hotel de France Fr. 2.50, Hotel Bären, Hotel de la Poste Fr. 2.–, Hotel Sternen (Étoile) Fr. 2.–, Hotel Gotthard (garni) Fr. 2.50, Hotel Simplon Fr. 2.50. We especially point out that these are *minimum quotations* for simple rooms, and that visitors may book for rooms in advance, as the Hotels will be crowded at this time of the season. For rooms application should be made direct to the Hotels, or to the Secretary of the Exhibition, who will give all other useful information wanted. All philatelists and friends of philately are cordially invited to visit this really carefully organized Exhibition.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son kindly inform us that they have arranged the following fares, including travel and hotel accommodation at Berne, in connection with their parties to Switzerland on Tuesdays, Fridays or Saturdays, for any philatelists desiring to attend the Exhibition :—

ROUTE I.—*Leave London at 9 p.m. on Friday evening, September 2nd.* From London, *via* Dover, Calais, Laon, Bale to Berne and back, same route to London, including café complet en route, and lunch at Bale, also four days' full board accommodation at Berne : 2nd Class throughout, £6 14s. 0d ; 2nd Class travel, superior hotels, £7 6s. 0d. ; 1st Class travel, superior hotels, £9 7s. 6d.

ROUTE II. *By the 2.20 p.m. service Saturday, September 3rd, via Boulogne.* From London *via* Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Bale to Berne, and back same route

to London, including café complet at Bale, and four days' full board accommodation at Berne: 2nd Class throughout, £6 14s. 0d.; 2nd Class travel, superior hotels, £7 6s. 0d.; 1st Class travel, superior hotels, £9 7s. 6d.

ROUTE III. *Leaving Victoria, L.B.S.C.R., Tuesday morning, September 6th, at 10 a.m., via Newhaven and Dieppe.* From London, *via* Dieppe, Paris, Pontarlier, Neuchatel, to Berne, and back same route to London, including dinner at Paris (Lyon Station) four days' full board hotel accommodation at Berne: 2nd Class throughout, £6; 2nd Class travel, superior hotels, £6 11s. 0d.; 1st Class travel, superior hotels, £8 5s. 0d.

The tickets quoted for above will be available for 25 days, and can only be issued for the services mentioned. Break of journey would be allowed on the homeward journey at all the principal stations.

At the meeting of the Council of the Junior Philatelic Society, on 25 July, by an unanimous vote it was decided to adopt the President's proposals for an Exhibition in 1912. The motion on the agenda paper was as follows:—

As four years will have elapsed since the third (Caxton Hall) Exhibition of 1908, it is proposed:—

1.—That the Society shall organise an Exhibition on a public scale for 1912 (Spring) to commemorate the Jubilee of the birth of Philately.

2.—That the Fourth British Congress of Philatelists shall be invited to meet under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society in London during the period the proposed Exhibition shall be open.

In the *London Philatelist* for July Mr. M. P. Castle has an interesting paper on the stamps of the first issue of New Zealand dealing in particular with criteria for distinguishing the 2d. value from the subsequent local prints. This stamp exists both on white and on *bleuté* paper. In the case of the latter variety there is, of course, no difficulty as any stamp which is distinctly blued must belong to the first issue. Specimens on white paper are probably simply due to the fact that the chemical action producing the blueing has not been set up and should be classed as "on paper not blued" rather than "on white." Supposing this to be the case the 2d. "on white" must exhibit all the remaining characteristics of the stamp on *bleuté*. Mr. Castle gives three tests for distinguishing the variety (1) dated postmark (2) the shade (3) the obliteration. The first of these is infallible, the date should be previous to 1862, but in this condition or on original the stamp is very difficult to find. The second test is the best practically. The colour should be *dull blue* exactly that of *bleuté* specimens, and Mr. Castle states that in his experience this shade is never exactly reproduced in any specimens of the subsequent imperforate issue. Finally the obliteration, which consists of a numeral in the centre of an oval-shaped frame of horizontal bars about 1½ mm. apart, is a help. This postmark does exist on later issues, but any specimen which does not bear this postmark, cannot as far as is known, belong to the first issue.

It appears from a notice in the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* that a limited edition of reprints has been made recently of all the stamps of Thurn and Taxis except a few of the later issues of which a stock still exists in the hands of the authorities. The Internationale Postwertzeichen-Händlerverein of Berlin endeavoured to stop this reprinting, but was unsuccessful and entire sheets of the remainders and reprints are to be exhibited at the Oberpfälzischer Exhibition. Measures have been taken that the reprints may be readily distinguished from originals, and it is stated that a few will be reserved for philatelic purposes though it is not apparent what meaning is to be attached to this statement.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—It having come to my knowledge that my written and signed opinions on stamps which have been submitted to me for expertizing have been improperly used in connection with forged overprints, I consider it necessary to caution collectors against accepting such stamps without referring them to me for further examination.

Yours faithfully,

W. T. WILSON.

London ; 25 July, 1910.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

AUGUST 1910

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295.	,, ,, *Complete set to 10/-	9	40/-
308.	**Swazieland,** *½d. (2), 1d , 2d., 6d. and 1/-	6	5/6
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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXII

SEPTEMBER 1910

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JUST PUBLISHED

HANDBOOK OF THE

POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

FROM THE GERMAN OF

ERNST ZUMSTEIN

With six collotype plates and numerous illustrations in the text.

Price Three Shillings and Sixpence net. Post free.

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXII SEPTEMBER 1910 No. 9

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page* 152)

The abolition of the franking privilege and the withdrawal of the so-called crown letter carrying led to the introduction of official postage stamps. The franking privilege had coincided with the beginning of the postal service ; in 1669 it was withdrawn for a time, and the officials and departments which had previously enjoyed it were granted yearly appropriations from the postal funds, to be used for the cash payment of postage in their official correspondence. The privilege was again introduced in 1692, and remained effective until the close of 1873. Several of the Government departments and public institutions, such as the customs, the railway, telegraph and pilot services, the government bank and its branch offices, etc., which had funds of their own did not share in the franking privilege, but were treated as private correspondents as far as the interchange of letters was concerned.

Owing to repeated demands in the Riksdag for the relief of the farming class from the burden of mail transportation, a large number of 'post-farm' horses were released in 1860, and their place was taken by other horses. With the close of 1870 the farmers were entirely relieved of the 'post-horse' duty, but it was made incumbent upon them to pay the taxes from which they had hitherto, as holders of the post-farms, been exempt. At the same time there was a demand for the abolition of another duty which burdened the farmers, namely the crown letter carrying, by which was understood the duty of forwarding public notifications, letters and messages on official service, which rested on the crown, rent and general free farms. On this question the General Postal Directorate on 24 October 1872, expressed the opinion that the crown letter carrying should be undertaken by the postal departments, and that for this purpose new post routes should be established, such as would be suitable for forwarding official communications as well as for private correspondence. Post stations were to be established in convenient places, from which those who had previously had the privilege of crown letter carrying could forward their letters. In order that the new post routes should fully compensate for the crown letter carrying, it would be necessary that those who had at that time the right to avail themselves of that service should be given the opportunity of having their letters forwarded

through the mails without private loss. Several circumstances, however, worked against such extension of the franking privilege, and the Directorate pointed out

> That the different accounts in the government ledgers would as a matter of fact be erroneous, because a part of the expenses of the other branches of administration, in the form of free postal service, would be transferred to the postal department.
>
> That as a rule it would not only be the correspondence necessary in the government service which, under the franking privilege, would be forwarded free by the postal department, but also to a great extent the correspondence of communities and private persons.
>
> That a condition so unfavourable to the postal department would prevent desirable reductions in the postal rates, and extensions and improvements in the postal service, the more so as the postal department had to compensate other government departments of communication, the railways and telegraphs, for such assistance as they were called upon to render, and that through the franking privilege the service would be much more difficult for the post offices.

The Directorate therefore proposed that this matter should be regulated, as had already been done in Denmark, Germany, England, Italy, and Spain, in such a way that in accordance with the principle adopted by the new departments of communication, the telegraphs and the government railways, established in Sweden during the past decades,the postal department should have the right to receive postage, according to the established rates, on all mail matter forwarded through its service, and that such mail matter on which, on account of its being sent in the service of the State or for other reasons, His Royal Majesty considered the postage should be defrayed out of the public funds, should be paid for by means of special so-called official postage stamps.

The proposition of His Majesty to the Riksdag of 1873, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Postal Directorate, was approved by the Riksdag, and on 5 December 1873 a royal decree was promulgated effecting the abolition of the franking privilege and the payment of postage on official matter mailed by certain authorities and officials. The franking privilege was still reserved for the King and the other members of the royal family. By 6 June the General Postal Directorate was authorised to prepare for the provision of official postage stamps of the required values and of official postcards. In order to distinguish the official stamps readily from other stamps it was decided to make the former twice the size of the latter. The official stamps were from the first issued in the same values as the postage stamps in use at the time, 3, 5, 6, 12, 20, 24, 30 and 50 öre, 1 krona ; in 1877 a 4 öre, in 1885 a 10 öre, and in 1891 a 2 öre value were added for the same reasons as regulated the introduction of the ordinary stamps of the same values. Official postcards of 6 and 10 öre values were issued in 1874, the former for local and the latter for other correspondence, and following the reduction of the rate of postage official postcards of 5 öre appeared in 1884.

Besides the postage stamps, envelopes, postcards and letter cards intended for use, some by the general public on private correspondence and others by the authorities on official correspondence, for which we have now accounted, the Swedish postal department availed itself for a period of eighteen years of another kind of stamp, the so-called postage due stamps. The introduction of these coincided with the remission in 1872 of compulsory prepayment of letters for inland service, and the granting of optional prepayment when it was desired for certain reasons that postage should be paid on delivery. On 12 November 1872 His Royal Majesty decreed, on the recommendation of the General Postal Directorate, that to account for such postage as might be collected on delivery on unpaid or insufficiently paid mail matter, stamps of a special kind should be used to such extent as the Directorate considered advisable. These stamps were not to be used for payment of postage or other fees

which should be paid by the sender. Upon this decree postage due stamps were issued at the beginning of 1874, of ten values, 1, 3, 5, 6, 12, 20, 24, 30 and 50 öre, and 1 krona. They were to be affixed to the back of the correspondence and were not to be issued to the public, nor were they to be accepted as prepayment for postage. Their purpose was to provide a better control over unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence, and it was thought that such control would be exercised by the public themselves, who, it was assumed, would not pay postage due on any mail matter without its being provided with stamps for the amount demanded. Experience showed, however, that as a rule this control was ineffective, since the addressees paid without investigation, and far from providing a more complete, convenient and sure method of accounting, the postage due stamps were the source of much inconvenience, owing to misunderstanding on the part of both officials and the public, and of no little additional work. For this reason the Directorate requested, on 4 April 1891, that their use should cease, and that such payments of postage due should, from the beginning of 1892, be made in money, in such a way as might be determined by the Directorate. This request was granted on 24 April, and the postage due stamps on hand at the time at the post offices were, at the close of 1891, returned to the postal department.

Official stamps are only valid for inland correspondence and for correspondence with Norway. Official communications to other countries are franked with ordinary postage stamps. For its own correspondence, inland and with foreign postal administrations, the postal department does not use postage stamps, but marks inland correspondence with the letters P.S., *postsak*, *i.e.*, post matter, and foreign correspondence with the words *Service postal*. Other mail matter sent by the department to foreign countries is provided with ordinary postage stamps, the amount of which is deducted in the accounts. From 1876 to 1900 it was decreed that communications sent by the postal department to foreign countries should have a special label attached, particulars of which will appear in the latter part of this work in the chapter on official postage stamps.

As already mentioned, several values of postage stamps ceased to be issued after a time, although they have never been demonetised, and can still be used. The various values which the postal department had in 1905 the right to issue were :—

ORDINARY ISSUES :—

Postage stamps of 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 50 öre, 1 krona and 5 kronor ;
Envelopes of 2, 4 and 5 öre ;
Postcards of 5, 10, 5 + 5 and 10 + 10 öre ;
Letter cards of 5 and 10 öre.

OFFICIAL ISSUES :—

Postage stamps of 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30 and 50 öre, and 1 krona ;
Postcards of 5 öre.

(*To be continued*)

HANDBOOK OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND

By ERNST ZUMSTEIN

(*Concluded from page* 158)

III. POSTCARDS

On 23 July 1870, the Government, following upon an order in the Federal Council of 24 June 1870, resolved as follows :—

> The Postal Administration is authorized to issue correspondence cards at 5 rappen each for inland service. The cards can be registered by the addition of stamps to the value of 5 rappen. The Council is also authorized to bring into use correspondence cards for service with other states at analogous postal rates.
>
> The size of these cards is 122 by 85 mm. ; the front bears a stamp of the value of 5 rappen and provides for the address, the other side serving for the correspondence. With regard to the use of correspondence cards with foreign countries the Council reserves the right of future consideration. For the German States and Austria-Hungary the same means of correspondence may be used until further notice, subject to the before-mentioned additional rate. For other countries the correspondence cards can be used only at the full letter rate, prepaid. The correspondence cards are intended for use between countries requiring prepayment of postage ; insufficiently paid correspondence cards will not be forwarded.



Fig. 47

1870. Impressed stamp, Swiss arms surrounded with Alpine roses and edelweiss, on each side eleven stars, above a dove, beneath figure of value. Whitish card, with ornamental border. (Fig. 47)

5 cts. rose
5 cts. vermilion

This card is found with long and short wavy line under superscription, and also without wavy line.



Fig. 48

1873. Design changed. Above white cross in shield, figure of value on mosaic ground, on either side of the oval eleven stars. Stamps in relief. (Fig. 48)

5 cts. rose

There are several varieties of this card, owing to broken letters in the inscription.

1874. The same. Colour changed.

5 cts. black-brown



FIG. 49



FIG. 50

Larger size, 140 × 90 mm., and different borders. With in-à-a before third line for address. (Figs. 49 and 50)

5 cts. brown
5 cts. black-brown
10 cts. rose

Reply card.

5 + 5 cts. black-brown

1875. The same, but without in-à-a

5 cts. brown
10 cts. red



FIG. 51

1875. The same, but without border to card. (Fig. 51)

5 cts. brown
5 cts. black-brown
5 cts. red-brown
10 cts. red

1879. The same, yellowish paper. Size 90 × 143 mm. Inscription tri-lingual.

5 cts. black
10 cts. red

Reply cards.

5 + 5 cts. black
10 + 10 cts. red

1886. The same, but impression not in relief, yellowish card.

5 cts. black
10 cts. red

1888-9. The same, with the addition of 'Nur für die Adresse'; after 1890; control number in lower left corner.

5 cts. black
10 cts. red

Reply cards.

5 + 5 cts. black
10 + 10 cts. red

All are found with ' Adresso ' instead of ' Adresse.'



FIG. 52

1891. Jubilee card commemorating the 600th anniversary of the Swiss federation. Stamp as previous issue. On the back representation of the Rütli Oath and Tell's Chapel. (Fig. 52.)

5 cts. black
10 cts. red

1892. Design altered, shield with double-lined border. Yellowish card.

5 cts. black
10 cts. rose

Reply cards.

5 + 5 cts. black
10 + 10 cts. rose

With control numbers in lower left corner.

1893. Jubilee card. Inscription : Rütli und Gotthardpost.

5 cts. red

1894. Exhibition postcard for Zurich, printed in blue.

5 cts. black

1900. Card issued to commemorate the 25 years jubilee of the Universal Postal Union. Stamp at left, an enlarged design of the Jubilee stamps.

5 cts. green
10 cts. carmine

1906. As 1892 issue, with additional inscription.

5 cts. black
10 cts. red

Reply cards.

5 + 5 cts. black
10 + 10 cts. red

1907. Design as for stamps of the same period, Cross and figure of value, impressed on cards with private imprint.

2 cts.	yellow-brown	(Not more than 4,000 printed)
5 cts.	green	(,, ,, ,, 5,000 ,,)
10 cts.	red	(,, ,, ,, 2,500 ,,)
12 cts.	blue	(,, ,, ,, 3,000 ,,)
15 cts.	violet	(,, ,, ,, 500 ,,)

1907. New designs. Tell's son for the 5 cts. card, Helvetia to the right for the 10 cts. Front of card divided, part for address and part for correspondence. Thin yellow card.
5 cts. green
10 cts, red

Reply cards.
5 + 5 cts. green
10 + 10 cts. red

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from page* 121)

The perforating machines used by Gouvellos Frères, two in number, were of the most primitive kind; perforating the sheets in only one way, one row at a time; they gauged 12½ and 13½ with sometimes a slight variation to 12¾ or 13¼. At first a small number of sheets were perforated by the 12½ machine, but it was soon found much easier to perforate the sheets horizontally on the 12½ machine, passing each sheet as perforated to the other machine which perforated them vertically 13½.

The first officially perforated stamps were placed on sale 11 April 1863, and gauged 12½ by 13½. The entire stock in the hands of the Custodian of Stamps was submitted to the perforating process, and according to the following order, all unbroken sheets in the various post offices were returned to be submitted to the perforating process.

March 24th, 1863.

Perforation of the Sheets of Postage Stamps.

To carry out a decision of the Minister of Public Works, the sheets of postage stamps shall, in future, be perforated, in order to permit of the easy separation of stamps from one another. In order to delay as little as possible the convenience thus offered to the public, the post offices will receive, immediately after the receipt of their orders for the month following, perforated sheets which they shall immediately place in distribution, after the exhaustion, however, of the sheets which have already been broken. At the same time, the postmasters are to send to the Custodian of Stamps, in order that they may be perforated, all unbroken sheets which they may have in stock and which will be returned to them with as little delay as possible. These shipments are to be accompanied by an advice in writing.

The Director General,
Fassiaux.

It is practically impossible to classify accurately the stamps perforated 12½ and 12½ by 13½ in their order of issue to the public, as the stamps on hand, and the

unperforated sheets returned by the postmasters to be perforated, were thoroughly mixed in delivery. I have been guided entirely in the following tabulation by dated copies of the one centime, classifying the other values by comparison with them as to paper, impression, quality of ink, etc.

We have first to consider stamps from the six printings last listed, perforated privately by Gouvellos Frères for banks and large business firms prior to April 1863, and perforated by Government order from the stock in the hands of the Custodian of Stamps, or returned by postmasters for the purposes of perforation. I have seen the following.

Printing of March 1861, perforated 12½ : 1 centime deep yellow-green, 10 centimes deep brown, and 20 centimes deep blue. Perforated 12½ by 13½ : 1 centime deep yellow-green, 10 centimes deep brown, 20 centimes deep blue, and 40 centimes deep red.

Printing of April 1861, perforated 12½ : 10 centimes brown, 20 centimes blue, and 40 centimes rose-red. Perforated 12½ by 13½ : 1 centime deep green, 10 centimes brown, 20 centimes blue, and 40 centimes rose-red.

Printing of May 1861, perforated 12½ : 20 centimes dark dull blue, and 40 centimes rose-red.

Printing of February 1862, perforated 12½ : 10 centimes deep yellow-brown and 20 centimes blue. Perforated 12½ by 13½ : 20 centimes blue.

Printing of September 1862, perforated 12½ : 10 centimes black-brown and 20 centimes dark blue. Perforated 12½ by 13½ : 1 centime green, 10 centimes black-brown, and 20 centimes dark blue.

In May 1863, the cancellation was changed from the series of bars to an arrangement of dots, as illustrated below, the blank space being filled with the post office number.



From this it can readily be seen that the perforated stamps with bar cancellation can almost always be classed as having been perforated by Gouvellos Frères prior to their Government contract.

The stamps printed after April 1863, may be distinguished by the paper, which is a stout, closely woven, opaque, white paper, of fine quality, which stretched but a trifle in the printing, thus bringing the stamps back to measuring 14½ by 17 mm. for the medallion, and 18 by 21½ mm. for the stamp.

Between April 1863 and September 1865, I believe that nine printings were made, in the following order :—

First printing, on opaque white wove paper, ⅛ mm. in thickness, fine impressions, 1 centime dark green, 10 centimes deep brown, 20 centimes bright blue, and 40 centimes rose-carmine, all perforated 12½ by 13½.

Second printing, on white wove paper, $\frac{1}{10}$ mm. in thickness, head showing through at back, fine impression, measurement 14½ by 17¼ mm. for the medallion, and 18 by 21¾ for the stamp, the little extra stretching of the paper causes the perforation to measure 12½ by 13 : 1 centime deep yellow-green, 10 centimes dark brown, 20 centimes blue, and 40 centimes bright rose-red.

Third printing, on opaque white wove paper, ⅛ mm. in thickness, fine impression, measurements 14½ by 17 mm. for the medallion, and 18 by 21½ mm. for the stamp : 1 centime bright yellow-green, 10 centimes dark brown, 20 centimes pale blue, and 40 centimes rose, all perforated 12½ by 13½.

Fourth printing, on opaque white wove paper, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. in thickness, fine impression, measurements same as last printing: 1 centime deep green, 10 centimes deep rich brown, 20 centimes dull blue, and 40 centimes dull rose-carmine, all perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Fifth printing, on opaque white wove paper, $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. in thickness, measurements same as last, good impressions: 1 centime green, 10 centimes grey-brown, 20 centimes blue, and 40 centimes pale rose, all perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Sixth printing, on opaque white wove paper, $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. in thickness, worn impression for the one centime, fairly good impression for the other values, same measurements as last: 1 centime deep green, 10 centimes dark grey-brown, 20 centimes deep blue, and 40 centimes red, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{1}{2}$.

Seventh printing, on opaque white wove paper, $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. in thickness, badly worn impressions, the one centime has had the outer frame re-cut, and an inner frame added in a number of cases, the measurements are the same: 1 centime yellow-green, 10 centimes black-brown, 20 centimes dark ultramarine, and 40 centimes dull rose-red, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{1}{2}$.

Eighth printing, on opaque white wove paper, $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. in thickness, worn impressions, same measurements: 1 centime bluish green, 10 centimes brown, 20 centimes deep dull blue, and 40 centimes deep rose-red, all perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$.

Ninth printing, on opaque white wove paper, $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. in thickness, worn impressions, same measurements: 1 centime pale yellow-green, 10 centimes pale grey-brown, 20 centimes blue, and 40 centimes rose-carmine, all perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$.

It must be remembered that the plates of three hundred impressions made in 1861 were used for these perforated printings, and that the one and ten centimes with re-cut lines at top or bottom, or recut outer lines of lower ornaments, are to be found in all the printings when the perforations have not cut away that part of the stamp; the impressions were set so closely together upon the plate that it is almost impossible to find specimens that are complete, a portion of the design being almost invariably cut away by the perforation.

The plate for the one centime stamp was treated to a second re cutting just prior to the seventh printing last listed, which would be about the end of 1864, but this second re-cutting consisted only in strengthening the outer frame and adding an inner frame in most cases; the design proper was not touched, being much too worn to permit of it.

The order of issue, and the causes for the various perforations I believe to have been as follows. Gouvellos Frères were in possession of a single line stationer's perforating machine, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$, which they used to perforate stamps privately. At the time of taking over the Government contract to perforate five hundred sheets of stamps a day they ordered a similar machine, which, however, gauged $13\frac{1}{2}$, so that they found it convenient and time saving to set up this machine at right angles to the other so that the sheets could be perforated horizontally on the first machine, and passed on to the second to be perforated vertically without turning the sheet, hence the $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ perforation. The punches, or needles, became so worn that they failed to perforate properly, and in 1865 two new sets of punches, or needles, were ordered; being under contract to perforate five hundred sheets of stamps a day, Gouvellos Frères could not afford to place both machines out of commission at the same time, so they first changed the punches of the machine gauging $13\frac{1}{2}$, continuing to use the $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine, thus accounting for the late return to the first perforation used, and the stamps from the badly worn plates perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ all round. The new punches substituted in the old machine gauged $14\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $13\frac{1}{2}$, and this machine was used while the punches were changed on the $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine—the new punches for this latter machine, by the way, gauged 14. The perforations, therefore, appeared in the following order: $12\frac{1}{2}$ private perforation, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ first Government perforation, $12\frac{1}{2}$ again, and $14\frac{1}{2}$. The stamps were not delivered to Gouvellos Frerès direct from the printing works, but from the office of the Custodian of Stamps,

in small quantities of mixed values, arranged according to the condition of the supply in his hands.

These stamps were acceptable for postage until 1 July 1866 ; three months later they, and all preceding issues, were demonetized, and the stock in the hands of the Custodian of Stamps ordered to be destroyed by burning.

According to the published statistics of the Belgian Post Office, the quantities of these perforated stamps sold to the public were as follows : 45,765,961 stamps of 1 centime, 47,040,681 stamps of 10 centimes, 31,074,299 stamps of 20 centimes, and 7,168,723 stamps of 40 centimes. These figures, of course, do not include the stamps privately perforated by Gouvellos Frères. At first glance it is hard to reconcile the large quantity of 1 centime stamps used with the known scarcity of the stamp, but it must be remembered that this stamp was used only on newspapers, circulars, and printed matter generally, which would not as a rule be preserved, the mailing regulations with regard to printed matter required that it be surrounded by a band only, upon which the address was written or printed, and that the stamp be affixed partly to the band and partly to the printed matter, so that unless deliberately saved the stamp was bound to be torn in two parts.

(To be continued)

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, BERNE, 1910

The International Philatelic Exhibition was held at the Casino, Berne, from 3 to 12 September, 1910. Inaugurated under the auspices of a strong local committee, with Baron A. de Reuterskiöld as President, J. Schieb, Vice-President, F. Füri, Exhibition Secretary, E. Zumstein, Treasurer, and F. Arnold, Secretary to the Committee, the Exhibition had the support of the leading societies, collectors, and dealers of the world, and it proved an undoubted success. The number and quality of the entries were both high, and the general arrangements, particularly those facilitating the meeting of collectors and dealers, were such as to result in satisfaction to all concerned. A feature which has been generally noted was the absence of any strong support, in the way of exhibits, from France and Germany, but we are gratified to see that English collectors were well represented, and that their exhibits stood well in the awards. We give particulars of these, taken from the official list.

JURY

E. D. Bacon, *Croydon*
Hilmer Djurling, *Stockholm*
Franz Hasler, *St. Gall*
Hans Kropf, *Prague*
Maurice Langlois, *Paris*
C. Lindenberg, *Berlin*
H. P. Manus, *Amsterdam*
A. de Reuterskiöld, *Lausanne*

LIST OF AWARDS.

CLASS I. SWITZERLAND.

Grand Prix : Cup.

H. Jaggli-Weber, Winterthur

Gold Medal

H. J. Duveen, London

Section A. General Collections.

C. Seinet-Jeanneret, Neuchâtel — *Silver medal*
Mme. E. Rauber-Borter, Interlaken — *Bronze medal*

Section B. Cantonal and Transition stamps.

V. Beaujeux, London — *Silver medal*
F. Klarbach, Essen-Ruhr — *Bronze medal*

Section C. Federal stamps from 1850 to date.

V. Beaujeux, London — *Silver-gilt medal*
A. Thommen, Môtiers — *Silver medal*
A. Stassle-Cottet, Berne — *Silver medal*

Section D. Collection of obliterations.

P. Halter, Hochdorf — *Bronze medal*
K. Lemp-Wyss, Berne — *Bronze medal*

Section E. Collection of entires

C. Seinet-Jeanneret, Neuchâtel — *Silver-gilt medal*
P. Kosack, Berlin — *Bronze medal*

Section F. Collection of official essays

Dr. O. Steiner-Weiss, Berne — *Silver medal*

Section G. Fiscal stamps.

C. E. Hoffmann, St. Imier — *Silver-gilt medal*

CLASS II. CHAMPIONSHIP.

For an exhibit which has already been awarded a Gold Medal.

Grand prix : Cup.

L. L. R. Hausburg, Weybridge. Collection of Victoria

Gold Medal.

Cavalière A. A. Cave Bondi, Leghorn. Collection of Italy and Italian States

Diploma of Honour.

F. Reichenheim, London. Collection of France

CLASS III. EUROPE.

Gold Medal

Dr. A. Chiesa, Milan. Collection of Sicily

Section A. Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy.

J. Schieb, Berne. Great Britain — *Silver-gilt medal*
C. Guggenheim, Basle. France — *Silver medal*
P. Ohrt, Düsseldorf. German States — *Bronze medal*
J. Roussette, Turin. France — *Bronze medal*
L. M. König, Vienna. Germany and Levant — *Diploma*

Section B. Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Finland, Greece, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Holland, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Scandinavia, Spain, Turkey.

A. J. Warren, Epsom. Holland — *Silver-gilt medal*
E. J. Mertzanoff, Rome. Greece — *Silver-gilt medal*
C. Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N.J. Spain — *Silver-gilt medal*
M. Jonas, London. Greece — *Silver medal*
A. Passer, Vienna. Turkey — *Silver medal*
W. von Polansky, Warsaw. Russia — *Bronze medal*
Mrs. A. H. Bridson, Dartmouth. Portugal — *Bronze medal*
B. Mathez, Tramelan. Greece — *Diploma*

Section C. Any European State not classed under A or B.

Dr. E. Diena, Rome. Lombardy-Venetia *Silver-gilt medal*
Earl of Crawford, K.T., London. Naples *Silver-gilt medal*
K. Gunther, Chemnitz. Saxony *Silver-gilt medal*
Baron E. de Leyonhufoud, Nissafors. Sweden *Silver-gilt medal*
S. Heidrich, Junr., Gablonz a.N. Sicily *Silver medal*
E. Zumstein, Berne. Oldenburg *Silver medal*
P. Ohrt, Dusseldorf. Oldenburg *Silver medal*
F. Robert, Berne. Sicily *Bronze medal*
H. Dietsche, Waldshut, Baden *Bronze medal*
F. Doll, Oberndorf a.N. Wurtemberg *Bronze medal*
F. Kleebatt, Beled. Hungary *Bronze medal*
Dr. G. Niedermayr, Pfarrkirchen. San Marino *Diploma*
J. Schmidt, Budapest. Levant *Diploma*

CLASS IV. COLONIES.

Gold Medal.

H. J. Duveen, London. Collection of Mauritius

Section A. Any Colonies of Germany, France, Spain, Holland or Portugal.

M. E. Unger, Forst. German colonies *Silver-gilt medal*
J. Roussette, Turin. French colonies *Silver-gilt medal*
A. J. Warren, Epsom. Dutch colonies *Silver-gilt medal*
J. Blanco, Paris. Spanish West Indies *Bronze medal*

Section A$^{bis.}$ British colonies.

Mrs. E. Field, London. Great Britain and Colonies *Silver-gilt medal*
A. Riesen, Bienne. Great Britain and Colonies *Bronze medal*

Section B. Any English Colony in Africa or Asia.

M. Z. Booleman, Amsterdam. Transvaal *Silver-gilt medal*
C. Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N.J. Cape of Good Hope *Silver-gilt medal*
P. M. Bright, London. Cape of Good Hope *Silver medal*

Section C. Any English Colony in America.

M. P. Castle, Brighton. Trinidad *Silver-gilt medal*
A. L. Adutt, London. Cayman Islands *Bronze medal*
J. E. Williams, Manchester. Cayman Islands *Bronze medal*

Section D. Any English colony in Oceania.

C. Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N.J. New Zealand *Silver-gilt medal*

Section E. Single colony of European country.

A. Vuillemin, Lausanne. Cyprus *Bronze medal*

CLASS V. FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Section A. Any Asiatic or African country, except a colony of a European State.

F. H. Hancock, London. Afghanistan *Silver medal*
W. Jacoby, London. Shanghai *Silver medal*
A. Markl, Korneuburg. Abyssinia *Bronze medal*
P. Jorissen, Rotterdam. Egypt *Diploma*
Dr. Meyer, Herisau. Afghanistan *Diploma*
E. Rufener, Berne. Siam *Diploma*

Section B. United States, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Columbia, Mexico, Uruguay.

Dr. A. Chiesa, Milan. Argentine Republic	*Silver-gilt medal*
C. Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N.J. Brazil	*Silver-gilt medal*
M. Kupfer, Berne. United States	*Bronze medal*

Section C. Chili, Peru, Samoa, Tonga, etc.

E. M. Taylor, London. Tonga	*Silver medal*
J. Sessely, Geneva. Chili	*Diploma*

CLASS VI. RARITIES.

Section A. Exhibited by a Collector.

Dr. A. Chiesa, Milan	*Silver-gilt medal*
Prince A. Doria Pamphily, Rome	*Silver medal*
M. Picard, Paris	*Bronze medal*
W. P. Costerus	*Diploma*

Section B. Exhibited by a Dealer.

E. Zumstein, Berne	*Silver medal*
A. Bolaffi, Turin	*Diploma*

CLASS VII. GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Gold Medal

Dr. F. Ferrario, Como

Section A. Collections of at least 20,000.

G. Du Pasquier, Berne	*Silver medal*

Section B. Collections of at least 10,000.

H. Contesse, Cully	*Silver medal*
J. Bandi-Marbach, Berne	*Bronze medal*
F. Richard, Berne	*Diploma*

Section C. Collections of less than 10,000.

O. Fearnley, Westcliffe	*Silver-gilt medal*
E. Graf-Imhof, Thoune	*Bronze medal*
A. Schott, Junr., Berne	*Bronze medal*
O. Heimburger, Basle	*Diploma*

Section D. Collections of Europeans.

E. J. Mertzanoff, Rome	*Silver-gilt medal*
G. Labhardt, Lörrach	*Silver medal*
K. Lemp-Wyss, Berne	*Silver medal*
A. Muller, Bienne	*Silver medal*
Dr. H. Walser, Lausanne	*Bronze medal*
A. Weber, Soleure	*Bronze medal*
C. Seinet-Jeanneret, Neuchâtel	*Diploma*

Section E. Exhibits by Collectors not more than 18 years of age.

Miss K. Nelke, London	*Silver-gilt medal*
W. Schiltknecht, St. Gall	*Silver medal*
Y. Kirchhofer, Geneva	*Diploma*
D. J. W. von Rosendael, Den Helder	*Diploma*
G. von Walla, Junr., Kardowet	*Diploma*

CLASS VIII. ENTIRES.

M. Picard, Paris	*Silver-gilt medal*
W. P. Costerus	*Bronze medal*
J. Schieb, Berne	*Bronze medal*

CLASS IX. ESSAYS.

A. Coyette, Paris	*Silver medal*

CLASS X. OBLITERATIONS

J. Schieb, Berne. Alsace-Lorraine	*Silver medal*

CLASS XI. CURIOSITIES AND FORGERIES.

E. Zumstein, Berne	*Silver medal*
A. E. Glasewald, Gössnitz	*Silver medal*
W. Daiker, Basle	*Bronze medal*
L. de Raay, Amsterdam	*Bronze medal*
H. Keimel, Munich	*Diploma*
W. Theiss, Frankfort	*Diploma*

CLASS XII. LITERATURE.

Silver medals were awarded to H. Kropf, Prague, for his work "Die Postwertzeichen Oesterreichs"; to H. Griebert, London, for his "Study of the Stamps of Uruguay"; to P. Ohrt, Dusseldorf, for various philatelic works; to P. Kohl, Chemnitz, for his "Grosser Katalog und Handbuch"; and to the Sveriges Filatelist-Förening for their work on the stamps of Sweden and various smaller books. Bronze medals were awarded to B. W. H. Poole, Croydon, for various manuals, and to E. Zumstein, Berne, for his "Spezialkatalog und Handbuch über die Briefmarken der Schweiz." A diploma was awarded to M. Wülburn for his work on Heligoland. The following journals received a diploma: *Gazetta dei Filatelisti, Philatelisten-Zeitung, Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung, El Eco Postal, Der Deutsche Philatelist, Nederlandsche Tijdschrift voor Postzegelverzamelaars, Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Philatelic Record, Monthly Report of the Herts Society, Die Post, Philatelic Journal of America, Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung, De Nederlandsche Philatelist, L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Schweizerische Philatelisten Nachrichten, Record of the Philatelic Students Fellowship.* Diplomas were awarded for albums to W. S. Lincoln, C. F. Lücke, Schaufuss & Stolpe, Whitfield King & Co., Yvert & Tellier, P. Kohl, and H. Krötzsch & Co., and for Accessories to F. Holert, F. Jaegy and A. Wiedemar.

REVIEWS

GRIEBERT (HUGO) Study of the stamps of Uruguay. Imp. 8vo. pp. 90. 1910. Seven sheets of photographic reproductions and illustrations in the text. The Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks, No. 10. London: Stanley Gibbons, Limited. Price 15s. net.

It is typical of philately that some of the most important contributions to its literature should owe their existence to the researches of those who look to it ostensibly from a commercial standpoint. From the earliest days we have depended largely upon the work of dealers, and the long series of elaborate catalogues upon which philately has become securely based have originated in a knowledge and interest which could never have derived their strength from a merely commercial aspect, while in a list of the monographs which have appeared a large proportion of the authors will be found to be those in whom philately has not been entirely sacrificed to business. As examples, only a year or two ago we had from the late M. Maury a volume of exceptional interest on the stamps of France, more recently from Mr. Phillips one of great philatelic value on the stamps of Fiji, and now Mr. Griebert gives us a book of commanding attention on the stamps of a country whose complexity must have tended largely to give him his field for original research. Apart from its intrinsic interest it is a matter for remark that he has found time, in the demands made upon him by his large commercial concerns, to devote to work of this kind.

For this is not one of the monographs with which we are becoming familiar now-a-days, a rechauffée of already published information, but is one of such we have but rarely the privilege of reviewing, a study on the most scientific lines, based upon the stamps themselves and showing on every page evidences of original and protracted research. Mr. Griebert has taken nothing for granted, and although, as he states in his Preface, we have had previous handbooks on Uruguay, that by Dr. Wonner was published in 1887, since when philatelic matters have moved somewhat, while the recent handbook of M. Jean made and acquired little pretension to originality. It is not easy to do justice to Mr. Griebert's book in the space at disposal, and the book itself will be indispensable to every student of the stamps of Uruguay, but we should like to indicate a few of the many discoveries and elucidations which it contains.

In treating of the first issue the 'Diligencias,' Mr. Griebert shows that only one stone was used for the three values; first the 60 centavos was printed, then the 80 centavos, and lastly the 1 real, and in one of the plates he gives all three stamps with the same minute flaw as undoubted evidence. He describes in detail how the stone was altered, and incidentally gives an explanation of the probable reason for the variety of the 80 centavos, with small 8. He succeeded in getting together the whole of the 35 types of this stamp and 31 of the types of the 1 real, though, as may well be understood from the rarity of pairs, not to mention blocks, of these stamps, he was able to assign to but few their actual position in the plate. Of the second type of the 60 centavos, a stamp which has puzzled collectors for many years, he establishes without doubt the authenticity. Equally interesting is his account of the second issue, showing the composition of the sheet from blocks of transfers. In his consideration of the sheet of the 240 centavos he shows that it is very improbable that the blank spaces found on the sheet are due either to the desire to have a certain total value for the sheet of stamps, or to the occurrence of an error, the 180 centavos in the place afterwards blank, and he declines to believe in the existence of this error at all. Mr. Griebert found it impossible to plate the 120 or the 180 centavos owing to the rarity of pairs and blocks. His treatment of the third and fourth issues, the last of the quaint, classical design, is no less full, and only when we consider the peculiar methods of manufacture, the difficulty of getting large enough pieces of these stamps, and the very minute differences of type, can we arrive at an estimation of the excellence and painstaking nature of Mr. Griebert's work on these stamps. Of the figure issues, a most interesting series, Mr. Griebert has at last settled the manufacturers. They have been assigned to Messrs. De la Rue & Co., with what reason we cannot tell, for there is nothing in the stamps themselves to justify such opinion, but it is shown that they were the work of Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald & Co. The method of production of these stamps was very strange, and we are not satisfied that

its history is yet complete. Mr. Griebert states that for the 5 centavos, for example, a plate was engraved of 100 designs, each different, and from this plate lithographic transfers were taken to make the stone from which the stamps were printed. It hardly seems credible that the printers should go to the trouble to engrave 100 different types, when the stamps had to be printed in lithography, and we can only surmise that the original 'engraved' plate was made by some duplicating process, and that the 'errors,' some of which are certainly difficult to explain away, occurred through faulty transfer to the plate, or from some other reason not yet understood. The whole issue is very complex from a philatelic point of view, and Mr. Griebert's book will probably stimulate further research in these stamps. The following issue is also fully treated, but the remaining issues are given in less detail, and the main features of the work are found, as is quite natural, in the lithographed stamps.

For the book as a whole we have almost unqualified praise. It is exact and scientific to an unusual degree, and nothing is worked into it which is not incidental to the subject in hand. It has a philatelic quality which will make it a pleasure to every philatelist to read, whether he be definitely interested in the stamps of Uruguay or not. In point of typography and illustration it leaves nothing to be desired, and we heartily congratulate Mr. Griebert on the result of what must have been the work and pleasure of many years' study.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, Priced Catalogue of Stamps, Twenty-first edition. Part II. Foreign Countries. pp. 736. 2s. 6d. net.

It is a trite observation that the issue of a new "Gibbons" is a matter of importance for every collector in this country, but the present edition, appearing after a considerably longer interval than usual, has, perhaps, been looked forward to with more than usual interest and will be carefully scanned by every philatelist.

This new edition has, in fact, been appreciably enlarged in bulk to the extent of some 68 pages, and has experienced considerable revision both in subject matter, no less than 16 countries having been re-written, and in prices. We have for some time been advised of the coming "boom" in South Americans by Mr. Phillips, and consequently we naturally turn at once to these countries where we find extraordinary increases in prices for most of the rarer stamps, a notable feature, if, indeed, not altogether unexpected. Mr. Phillips, as is well known, has recently visited South America, and his delightful letters to *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* have presented a striking picture of the wonderful progress which philately has made in that part of the world, a progress which we venture to think was hardly realised here in Europe. Mr. Phillips acquired a deal of philatelic information during his tour, and no doubt also an accurate view of commercial possibilities in South America from a stamp dealer's point of view. The former has been devoted to improving the catalogue, and the latter is reflected in the changes of prices to which we have already referred.

The South American countries which have been re-written are Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, Brazil, Chili, Paraguay and Uruguay, and a comparison with the last edition reveals extensive changes. We note with strong approval that a method, new to Gibbons, of classing the minor varieties and errors has been adopted. The prominent variety is shown with a number, the minor varieties are shown under the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., in smaller type. If this is approved of by collectors generally it is proposed to extend it gradually throughout the Catalogue. We hasten to express our view that we regard this as a very real improvement for reasons which would take us too far to develop here, and hope that nothing will stand in the way of its extension. To give some idea of the changes we find in regard to the Argentine Republic, for example, that while in the last catalogue the issues up to the issue of 1867 printed by the American Bank Note Co., Nos. 1 to 25 are occupied, in the new edition the items are expanded to no less than 72. Buenos Aires is increased from 38 to 51, Brazil up to the 1866 issue of the American Bank Note Co. from 54 to 72, Paraguay, owing largely to the numerous surcharges of recent times, from 378 to 477, Uruguay from 516 to 704. The additions and expansions appear on the whole to have been judiciously made, but in the case of Chili we are afraid that the early issues will be unintelligible to the average collector, and even an advanced collector would find considerable difficulty in arranging his stamps according to the various printings given. In the case of Peru we note that the numerous war provisionals have been incorporated into their

proper place in the main body of the issue instead of being relegated to a kind of appendix as heretofore. Besides the South American countries, Afghanistan, Bosnia, China, Japan, Nicaragua, Siam, Switzerland, Turkey and United States have been re-written in accordance with present requirements.

Many stamps in the catalogue have been considerably increased in price though we have observed some noticeable falls. This is a matter on which we do not feel equal to laying down the law. Much as we may regret the continual stiffening of quotations, yet, after all, this is a business matter of which the publishers of the Catalogue are the best judges. "Gibbons" has always been the standard of prices in this country, and on the whole has served collectors well in this respect. No doubt the publishers have expended much careful thought on this department of the Catalogue and collectors may have considerable confidence in accepting the new quotations as a real reflection of the demand for good stamps.

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HANCIAU (L.) The postal issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies (contd). *G.S.W.* 13 and 27 August, 10 September

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Sudan.

The postage stamps of Sudan, by TIMBROLOGIE. *G.S.W.* 6 August, 10 September

Switzerland.

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The Turks and Caicos Islands, by A MODERATE SPECIALIST. *P.S.* 17 September

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MELVILLE (F. J.) Postage stamps in the making (contd). *G.S.W.* 6, 13, 20 and 27 August, 3, 10 and 17 September

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Zum Kampf gegen die Faksimilemarken-Fabrikation. *D.B.-Z.* 1 August

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Austria. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the Jubilee stamps chronicled last month have now been issued. The stamps are of the same design as the current stamps, but have been enlarged to allow of the insertion of the date "1830" above and "1910" below.

Barbados. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the following values of the chariot type have been issued. Wmk. multiple Crown CA.

2d. grey
1s. black on green

Colombia. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a pictorial set issued to commemorate the centenary of the independence of the Republic. The stamps are engraved by the American Bank Note Co. Perf. 12.

½c violet and black (Portrait of Camilo Torres)
1c. dark green and black (Portrait of Policarpa Salavarrieta)
2c. scarlet (Portrait of Narino La Pola)
5c. blue (Portrait of Bolivar)
10c. plum (Portrait of Caldas)
20c. black-brown (Portrait of Santander)
1p. purple
10p. lake

Registration stamps:

5c. orange and black (Portrait of Acevedo Gomez)
10c. red and black (Execution of patriots by order of the Spanish Government, 24 Feb. 1815)

On the last-mentioned stamp there appears to be an error in the Spanish inscription which reads "GOBIERO" instead of "GOBIERNO."

Crete. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 50c. with the new type of surcharge.

50c. yellow-brown (Red surcharge)

Juan Fernandez. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. specimens of the new stamps chronicled last month.

5 on 12c. lake and black (Blue surcharge)
10cts. on 1 p. olive-green (Red surcharge)
20cts. on 1p. olive-green (Red surcharge)
1p. olive-green (Red surcharge)

Mauritius. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received a new high value with King's head. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

10r. green and red on green

Newfoundland. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. state that they have seen a new pictorial issue to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the earliest settlement in the British Empire, made in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, June 1610.

1c. green
2c. red
3c. olive-green
4c. violet
5c. blue
6c. purple
8c. bistre
9c. olive-green
10c. slate
12c. brown
15c. black

We have since seen these stamps and consider them among the most wretched specimens of printiug of the kind that have ever been issued. Colour, paper and execution are a disgrace to modern workmanship.

New Zealand. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* reports that the 4d., old type, has been reprinted, the frame being now in yellow instead of yellow-brown. Wmk. single-lined N Z and star. Perf. 14.

4d. deep blue and yellow

Northern Nigeria. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the 2s. 6d. on chalk-surfaced paper instead of ordinary paper as usual.

Papua. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. notify the 1s. orange and black, current type, perf. 11, watermark sideways.

Russian P.O. in China. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. report some fresh varieties. The 25k. is printed in emerald-green instead of dark green us heretofore. All the stamps have the diamond-shaped pattern of varnish lines as now appearing in the Russian stamps. Perf. 14½.

14k. blue and red (Black surcharge)
25k. emerald-green and purple (Blue surcharge)
50k. yellow-green and purple (Blue surcharge)

Salvador. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us four more values of the new type. Wmk. Honeycomb. Perf. 11½.

4c. carmine-rose and black
12c. blue and black
19c. brick-red and black
29c. purple-brown and black

Siam. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* mentions another value of the new type chronicled last month. Perf. 14 × 14½.

12s. olive-brown and black

South African Union. According to the press a commemorative 2½d. stamp is to be issued on the occasion of the opening of the Union Parliament in November next. The design will consist of the Head of King George in centre and at the corners the coats of arms of the Cape and Natal and the shields of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Spain. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. another value of the new issue. Perf. 13 × 12½.

25c. blue

Switzerland. The colour of the 2c. re-drawn type chronicled last month is olive-bistre.

Travancore. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new value.

6 cash, red-brown

NOTES & NEWS

Philatelists will be glad to learn that the authorities are taking action in endeavouring to stop irregularities in the issue and sale of Colonial stamps. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a copy of a circular letter, which we reproduce, issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of the Crown Colonies.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,
July 13, 1910.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that my attention has recently been called on several occasions to disputes and irregularities in various Crown Colonies arising in connection with the sale of postage stamps to persons who deal in them for purposes of trade.

2. The more serious difficulties which have recently been experienced have been connected with issues of surcharged stamps. Attention was called to the objections to such issues in Lord Ripon's circular dispatch of August 18, 1893, in which it was pointed out that surcharging should be unnecessary if proper care is taken to maintain a sufficient supply of stamps. I concur in this view, and, with the object of avoiding such issues for the future, I have decided that the Officer Administering the Government, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Postmaster of the various Crown Colonies and Protectorates should be held collectively and individually responsible for ensuring that an adequate stock of stamps is kept in the Colony or Protectorate, and for ordering a fresh supply as soon as the stock in hand falls below the amount normally required for a period of, say, six months.

3. It will, I believe, be found in practice that no difficulties will arise if a large supply of half-penny and penny stamps is always kept in hand. Multiples of these could always be used either separately or in combination with other stamps in the event of a temporary shortage in any stamp of a higher denomination.

4. I find that in certain cases Colonial Governors have accepted from dealers standing orders for the supply of new issues, etc. Such arrangements are calculated to lead to irregularities and complaints, and should be discontinued. They are quite outside the ordinary functions of a Post Office, and I consider that any dealer making such a proposal should be informed that his order can only be accepted if it is for a definite supply of stamps in current use.

5. While it is, no doubt, generally understood by members of the Civil Service of the Colonies and Protectorates that dealings in postage stamps for purposes of private profit are not allowed, I desire to impress on all Postmasters, Treasurers, or other financial officers that they will render themselves liable to grave censure if they engage in any transactions of this nature.

6. In this connection I think it well to lay down, following the practice of the General Post Office in this country, that all officials should refuse to comply with requests to affix stamps to letters or to cancel stamps which are not affixed to letters. You will be good enough to see that this rule is adopted throughout the territory under your Government.

I have, etc.,

(signed) CREWE.

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

SEPTEMBER 1910

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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, 124 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.

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294.	**Southern Nigeria,** 1901, *½, 1, 2, 4, 6d. and 1/-	6	5/-
295.	,, ,, *Complete set to 10/-	9	40/-
308.	**Swazieland,** *½d. (2), 1d., 2d., 6d. and 1/-	6	5/6
336.	**Turks Island,** 1887-89, *1d., 6d. and 1/-	3	2/6

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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OCTOBER 1910

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXII OCTOBER 1910 No. 10

BRITISH 'ABNORMALS'

By 'QUILP'

(*Concluded from page* 156)

TELEGRAPH STAMPS

These, I admit, are not postage stamps, but the Telegraph branch is so closely connected with the purely postal department that a collector of British stamps should, in my opinion, include those of both series.

The stamps were in sheets of the same size as the postage stamps of similar values.

ONE PENNY, Plates 4 and 5.

These two plates were respectively registered on 16 August and 23 September 1875.

The paper-warrants for this value were at least 110,000 sheets, of which (under the limit of printings from any one plate) 105,000 were used for plates 1, 2 and 3, leaving a balance of 5,000; but although Plate 4 was formally put to press on 17 February 1876, in compliance with a creation-warrant, copies from it have not yet been found. Possibly, when the use of special telegraph stamps was abandoned, all the impressions from Plate 4 were in stock and were destroyed, but some of those from the first five sheets, presumably struck off, ought to have survived; but there is this difficulty that used telegraph stamps are not supposed to reach the public, and they certainly do not survive to the same comparative extent as postage stamps.

As to Plate 5, which was adapted for printing the One Halfpenny stamps, copies have not been discovered, but the usual 1,200 were doubtless printed, according to practice, in addition to the *imprimatur* sheet.

THREE PENCE, Plates 4 and 5, on Spray.

Although copies of these stamps are unknown, there is no doubt that in both cases five extra sheets were printed and put into stock. For the *imprimatur* of Plate 4, printed on 30 July, and registered on 9 August 1877, one sheet was ordered on 17 July and five more sheets on 20 July; and for Plate 5, approved on 12 January 1878, six sheets were provided three days previously. These two plates, together with Plate 3, were subsequently altered in the arrangement of their panes, and printed from on the Imperial Crown paper introduced in 1880.

FOUR PENCE, Plate 2.

This plate was approved on 18 June 1877, but was never brought into use, as from the first plate only some 25,000 sheets were printed and of these probably not half were issued. Copies from Plate 2 are not known, and there is no record as to the number of sheets of paper supplied at the time of its registration.

ONE SHILLING, Plates 11 and 12, in green.

These two plates were approved, in green, on Spray paper, on 13 May and 15 July 1880 respectively, and it is stated in *Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles*—though particulars are not given—that five spare sheets were printed from both, but copies have not as yet been discovered.

For the second issue of this stamp, viz., in red-brown on Spray paper, plate 10 was in use when the colour was changed from green; Plate 11 was put to press on 6 December 1880; and Plate 12, re-registered in red-brown on 14 February 1881, as "proof for change of colour," was brought into use on that day. Subsequently, on 10 February and 13 August 1881 respectively, Plates 11 and 12 were re-registered, after having been altered so as to adapt them for printing on the Imperial Crown paper. Curiously enough, though the stamp would not be an 'abnormal,' not having been so registered, copies from Plate 11, in red-brown on Spray paper, have not been found, although copies from plates 10 and 12 are not uncommon.

FIVE SHILLINGS, Plate 3, on Cross patté.

As in the case of Plate 4 of the postage stamp of this value, this plate was altered before being put to press on the Large Anchor paper, on 14 May 1881; but with the *imprimatur* impression of 4 October 1878 five surplus sheets of eighty each were printed. Copies in a perforated state have not been found.

For convenience of reference, but excluding any mention of imperforate copies from the *imprimatur* sheets, I append a

SYNOPSIS.

POSTAGE STAMPS

2½d. Plate 4, on Small Anchor (normally on Orb): not known, but very probably has existed.
2½d. Plate 5, on Small Anchor (normally on Orb): not known, but very probably has existed.
3d. Plate 3, 'dot' (never put to press): known used; also, but not issued, imperforate, and with semi-official perforation.
3d. Plate 5, on Emblems (normally on Spray): not known, but possibly has existed.
3d. Plate 21, on Spray (normally on Imperial Crown): not known, but possibly has existed.
4d. Plate 16, in vermilion (normally in pale sage-green): known, used.
4d. Plate 17, in pale sage-green (normally in mouse-brown): known, used.
6d. Plate 10 (never put to press): known, used.
6d. Plate 12, in chestnut (normally in pale buff): known, used.
6d. Plate 13, in pale buff (normally in greenish-grey): known, used.
6d. Plate 18, on Spray (normally on Imperial Crown): not known, but possibly has existed.
8d. Plate 2 (never put to press): not known, but possibly has existed.
9d. Plate 3, 'hair-lines' (never put to press): known, unused and used.

9d. Plate 5 (never put to press) : known, used ; also unused, with semi-official perforation applied in 1886-7.
10d. Plate 2 (never put to press) : known, unused and used.
1s. Plate 3, ' 2 ' and ' hair-lines ' (never put to press) : not known ; existence very improbable, except imperforate or with semi-official perforation.
1s. Plate 5, on Emblems (normally on Spray) : not known, but possibly has existed.
1s. Plate 14, in green, on Spray (normally in pale red-brown, on Imperial Crown) : not known, but possibly has existed.
2s. Plate 3 (never put to press) : known, unused and used.
5s. Plate 4, on Cross *patté* (normally on Large Anchor) : not known, but probably has existed.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS

1d. Plate 4 (put to press) : not known, but undoubtedly has existed.
1d. Plate 5 (used, after alteration, as ½d.) : not known, but probably has existed.
3d. Plate 4, on Spray (normally on Imperial Crown) : not known, but undoubtedly has existed.
3d. Plate 5, on Spray (normally on Imperial Crown) : not known, but undoubtedly has existed.
4d. Plate 2 (never put to press) : not known, but possibly has existed.
1s. Plate 11, in green (normally in red-brown) : not known, but undoubtedly has existed.
1s. Plate 12, in green (normally in red-brown) : not known, but undoubtedly has existed.
5s. Plate 3, on Cross *patté* (normally on Large Anchor) · not known, but undoubtedly has existed.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page* 167)

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT'S PROVISION FOR POSTAL ISSUES AND THEIR DELIVERY FROM THE MAIN SUPPLY.

On 12 April 1855 the General Postal Directorate, as previously mentioned, signed a contract with Count PER AMBJÖRN SPARRE for the manufacture for the department of postage stamps of a prescribed quality. In this contract provisions were made for the supply of paper and accounting for the same ; for providing it with gum so that the postage stamps, slightly moistened on the back, could be fastened to the letters, adhering to them securely ; for the size, design, values and colours of the postage stamps, and for their perforation. It further implied

obligation on the part of Count Sparre to change the stamp values, without extra cost, from skilling to other currency, which the Directorate would designate when the change in the denomination and values of the coinage, already decided, became effective. It provided for control by the Directorate, through a person appointed for that purpose, in order to prevent any illegal use of the machines and presses under the care of Count Sparre for the manufacture of the postage stamps ; for the delivery of the postage stamps, the acknowledgment of receipt of same, and for accounting for the printer's waste ; for the maximum number the post department would require per month (500,000 stamps) ; for obligation on the part of Count Sparre of reimbursement for postage stamp paper not accounted for, and for his remuneration for the manufacture of the postage stamps, which amounted to 32 sk.bco per 1,000 stamps, and 16 sk.bco in addition for the perforation of the same number. Stipulations of the nature of those mentioned above are found in all subsequent contracts for the manufacture of postal values. Amongst other things it was also stated that if the Directorate should consider it necessary, for the postal department's security and convenience in the exercise of control, to have the manufacture of the postage stamps take place in the postal building at Stockholm, and the Directorate could offer Sparre premises free of rent therein, he should be obliged to remove the necessary machines to such place and carry out the manufacture there. The contract was to be valid for an indefinite time with one year's notice to either party, and the postal department should have the right to purchase for itself all the machines and effects which Count Sparre would use for the manufacture and the perforation of the postage stamps. At the close of 1856 a special agreement was entered into for the prolongation of this contract for another year, or to the end of 1857, with the only change that the price for the manufacture of the stamps, inclusive of perforating, was reduced to 32 sk.bco per 1,000 stamps.

Count Sparre having met with several difficulties in the fulfilling of his contract, the postage stamps were delivered during the greater part of 1857 by Georg Scheutz, although the manufacture was done with the machines invented by Count Sparre. In order that the postal department should be independent of the results of neglect on the part of the contractor, or possible efforts of a few persons to raise the price of manufacture of postage stamps, the Directorate, at the beginning of 1858, after authorization by His Royal Majesty, purchased all the machines, dies, etc., used by Count Sparre for the manufacture of the postage stamps, for a sum of 10,000 rdr.bco This also included remuneration to Count Sparre for written directions for the production of postage stamps, delivered by him on the same occasion. At the same time a contract was signed with Count Sparre for the manufacture of postage stamps during the term 1858-61, and on 15 July 1861 a new contract with him was entered into for ten years from the beginning of 1862. The highest number of postage stamps which could be called upon for delivery per month was now fixed at one million stamps. From 1 February 1864, the work of perforating the postage stamps took place in the postal building on Lilla Nygatan, where the necessary machines had been removed.

After Count Sparre left Sweden, in 1861, and took up his residence in Paris, the manufacture of the stamps was up to the close of 1869 in charge of Scheutz, and during 1870 and 1871 in that of his son, Edvard Scheutz, as the representatives of Count Sparre. After notice served by the General Postal Directorate the contract with Sparre was terminated with the close of the year last mentioned. Thereafter the name Bagge has constantly been connected with the manufacture of postage stamps. After having considered several tenders, the General Postal Directorate, by a contract of 21 October 1871, appointed the manager of the government bank note printing office, Pehr Olof Bagge, to manufacture for the postal department, from the beginning of 1872, the necessary postage stamps, and to impress the envelopes and postal cards required by the department after the same date. In 1873, on account of the death of P. O. Bagge, this contract was transferred to Jacob Bagge, book

and note printer. As contractors for plain envelopes and postal cards the Directorate appointed the Lithografiska Aktiebolaget of Norrköping, which manufactured these articles until the end of 1879, when it was undertaken by Jacob Bagge. During 1873 the latter had been commissioned to manufacture the official postage stamps, official post cards and postage stamps required from the beginning of 1874, and in this year a formal contract to that effect was signed. In 1880 he was the exclusive purveyor of all the postal values required by the postal department. In 1889 a contract was signed with Bagge for the printing of certain values of the ordinary postage stamps from copper plates, instead of by the usual method of typography. According to a contract of 3 June 1892 the typographic method was to continue in use for the lower values, 1, 2, 3 and 4 öre, but in two colours. On account of Bagge's death, during the same month the contract referred to was signed on behalf of his estate, and on 1 April 1893, it was, together with other contracts for the manufacture of postal values, transferred to a company called the Aktiebolaget Jacob Bagges Sedeltryckeri. For the period beginning with 1894 several new contracts were signed with this Company, which thereafter have been renewed with certain changes, the last time for a period beginning with 1903.

The printing of the ordinary postage stamps has from the beginning been done at the offices of the purveyors, but for the perforation, as has previously been mentioned, premises belonging to the postal department were assigned in 1864, and in this place the envelopes and post cards were also impressed with stamps from 1872 to 1879. In 1880 the other work connected with the manufacture of envelopes and cards was also removed to the premises mentioned. The letter cards were also made at this place. The printing, thus placed under the more direct control of the postal department, was done in the printing division of the postage stamp supply. In January 1904, the stamp supply and the printing division were removed from the postal building on Lilla Nygatan to offices furnished for the purpose in the postal building on Vasagatan. The printing of the official postage stamps is done in the establishment of the contractors, but their perforation as well as the printing of the official post cards, takes places in the offices of the postal department. The postage due stamps were printed in the contractors' office, but were perforated on the premises of the department. According to regulations now in force, the postal department's contractor for the manufacture of postal values must fill and deliver an order for not exceeding 17½ million ordinary postage stamps within 30 working days of its receipt. For other postal values different maximum deliveries within the same length of time have been established.

Of the machines and effects necessary for the manufacture of the postal values the postal department has, since 1874, generally paid the cost of the original dies, the first set of original plates and plates for the printing of every type, as well as for perforating machines with the accompanying presses. All other apparatus has been furnished by the contractor concerned. He has, as a rule, also been required to furnish specimen designs for new postage stamps and to do other preliminary work for new issues of postal values.

The perforating machine first used, and constructed by Count Sparre, was made by some unknown firm. Those obtained afterwards have been manufactured by the following firms: Rundlöf & Co., F. F. Lundell, M. A. Rundlöf, Öller & Co., and C. L. Holm, all of Stockholm. The original press for the perforating machine was furnished by Hopkinson & Pope, of London, and a later was purchased from J. & C. G. Bolinder's Mekaniska Verkstad's Aktiebolag, of Stockholm.

The paper used for the ordinary postage stamps has during many years, on account of agreements from time to time between the General Postal Directorate and the Director of the Government Bank, been furnished by the mills belonging to the Government Bank, or, as they were called at the time the postage stamps were introduced, Rikets Standers Banks Pappersbruk Tumba. In order to provide for efficient control of the printing of postage stamps every sheet of paper was

furnished with watermarks in the corners, which were changed in design at different times. According to the agreement, paper with watermarks similar to those on the postage stamp paper, should not be manufactured for any other persons, and the paper mill being a government institution, the postal department did not on its own account exercise any special control over the manufacture.

In the eighties complaints were frequently received from the contractor for the postage stamps to the effect that the paper absorbed the gum with which it was provided for its special use. After the General Postal Directorate had applied to His Royal Majesty for authority to have the paper for postage stamps manufactured elsewhere than at the Tumba paper mills, and His Royal Majesty had declared that it rested with the General Postal Directorate to procure, under necessary control, the paper needed for the purpose stated, the contract for furnishing the paper was from 1886 awarded to JACOB BAGGE, the printer of the stamps. For the sake of control every sheet of paper was now, before the printing of the postage stamps took place, provided with designs of post horns on the gummed sides, and numbered, which work was done in the postal department's office and supervised by postal officials. A change in this direction was made when a new contract, for a period beginning with July 1890, was signed with Bagge for the manufacture of the paper needed for ordinary postage stamps. The stipulations in this contract are in the main still in force. The paper must be provided with watermarks in such a manner that a watermark comes on every postage stamp. The quality of the paper and the appearance of the watermark must be according to samples and designs accepted by the General Postal Directorate. It is further prescribed that the manufacture of the paper must take place at a paper mill in Sweden, and minute directions are furnished in regard to the control of the manufacture, which is exercised by postal officials appointed by the Directorate. Since that time all the paper for the purpose in question has been manufactured at KLIPPAN'S PAPPERSBRUK, in Scania. The watermark on every postage stamp consists of a royal crown. After the death of Jacob Bagge, in 1892, his estate remained responsible for the paper manufacture until 1 April 1893, when the contract was transferred to AKTIEBOLAGET JACOB BAGGES SEDELTRYCKERI. With this Company a new contract was signed in the year last mentioned, in force from 1895. On the strength of renewed agreements in 1898 and 1903 the Company is still the contractor for paper for the ordinary postage stamps.

The paper for the other postal values has, without any special arrangement for control of manufacture on the part of the postal department, been provided by the contractor concerned, partly from paper mills within the country and partly from foreign manufacturers. According to the postal department's contract it must conform with samples approved by the General Postal Directorate. From October 1904 figures are placed along the lower edge of every post card and letter card, which indicate the month and year of manufacture, whereby the size, etc., of an edition deviating from the approved sample can be determined.

In the latter part of this work account is given of the different methods employed in the manufacture of the postal values and the quantities issued of every special type which has been delivered to the postal department. Illustrations of the watermarks and control marks will also be found there.

TABLE

SHOWING THE COST TO THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT OF PROVIDING 1000 POSTAL VALUES AT DIFFERENT TIMES.

Ordinary postage stamps, by typography in one colour: (only the values of 1 rdr. and 1 kr. in two colors)	Printing, etc. kr.	Printing, etc. öre	Paper. kr.	Paper. öre	Total. kr.	Total. öre.
Year 1855-1857 ..	1	50	—	15	1	65
,, 1858-1861 ..	1	—	—	15	1	15
,, 1862 ..	—	60	—	15	—	75
,, 1863 ..	—	58	—	15	—	73
,, 1864 ..	—	56	—	15	—	71
,, 1865 ..	—	54	—	15	—	69
,, 1866 ..	—	52	—	15	—	67
,, 1867 ..	—	50	—	15	—	65
,, 1868 ..	—	49	—	15	—	64
,, 1869 ..	—	48	—	15	—	63
,, 1870 ..	—	47	—	15	—	62
,, 1871 ..	—	46	—	15	—	61
,, 1872- 12/11 1872	—	25	—	15	—	40
,, 1872 13/11 -1877	—	25	—	18¾	—	43¾
,, 1878 ..	—	25	—	25	—	50
,, 1878- 28/2 1883	—	28	—	25	—	53
,, 1883 1/3 -1885	—	28	—	20	—	48
,, 1886- 30/6 1890	—	28	—	19	—	47
,, 1890 1/7 -1893	—	28	—	17½	—	45½
Typography in two colours						
Year 1892-1893 ..	—	35	—	17½	—	52½
,, 1894-1902 ..	—	25	—	13¾	—	38¾
By copper-plate and one colour, stamps of ordinary size						
Year 1889 1/7-30/6 1890	—	72	—	19	—	91
,, 1890 1/7 -1893	—	72	—	17½	—	89½
,, 1894-1902 ..	—	52	—	13¾	—	65¾
Stamps of double the size of the ordinary						
Year 1903 ..	1	04	—	27½	1	31½
By copper-plate and two colours						
Year 1899-1902 ..	1	56	—	13¾	1	69¾
Official postage stamps						
Year 1874-1878 ..	—	75	—	30	1	05
,, 1879-1893 ..	—	60	—	30	—	90
,, 1894-1902 ..	—	30	—	25	—	55
Postage due stamps						
Year 1874-1878 ..	—	40	—	15	—	55
,, 1878-1891 ..	—	28	—	15	—	43

	kr.	öre
Envelopes with gummed flap, ordinary letter size		
Year 1872-1878 ..	5	40
,, 1879	5	25
,, 1880- 30/10 1890 ..	4	75
,, 1890 1/11 -1893 ..	9	55
,, 1894-1902 ..	8	—
Visiting card size		
Year 1890-1893 ..	7	55
,, 1894-1902 ..	6	—
With ungummed flap and pocket		
Year 1890-1893 ..	7	95
,, 1894-1902 ..	6	—
Post Cards		
Single		
Year 1872-1879 ..	5	40
,, 1879-1893 ..	6	—
,, 1894-1902 ..	5	—
Jubilee (1897)	13	—
Reply		
Year 1873-1879 ..	12	25
,, 1879-1893 ..	12	—
,, 1894-1902 ..	10	—
Official		
Year 1874-1884 ..	7	—
,, 1885-1893 ..	6	—
,, 1894-1902 ..	5	—
Letter Cards		
Year 1889-1893 ..	13	25
,, 1894-1902 ..	11	—
For surcharging of		
Ordinary postage stamps	—	15
Official postage stamps	—	30
Single post cards ..	3	—
Reply post cards ..	7	—
Envelopes	4	—

From 1903 the postal department receives such a discount from the contractor for postage stamps that the prices in effect at the close of 1902 can be considered reduced by about 10 per cent.

TABLE

SHOWING THE YEARLY EXPENSES OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE POSTAL VALUES.

(Of the two numbers for each of the years 1874-1891, the lower refers to postage due stamps and the upper to other postal values)

Year 1855			5,161.59
,, 1856			3,356.70
,, 1857			4,650.20
,, 1858			5,079.30
,, 1859			6,757.10
,, 1860			7,656.40
,, 1861			9,483.20
,, 1862			5,741.82
,, 1863			6,374.39
,, 1864			6,270.28
,, 1865			9,374.55
,, 1866			8,848.53
,, 1867			7,962.72
,, 1868			7,937.14
,, 1869			8,602.55
,, 1870			8,264.69
,, 1871			7,133.95
,, 1872			9,260.17
,, 1873			15,174.42
,, 1874		19,751.42	
		5,070.14	
			24,821.56
,, 1875		12,356.34	
		727.28	
			13,083.62
,, 1876		16,097.44	
		250.60	
			16,348.04
,, 1877		23,223.92	
		371.58	
			23,595.50
,, 1878		21,204.23	
		465.15	
			21,669.38
,, 1879		32,557.39	
		205.98	
			32,763.37
,, 1880		23,940.67	
		738.82	
			24,679.49
,, 1881		38,267.88	
		316.50	
			38,584.38
Carried forward			338,635.04

Brought forward		338,635.04
Year 1882	35,105.42	
	242.18	
		35,374.60
,, 1883	37,199.27	
	320.43	
		37,519.70
,, 1884	64,136.44	
	198.21	
		64,334.65
,, 1885	38,377.41	
	435.72	
		38,813.13
,, 1886	51,460.81	
	551.13	
		52,011.94
,, 1887	51,955.09	
	616.89	
		52,571.98
,, 1888	46,272.62	
	403.98	
		46,676.60
,, 1889	74,668.66	
	675.17	
		75,343.83
,, 1890	91,617.95	
	586.60	
		92,204.55
,, 1891	102,413.74	
	317.34	
		102,731.08
,, 1892		109,531.35
,, 1893		114,152.26
,, 1894		84,250.99
,, 1895		97,652.51
,, 1896		96,023.31
,, 1897		116,675.92
,, 1898		116,006.77
,, 1899		115,850.86
,, 1900		124,435.55
,, 1901		137,588.81
,, 1902		160,015.02
,, 1903		183,417.73
,, 1904		*213,853.95
Total: kronor		2,605,645.13

* Of this amount kr. 10,587.25 for special work on the postage stamp books.

Including 15,000 kronor expended in 1858 for the purchase of Count Sparre's machines and effects, and an amount of 500 kronor paid to him in 1862 for the die for the 3 öre postage stamps, which amounts were accounted for under another heading, the expenses of the postal department for the manufacture of postal values from 1855 to 1904 thus amount to a grand total of 2,621,145 kronor 13 öre.

(*To be continued*)

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SHADES IN THE SURCHARGED ISSUES OF CHINA 1897

By C. L. HARTE-LOVELACE

For a long time I had noticed the wide variations in the colours of the 1894 issue of China in the overprinted state, until one day, having arranged all the shades and types of surcharges of each separate value together, I made the discovery of certain interesting facts which it is the purpose of this article to relate.

The stamps of the 1894 issue were designed by M. de Villard, a Frenchman in the employment of the Chinese Government, and his drawings were sent to a Japanese firm of printers, who reproduced them by the process of lithography. In January 1897, the Post Office was separated from the Customs, and constituted a separate department. The occasion was considered a good one on which to introduce the Western currency of dollars and cents in place of the native tael, mace and candarin. Fresh stamps with different designs showing the new currency were ordered from Japan, and in the meantime the stock in hand of the old issue was surcharged with the values in cents. It was evidently thought at first that this stock would hold out until the arrival of the new stamps, but it soon became evident that unless some other provision was made there would be a serious shortage of stamps long before the new ones appeared. All post offices were ordered to search for any old stock they might have, and to return it to be surcharged ; some sheets of the 1885 issue were discovered in Shanghai and overprinted ; so were nearly a million copies of a stamp which had been obtained for certain prospective fiscal purposes but never used, in fact the Post Office overprinted every stamp it could lay its hands on. But none of these devices succeeded in filling the awkward interim, and at last the authorities decided to reprint the 1894 designs and surcharge them for use until the new stamps arrived from Japan. There was no time to be lost, and consequently the reprinting was done at home in Shanghai. Even one reprinting was not found sufficient, and of some values two or three were made, as we shall see, before the new stamps arrived from Japan in August. Now it is an interesting fact that these reprints can be easily distinguished from the original Japanese prints by the inferior workmanship, and by the varying shades. Three separate printings of the surcharges were made, in January, March, and May. These are easily distinguishable ; the first having an Arabic figure 2 mm. high, the second an Arabic figure 3 mm high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. distant from the nearest Chinese character, the third an Arabic figure 3 mm. high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. distant from the nearest Chinese character. Since odd supplies kept coming in from the more distant post offices—all of these being, of course, the original Japanese prints, though Pakhoi sent up amongst the rest a number of sheets of the 1885 issue as well !—most values may be found overprinted with each type of overprint on these *original prints*, besides on the reprints and the second reprints.

I will now show how to distinguish them, and will end with a list of those I have seen, which though fairly complete cannot, of course, claim to be absolutely exhaustive. The most convenient way will be to take the values one by one, describing the differences in shades, and mentioning with what type of overprint each is found.

At the commencement I will remark that the reprints are not so well printed as the originals, having generally a soft, oily, and rather smudgy look, while the original Japanese prints are hard and sharp in outline.

When I am describing shades I never refer to lighter or deeper printings of the same shade, but have carefully excluded these and also those produced by the action of light or by oxidisation. All the different shades in my list will be those produced by different proportions of pigments in the printing ink. I call the three types of overprint Type A, Type B, and Type C respectively.

1 Candarin.

All three shades of this stamp might be described as vermilion.

The Japanese prints only occur in one shade, to which I will give this root name.

The first reprint was in a duller shade, with more red in the pigment; I will name it orange-red. The second reprint is in a very distinct metallic kind of tint, brighter than either of the preceding, and is well described as orange-vermilion.

The Japanese print I have found overprinted with each of the three types, the first reprint with Type B only, the second reprint with Type C only.

The first reprint may be found without surcharge; in fact the first reprints of all values may be found thus, though they are extremely rare. I have never seen a used copy of one of them, nor have I seen a second reprint without surcharge. Two explanations occur to me: I have seen pairs mentioned one with and one without surcharge, so they may be single copies which have accidentally escaped being overprinted; or, perhaps, they were given to friends of the officials who wished for a set of the stamps which had just gone out of issue, the differences in shade of course being unnoticed and disregarded. Of none of the values have I seen half a dozen, and of most only a single one out of all the thousands of Japanese prints I have examined. The late Mr. Nankivell, who especially went in for shades in his specialized collection of China, had in it only the 5 candarins and 12 candarins of them.

2 Candarins.

The Japanese print is in a rather deep green, while the first reprint is in quite a distinct dull yellow-green. The second reprint is in a bright green, but can hardly be called a reprint as the design was altered slightly, the foot of the '2' being drawn straight instead of curved, and the central design also redrawn with certain minute dissimilarities. I have found the Japanese print with all three varieties of surcharge, the first reprint with Types B and C, and the second reprint with Type C only. The first reprint may be found unsurcharged, but not the second.

3 Candarins.

This value gives the greatest variety in shade, since no less than five can be easily distinguished. The ordinary Japanese print was in orange, but a few sheets were printed in buff.

The first reprint was in bright yellow, the second in a honey colour I may term dull yellow, the third in a orange very like the original Japanese print. It may be easily distinguished by the soft smudgy appearance of the reprints when compared with the originals, upon which I have already remarked.

I have found the orange Japanese print with Types A and C surcharge, the buff with Type A only. The first reprint occurs with Type B only, and also without surcharge, the second with Types B and C, the third with Type C only.

4 Candarins.

The prints of this value are the hardest to discriminate between.

The ordinary Japanese print is in rose, more or less deep. The first reprint is in bright pink, the second in dull rose, and always on paper slightly toned. Again comparison of the appearance of the stamps more than the exact shade affords the readiest test.

All three types of the overprint may be found on the Japanese print, Type B on the first reprint, Type C on the second. The first reprint may be found as in the other values unsurcharged.

5 Candarins.

The prints made in Japan are brown-orange, which in lightly printed copies verges towards yellow, though never actually pure yellow.

I have only found one shade of the reprint in yellow. All types of surcharge may be found on both Japanese prints and reprints, and I may say that this value and the 6 Candarins value are the only ones in which I have found Type A surcharge on a reprint.

6 Candarins.

There are two distinct shades of the Japanese prints of this value, brown and chocolate, the latter being very scarce. The reprint is in a bright red-brown, more red than the chocolate shade mentioned. The brown and chocolate shades may be found with 8c. or 10c. surcharged in Type A and 8c. in Type B as well. The 10c. surcharge does not occur in Type B or C at all. The reprint may be found overprinted with 10c. Type A and 8c Type B, while Type C of the 8c. I have only found on the brown Japanese print.

9 Candarins.

The Japanese prints are of a dull deep green colour ; the first reprint of a bright yellow-green, the second reprint a very bright blue-green which I will call emerald, the third dull green, not so deep as the Japanese prints and, of course, rather smudgy looking.

All types of surcharge occur on the Japanese prints ; Type B on the first and second reprints, Type C on the third.

The *tête-bêche* stamp at the left-hand bottom corner of the Japanese prints was corrected in the reprinted sheets. It was torn off before the Japanese prints were surcharged. I have noticed that most of the Japanese prints with Type C surcharge I have seen have been thinned ; the sheets must have struck together when they were being forwarded from the branch post office to be surcharged, for the surcharge is found over the portions where the design is missing through having stuck to the back of another sheet.

I have only seen the first reprint without surcharge.

12 Candarins.

The colour of the Japanese prints is much the same as that of the 5 candarins, brown-orange. The only reprint I have seen is in orange-yellow. This colour may be found, as I think, oxidised into a kind of brown-buff, which I do not consider a distinct shade.

The Japanese print received Types A, B and C of the surcharge, the reprint Types B and C.

24 Candarins.

The Japanese prints are in a brilliant red, almost scarlet. The first reprint is in deep rose-red, the second in deep pink. Type A surcharge is always on the Japanese print, Type B on the Japanese print or first reprint, Type C on the second reprint only.

In conclusion I would advise comparison with the ordinary 1894 unsurcharged issue when separating these varieties. The surcharged reprints may thus be surely and immediately distinguished from the surcharged originals, as the chance of having an unsurcharged reprint instead of the ordinary issue printed in Japan is, according to my experience, about one in 3,000.

Below will be found a tabular list for easy reference. As I have found that most collectors like to know when a variety is scarce, I have put a star when the variety is usual, an S where it is scarce, an R where it is very rare, and a blank where it is unknown to me. The shades denoting the original Japanese prints are printed in italics.

REFERENCE LIST OF SHADES

Values	Colour	Unsurcharged	Type A	Type B	Type C
1 c. on 1 cand ...	*Vermilion*	*	*	R	R
	Orange-red	R		*	
	Orange-vermilion				*
2 c. on 2 cand. ...	*Deep green*	*	*	S	R
	Dull yellow-green	R		*	*
	Bright green ("2") ...				*
½ c. on 3 cand. ...	*Orange*	*	*		R
	Buff	S	S		
	Bright yellow	R		*	
	Dull yellow			*	*
	Yellow-orange				*
4 c. on 4 cand. ...	*Rose*	*	*	*	R
	Bright pink	R		*	
	Dull rose on toned paper ...				S
5 c. on 5 cand. ...	*Brown-orange*	*	*	S	R
	Yellow	R	R	*	*
8 c. on 6 cand. ...	*Brown*	*	*	R	R
	Chocolate	S	S	R	
	Bright red-brown ...	R		*	
10 c. on 6 cand. ...	*Brown*	*	*		
	Chocolate	S	R		
	Bright red-brown ...	R	S		
10 c. on 9 cand. ...	*Dull deep green*	*	*	S	S
	Yellow-green	R		*	
	Emerald			R	
	Dull green				*
10 c. on 12 cand. ...	*Brown-orange*	*	*	R	R
	Orange-yellow	R		*	*
30 c. on 24 cand. ...	*Scarlet*	*	*	R	
	Deep rose-red	R		*	
	Deep pink				R

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bahamas. The 1d. Queen's Staircase stamp will shortly be supplied for the first time on multiple watermarked paper.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

Bosnia. A companion Jubilee set to that of Austria chronicled last month has been issued. They only differ from the ordinary set by the addition of a narrow label to the foot of the stamps with the date 1830-1910.

Messrs. C. Nissen & Co. kindly notify the discovery of two unchronicled varieties of perf. in the current (1906-7) issue, viz. (in order top, bottom, left side, right side).

25 heller, Perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$
35 ,, Perf. $9 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$

Crete. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the current 5 lept. Postage Due stamp surcharged in black, large type, and send us the 1 drachma postage stamp with the same surcharge.

East Africa. The 6 cents stamps have been printed from a single plate, but there is no perceptible alteration in their appearance. —*Colonial Office Journal.*

Gibraltar. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the 4s. of the current type in the new colours. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

4s. black and red on white

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that Fiji stamps of ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., 6d. and 1s. values have been surcharged for use in this Protectorate. The surcharge is in red on the 1s. and in black on the remaining values.

Gold Coast. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the 2s. stamp in the new colours.

2s. purple and blue on blue

Hong Kong. The Colonial Office Journal states that 1 cent stamps have been printed according to the colour scheme for ¼d. values.

1c. brown

Jamaica. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 2½d., 4d., 1s. and 2s. stamps have been supplied for the first time in the new colours, the last three values being of the Queen's Head type.

2½d. ultramarine
4d. black on yellow
1s. black on green
2s. purple on blue

Leeward Islands. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 5s. stamps in the new colours have been despatched to the Virgin Islands and 3d. stamps to Antigua.

3d. brown on yellow
5s. green and red on green

Malta. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the 5d. in the new colour.

5d. sage-green

We also read in the *Colonial Office Journal* that the colour of the latest printing of the ¼d. stamp has been slightly altered to correspond with that chosen for this value in the colour scheme.

Montenegro. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us a set of a new issue designed to commemorate the elevation of Prince Nicholas to the dignity of King. The stamps, except the 2 and 20 paras, which are square in shape and bear portraits of the King and Queen, are large upright rectangles with various portraits of the King. Perf. 12½.

1 para, black
2 paras, purple-brown
5 ,, dark green
10 ,, carmine
15 ,, slate
20 ,, olive-brown
25 ,, dark blue
35 ,, red-brown
50 ,, violet
1 perper, lake
2 ,, yellow-green
5 ,, sky-blue

New Hebrides. We learn from the *Colonial Office Journal* that a new issue of Fiji stamps surcharged "New Hebrides Condominium" is to be made here. The values will be ½d., 1d., 2d., 5d., 6d. and 1s. and the colour of the surcharge corresponds with the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate series.

Russia. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 25k. in a new shade, with lozenge shaped pattern of varnish lines. Perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

25k. emerald-green and lilac

St. Vincent. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the ½d. in the redrawn type. Ordinary paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. green

Salvador. Three more values of the new set are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., who inform us that their correspondent states that these complete the set, and that no more denominations will be issued. Wmk. Honeycomb. Perf. 11½.

10c. violet and black
50c. yellow and black
100c. electric blue and black

Southern Nigeria. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 1d. stamps have been supplied printed from a new plate of 240 labels. The stamp differs in some minor details from its predecessor, the chief variation being a larger "d" in "1d." than before.

Straits Settlements. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 1 dollar stamps in the new colours and two new values, viz., the 21 and 45 cents. have been supplied.

21 cents, purple
45 cents, black on green
1 dollar, red and black on blue

Sweden. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* records the receipt of a value of the new series of Official stamps, announced last year, and states that a 10 öre and 30 öre are to be issued immediately. Wmk. Crown. Perf 13.

5 öre, green
10 ,, carmine
30 ,, brown

Switzerland. A new bi-coloured series of Postage Due stamps has appeared, with the Federal Cross on a plain ground in centre. Wmk. Cross. Perf. 11½.

1c. green and red
3c. ,, ,, ,,
5c. ,, ,, ,,
10c. green and red
15c. ,, ,, ,,
20c. ,, ,, ,,
25c. ,, ,, ,,
50c. ,, ,, ,,

Transvaal. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* reports the 6d. orange and black, on ordinary paper instead of chalk-surfaced.

Trengganu. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the new Trengganu stamps have been supplied, and the colours of the series will be in accordance with the colour scheme, doubly fugitive ink and surfaced paper being used for values over 10 cents.

Venezuela. A picture stamp to commemorate the centenary of Venezuelan Independence has been issued, a copy of which is submitted by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. Perf. 12.

25c. dark blue

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Der III. Neudruck der Marken von Portugal und Kolonien. *B.B.-Z.* 17 September and 1 October.

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Ireland (J). Seychelles for the general collector. *G.S.W.* 8 October

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Poole (B. W. H.) The postage stamps of Sierra Leone (contd). *W.-E. P.* September

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The Turks and Caicos Islands. By A Moderate Specialist. *P.S.* 17 September

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Crouch (L. W.) The Postage Due stamps of the world (contd). *P.S.* 24 September, 1 and 8 October

Haworth (W.) How to photograph stamps. *P.S.* 24 September, 1 and 8 October

Kröger (J.) Die "Seebeck-Marken" ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd). *I.B.-J.* 17 September

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Melville (F. J.) Postage stamps in the making (contd). *G.S.W.* 1 and 8 October

Phillips (C. J.) The Berne Philatelic Exhibition. *G.S.W.* 24 September, 1 October

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The Crown Agents' Colour scheme. A list of British Colonial stamps printed to date in conformance thereto. *P.S.* 24 September

Philatelists of To-day: H. A. Slade. *S.C.F.* 17 September

Philatelists of To-day: W. Mead. *S.C.F.* 1 October

Philately in Chili. *G.S.W.* 1 October

Timbres qui n'existent pas (suite). *Post.* 10 and 28 September

XXII Deutscher Philatelistentag und XIV. Bundestag in Kiel vom 12-16 August 1910. *D.B.-Z.* 20 September

REVIEWS

GEBRÜDER SENF'S ILLUSTRIERTER POSTWERTZEICHEN-KATALOG, 1911. Part I. Adhesives. 19th Edition. pp. xlviii + 1191. Leipzig. Price M.3.50.

The current edition of Messrs. Senf's Catalogue fully maintains its standard, and presents little evidence of variation in style and general matter from the previous edition. Textual alterations and additions have been made throughout, (such, for example, as the separate listing and pricing of the 1861 issue of Ceylon), which point to the intention of the publishers to expanding the scope of the catalogue, and we note that illustrations of types have been added here and there.

It is, however, with the prices that most users, in England at least, will be chiefly concerned, and a very little investigation will show many changes, almost always denoting an increase. Practically all stamps of the German States, especially the commoner and medium varieties, have advanced in price for used condition, the general rise being from five to twenty per cent; the higher priced stamps have been changed less often, and at a lower rate, while the prices for unused remain almost stationary, witness to the continental preference for stamps in used condition. Most European countries show similar systematic advance in prices, particularly for the imperforate issues. It is difficult to draw comparisons between the new Senf and the new Gibbons, but it is curious to note that the latter quotes higher than the former for many varieties of German States, and the old charge that Senf is a better catalogue to buy on than to sell on does not seem to have become less. Certainly there are many stamps quoted at prices which would be deemed bargains if the stamps could be obtained for them, which they could not. In many cases the catalogue gives prices for stamps which practically never come into the market, and such prices are inevitably absurd.

ILLUSTRIERTER BRIEFMARKEN-NORMAL-KATALOG, 1911. pp. xxxvi + 980. Chemnitz: Paul Kohl. Price M.3.00.

We note the appearance of a new edition of this Catalogue, and presume that it is to be expected annually. In style and format it is similar to the edition of last year. The same remarks apply to the advance of prices as were made above on Senf's Catalogue, and we should be inclined to venture the opinion that Kohl's prices were nearer the market prices than were those of its competitor. In general appearance there is not much to be desired, and when the balance has been arranged a little more between the various countries, so that the Catalogue may attain a consistent level, as will doubtless come in time with later editions, it will be probably the best catalogue for the general collector who needs a limit for his aspirations.

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

NOTES

Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., are including a further portion of the fine colonial collection they are dispersing in their sale of 1 and 2 November next. In this are no less than 157 lots of a specialised collection of Transvaal, comprising many rare varieties in fine condition, of which some of the more important are illustrated in the excellent plates issued with the catalogue. The sale also includes thirty lots of Sydney Views, mostly in superb condition, and many lots of the subsequent issues of New South Wales, and judging by the results of previous portions of the same collection high prices will probably be attained.

Messrs. Plumridge & Co. will offer, at their sale of 10 November next a fine collection of Great Britain, in about 130 lots; the sale will also include several lots of Sydney Views, some of the most magnificent copies which have ever been sold by auction.

Messrs. J. G. Morgenthau, of New York, send us two catalogues of forthcoming sales, that of the collection of Mr. W. E. Hawkins, on 11, 12 and 16 November next, and that of portions from Mr. Pack's collection, on 8, 9 and 12 December next. The former contains an extraordinary item in a complete sheet of 100 of the 3c. brown-red United States, 1861, *première gravure*. Mr. Pack's stamps consist of countries which he is discarding to devote himself to specialising in others, and the sale contains many very interesting lots, particularly of stamps on entires, and of errors and varieties.

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G. GLENDINING & Co., Ltd. 1) 20 and 21 September ; 2) 4 and 5 October
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 27 and 28 September
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 22 and 23 September ; 2) 6 and 7 October

BAHAMAS, 1861, perf. 11½-12, 4d. rose, unused, very fine. *G.* 1 .. £5 10 0
Ditto, perf. 13, 6d. lilac, unused, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 0 0
1882, wmk. Crown CA, perf. 14, 4d. rose, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 5 0
BANGKOK, 1867, 32c. on 2a. yellow, unused, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 11 0 0
Ditto, ditto, used copy, exceptionally fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 6 10 0
1868-82, wmk. Crown CC, 2c. brown, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 5 0
Ditto, ditto, used copy, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 10 0
Ditto, 4c. rose, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 1 12 0
Ditto, 30c. claret, very fine. *G.* 1 5 5 0
Ditto, 96c. grey, very fine. *G.* 1 4 15 0
1883, 2c. on 32c., variety wide E, S.G. 12, mint. *G.* 1 .. 2 8 0
Ditto, 2c. on 32c., variety wide S, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 2 4 0
Ditto, wmk. Crown CA, 8c. orange, with inverted surcharge, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 12 0 0
BARBADOS, 1858, imperf, 6d. rose-red, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 10 0
1875-8, perf. 12½, 6d. chrome-yellow, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 17 6
1878, 1d. on half of 5s., pair, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 13 10 0
1892, ½d. on 4d. brown, surcharged in red and in black, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 6 5 0
BAVARIA, 1862, 6kr. blue, entire sheet of 45. *P.&S.* 3 2 6
BECHUANALAND, British Bechuanaland, September 1888, 2d. in green on 2d. lilac, fine. *P.&S.* 7 0 0
Protectorate, August 1888, 5s. green, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 5 0
Ditto, 10s. green, mint. *G.* 1 .. 7 15 0
1889, ½d. slate, double surcharge, S.G. 65, but one inverted, *uncatalogued*, mint. *G.* 1 .. 4 0 0
BERGEDORF, 1861, ½sch. black on blue, on original, fine. *G.* 1 .. 7 0 0
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1891-5, £10 brown, very fine. *G.* 1 .. £3 12 6
1895, £10 orange-vermilion, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 6 5 0
Ditto, £25 blue-green, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 15 0 0
1897, One Penny on 3s., error PNNEY, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 10 0
March 1898, 1d. red and blue, error centre inverted, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 38 0 0
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1865, imperf., 5c. rose, very fine. *G.* 2 .. 11 0 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1850, 12c. pale blue, cut square, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 20 0 0
Ditto, 12c. deep blue, ditto. *G.* 1 16 0 0
1856, 4c. black on magenta, superb 13 0 0
May 1860, perf. 12, 1c. rose, mint. G. 1. .. .. 4 15 0
October 1862, 1c. black on rose, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 9 0 0
Ditto, 4c. black on blue, unused, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 9 0 0
Official, 1877, 6c. brown, fine. *G.* 1. .. .. 4 0 0
Ditto, 8c. rose, superb. *G.* 1 .. 4 0 0
Ditto, 12c. violet, mint. *G.* 1 .. 8 5 0
Ditto, 24c. green, mint. *G.* 1 .. 11 0 0
BRITISH HONDURAS, 1889-9, 2c. on 1d., surcharge inverted, slightly thinned, superb. *G.* 2 .. 5 0 0
1891, 6 in red on 10c., surcharge inverted, very fine. *G.* 2 .. 4 0 0
Ditto, ditto, horizontal pair, mint. *V.* 1. .. .. 8 0 0
Ditto, ditto, a single specimen, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 4 2 6
Ditto, 6c. in black on 10c., surcharge inverted, very fine. *G.* 2 5 0 0
CANADA, 1851, 12d. black, a superb copy. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 55 0 0
1858, 6d. brown-purple, unused, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 7 10 0
1899, 1c. on one-third of 3c. on piece of original, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, 2c. on two-thirds of 3c., mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 5 5 0
CEYLON, 1857-9, 8d. deep yellow-brown, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 10 0 0
Ditto, 1s. deep violet, unused, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 10 0 0
1857-8, ½d. lilac, on bluish paper, superb, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 10 10 0
1861, rough perf., 8d. brown, very fine, unused. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 10 0
Ditto, ditto, a used copy, superb 4 10 0
1862, no wmk. 9d. reddish brown, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 7 5 0
1883-4, wmk. Crown CA, 16c. pale violet, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 12 0 0
1885, 5c. on 32c., surcharge inverted, S.G. 116a. *G.* 2 .. 6 10 0
Ditto, 5c. on 36c., ditto, S.G. 116b. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 7 0 0

DOMINICA, 1882, ½d. in black, on half of 1d., surcharge inverted, on piece of original, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. £6 0 0

FRANCE, 1849-50, 40c. orange, vertical pair on original, one with retouched figure. *G.* 2 .. 3 0 0

1872-5, 15c. bistre on rose, error of colour, *se tenant* with 10c., latter perf. missing, former slight crease but very fine, mint. *P.&S.* 7 7 0

GIBRALTAR, 1889, error no value, carmine. *G.* 2 .. .. 16 0 0

GREAT BRITAIN, 1855-7, wmk. medium garter, 4d. carmine, mint. *G.* 2. .. .. .. 10 0 0

1856-7, 1s. deep green, mint. *G.* 2 2 17 6

1862, 9d. straw, with hair lines, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 19 0 0

1867-73, wmk. Maltese cross, 10s. grey-green, mint. G. 2 .. 12 10 0

Ditto, £1, brown-lilac, unused. *G.* 2 .. .. 17 15 0

1882-3, wmk. anchor, 10s. grey on white, unused, very fine. *P.&S.* 11 0 0

1883-4, blued paper, 10s. ultramarine, superb, mint. *G.* 2 .. 8 5 0

Ditto, white paper, 10s. cobalt, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 8 0 0

1888, wmk. orbs, £1 brown-lilac, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 11 10 0

Govt. Parcels, 1897, 1d. lilac, overprint inverted, with Expert Committee's opinion, mint. *P.&S.* 16 10 0

Postal fiscals, 1860-1, embossed, 3d., 6d. and 1s. lilac, S.G. 424-6, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 15 10 0

Ditto, 2d. and 9d. lilac, S.G. 427-8, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 13 10 0

Levant, 1885, 12 piastres on 2s. 6d. lilac, on blued paper, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 2 12 0

1887-96, 40 paras on 2½d., double surcharge, mint. *G.* 2 .. 7 15 0

HONG KONG, 1863-71, 96c. olive-brown, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 12 15 0

INDIA, Scinde, 1852, ½a. scarlet, on small piece of original, fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 1 0

IONIAN ISLANDS, 1859, ½d orange, on small piece of original, fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 1 15 0

LAGOS, 1884-6, 10s. purple-brown, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 13 0 0

MALTA, 1885, 4d. brown, pair, imperf., superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 9 5 0

MAURITIUS, 1903, Express Delivery 15c. on 15c. ultramarine, overprint double, both inverted. *V.* 2. .. .. 4 4 0

1904, Express Delivery, 15c. grey-green, overprint double, used on piece. *V.* 2 .. .. 3 10 0

Ditto, ditto, overprint inverted, mint. *V.* 2. .. .. .. 3 3 0

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1860, perf. 11½-12, 6d. grey, strip of three, no perfs. at left, unused with full gum. *P.&S.* £14 0 0

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE, 1893, ½d. in black caps on 2½d., mint. *V.* 1 .. .. 8 0 0

Ditto, 1s. in vermilion on 2d., horizontal pair, mint. *V.* 1 .. 3 15 0

PAPUA, 1901-5, thick paper, 2s. 6d. black and brown, mint. *P.&S.* 2 12 6

QUEENSLAND, 1868-74, wmk. Truncated star, perf. 12, 3d. brown, some perfs. clipped. *V.* 2 .. 3 0 0

SIAM, 1893, 4a. on 24a., S.G. 46, vertical strip of three, centre stamp with Siamese surcharge omitted, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 1 10 0

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1872, perf. 11½×12½ and rouletted, very fine. *P.&S.* 4 5 0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1879-82, 5c. on 8c. orange, variety without stop, unused, very fine. *G.* 1.. 8 10 0

Ditto, 7c. on 32c. pale red, ditto. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 7 6

Ditto, 10c. on 30c., claret, vertical pair, S.G. 36 and 39, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 0 0

1883, 8c. in blue and 8 in red, on 12c. blue, S.G. 73, mint. G. 1 14 10 0

1885-7, 2c. on 5c. blue, S.G. 75a, with double surcharge, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 7 6

1892-4, 32c. rose, without surcharge, S.G. 87, mint. *G.* 1 .. 10 5 0

Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4c. on 8c., with double surcharge, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 5 0

Pahang, 1890, 8c. yellow, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0

Ditto, ditto, used copy, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 3 0

Perak, 1878, 2c. brown, S.G. 1, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 15 0

1883, 1c. on 2c. rose, variety without stop, S.G. 26, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 6 10 0

Ditto, 1c. on 2c. rose, variety 'One' inverted, S.G. 33a, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 10 0

Ditto, 2c. surcharged PERAK, 1 CENT, *uncatalogued*. *G.* 1 .. 3 12 6

Ditto, ditto, another copy. *G.* 1 6 5 0

Official stamps, 10c. slate, with wide space between G and S, S.G. 216, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 0 0

Ditto, 12c. brown-purple, similar variety, *uncatalogued*. *G.* 1 .. 10 0 0

Ditto, ditto, used copy, very slight tear. *G.* 1 .. .. 9 0 0

Ditto, 24c. green, wmk. Crown CA, similar variety, *uncatalogued*, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 0 0

Ditto, 24c. green, wmk. Crown CC, similar variety, *uncatalogued*, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 23 0 0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

Sungei Ujong, 1878, 2c. brown, S.G. 2, mint. *G.* 1	£6	5	0
1881-3, 4c. rose, S.G. 10, unused, very fine. *G.* 1	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. 11, mint. *G.* 1	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. 12, mint. *G.* 1	23	0	0
Ditto, 10c. slate, S.G. 32, mint. *G.* 1	3	12	6
Ditto, 2c. brown, surcharge same type as S.G. 45, but inverted. *G.* 1	19	0	0
TRANSVAAL, April 1870, fine roulette, 1d. carmine-red, mint. *V.* 2	5	0	0

TRANSVAAL—*contd.*

1877, fine roulette, 1d. bright red, S.G. 155, horizontal pair, with wide roulette one side and variety raised L, very fine. *V.* 2	£7	10	0
Ditto, coarse soft paper, 3d. deep lilac, vertical pair, unused. *V.* 2	7	10	0
1877, wide by fine roulette, 1d. brick-red, mint. *V.* 2 ..	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. yellow-green, fine. *V.* 2	5	0	0

A few items from a specialised collection of Transvaal dispersed by Messrs Ventom, Bull & Cooper at their sale of 6 and 7 October 1910

TRINIDAD, 1852-60, lithographed, 1d. deep blue, very fine. *P.&S*	4	5	0

NOTES & NEWS

Collectors are to be warned against *soi-disant* errors of the current 10c. of France in the colour of the 30c. The *Collectionneur* states that some copies of the 10c. when immersed in boiling water change colour to a shade resembling that of the 30c. Not all 10c. stamps change however, a fact which proves that the inks employed in the printing of this value are not always of the same composition.

Collectors of German stamps will be interested to learn of the discovery of an "intermediate" type of the 2 mark stamp of the German Empire lettered "Deutsches Reich." The stamp in question shows the sunset rays of the stamp with inscriptions in Gothic letters, but is lettered in Roman characters; it is illustrated and described in the August number of the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*, a translation of the article with figures of the types appearing in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* for 8 October. The stamp is not known in a used condition.

The proposal to reprint the 20c. Perkins-Bacon stamp of Chili, and to issue it in a variety of colours surcharged with different values to which we referred in our July number, has, it is pleasing to record, been dropped, but the tendency to speculation which has evinced itself with regard to recent Chilian emissions has not been entirely suppressed. The issue for Juan Fernandez which we chronicled last month was entirely unnecessary, as the correspondence there is a negligible quantity, a fact admitted by the Chilian Government itself, which has now authorized the stamps to be sold for use in all the post offices of the Republic, and they are, in fact, being received on correspondence from Chili. The issue of the surcharged 12c. and 1 peso has apparently made the unsurcharged stamps exceedingly rare, and it is to be hoped that further printings of these values will be made, if only for the purpose of discouraging the speculators.

Mr. C. J. Phillips announces that *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* will cease to appear at the end of December, and that the *Monthly Journal* will be revived under the capable editorship of Major Evans. The circulation of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* has not come up to expectation. It was hoped to attain a weekly circulation of from ten to fifteen thousand copies, but it has never exceeded eight thousand. Mr. Phillips states that Messrs. Senf's paper actually has a circulation of 18,000 per number, and draws the conclusion that English collectors do not read stamp papers to anything like the extent the Germans do, wherein we are inclined to agree with him. Among philatelists general regret was expressed at the disappearance six years ago of the *Monthly Journal*, and its resurrection, under the genial direction of its former editor, will be heartily welcomed.

We have received from Mr. Walter Morley a copy of a new edition of his *Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of the British Colonies*. The present edition, which is termed the third, does not appear to differ in size or contents from the second edition which was published in April last and the *raison d'être* of its existence is to provide a cheaper work for fiscal collectors. The price is 2s. 6d.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The sixteenth meeting of the season 1909-10 being the Annual General Meeting of the Society, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. on Thursday, 16 June, at 6 p.m.

The Hon. Treasurer presented his accounts and the balance sheet of the Society for the nine months ending 31 December, 1909, which were received and adopted.

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 the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Tilleard for his admirable report and for the services he had rendered to the Society.

The question as to the election of officers and members of the Council for the ensuing year then came under consideration, and the Chairman informed the members that His Majesty King George the Fifth, while resigning the office of President of the Society, had been graciously pleased to intimate his willingness to accept the position of Patron, and this was approved by acclamation. His Majesty having also intimated his desire that the office of President, now vacated, should be occupied by the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., a resolution to this effect was carried by acclamation. Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., was elected Vice-President of the Society, and Mr. F. J. Peplow an ordinary member of the Council.

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The meeting of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society on 9 August, though poorly attended, had all the interest that has of late been so pleasantly familiar. The formation of the "Natal Railway Philatelic Society" was announced, and a letter from the "Philatelic Society of Rhodesia" revealed still another addition to our friendly rivals. Interesting communications were read from outside centres, notably one from Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, of Pretoria, as to the Society's journal. The President, Mr. J. C. Hand, was nominated to act with the Editor on the technical and business details of an enterprise that is going very strongly. Much interesting "stamp talk" followed, much of which will, it is hoped, see the light of day as "Letters to the Editor" or in the "Notes and Queries" columns of the next number of the paper. Messrs. W. P. Cohen, Henderson, and A. J. Cohen showed fine collections of the countries set down for the evening's exhibition, but the subject—the six stamp-issuing colonies of Portuguese East Africa—was really too vast to be philatelically educative.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At the Annual General Meeting the Report for the season 1909-10 and the Balance sheet having been approved and adopted, further details of the third Philatelic Congress were reported and it was decided to include in the Report a circular giving particulars up to date. All Societies are asked to elect their delegates at once. Every suggestion shall have ample consideration and every delegate and visitor a hearty welcome.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

OCTOBER 1910

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXII

NOVEMBER 1910

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXII NOVEMBER 1910 No. 11

THE STAMPS AND ENTIRES OF GREAT BRITAIN ISSUED DURING THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD

By L. W. FULCHER

As the stamps of King Edward will shortly be obsolete it seems to be a suitable time to attempt to bring together the main facts relating to their history and this I have endeavoured to do in the following pages. Some time ago I began to collect data with respect to the " entires " issued during the past nine years, fearing that as the collection of these is now confined to but few enthusiasts and little or no notice is taken of them in most new issue chronicles, it would be difficult at a future time to ascertain the main facts necessary for a history of the postal stationery of the reign. As it is I have found considerable difficulty in arriving at such matters as dates of issue of the various varieties, and I fear my lists will be open to corrections and additions. I hope these may not be numerous, but I shall be pleased to receive any such from those who are possessed of fuller information. In compiling the details set forth as regards the entires, I was gradually led to extend my survey, and I have included all material facts relating to the stamp issues of the reign. I have to acknowledge with grateful thanks information from many sources. I have incorporated data from His Majesty King George's paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, when he was Prince of Wales, which appears in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XIII (1904), p. 55. I am also indebted to the courtesy of the Commissioners of the Board of Inland Revenue for their kind permission to inspect the registration sheets at Somerset House, and I have received assistance from Mr. B. W. Warhurst and Mr. O. Marsh in respect of the " entires." I have also found the very careful chronicle of new issues in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* for the last nine years of material service, and have gathered many facts from this source. I have only to add that I have endeavoured to compress the narrative within the narrowest possible limits so that without unnecessary verbiage it may be found useful as a work of reference.

ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS

I consider that the logical way of displaying these in a specialized collection is in the order of issue, and this is the order of arrangement in what follows :—

One halfpenny, blue-green. Registered 26 September 1901. Issued 1 January 1902, though copies obtained by favour passed through the post two or three days

earlier. Printed in sheets of 240, in two panes of 120, ten rows of twelve. A row of lined blocks between the panes and "Jubilee" line round them. At first this line is continuous, but afterwards in sections the width of a stamp. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14. A "control" letter, afterwards with figure indicating the date added, below the last stamp but one on the sheet or below the second stamp on the bottom row. A list of these control letters is given below. The colour was changed in November 1904 to "light green" (*see* below). A series of "cuts" exist in the frame lines round the panes in some sheets, but although the subject was extensively investigated in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (*see* Nos. 262 *et seq*, especially No. 274) their significance remains unknown, and the lists of the varieties drawn up do not appear to have led to any useful result.

VARIETIES OF "CONTROL" LETTERS.

(a) With continuous line

A	Right corner of sheet	1	1	02
B	,, ,, ,,	22	12	02
C	Left corner of sheet	12	12	03
C4	,, ,, ,,	8	2	04
D4	,, ,, ,,	16	4	04

(b) With broken line

B	Right corner of sheet	19	3	04
C	,, ,, ,,	18	2	04
C	Left corner of sheet	7	4	04
C4	Right corner of sheet	27	1	04
C4	Left corner of sheet	13	2	04
D4	,, ,, ,,	16	4	04

The dates given are approximately those when the respective varieties were first noticed. The letters A and B are sans serif capitals. C and D have serifs.

One penny, red. Registered 14 October 1901. Issued 1 January 1902, though, as in the case of the ½d., copies passed through the post two or three days previous to this date. Sheets with frame lines and control letters as in the ½d., but the control letters are always at the right hand corner of the sheet. Similar "cuts" to those found in the frame lines round the panes of the ½d., also exist. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14.

VARIETIES OF "CONTROL" LETTERS.

(a) With continuous line

A	1	1	02		C4	6	2	04
B	22	12	02		D4	11	4	04
C	29	12	03		D5	21	7	05

(b) With broken line

C	29	12	03		G7	5	10	07
C4	1	2	04		G8	7	7	08
D4	11	4	04		H8	8	10	08
D5	30	6	05		H9	10	7	09
E5	23	8	05		I9	8	10	09
E6	14	7	06		I10	5	7	10
F6	12	9	06		J10	15	9	10
F7	5	7	07					

The dates given are approximately those when the respective varieties were first noticed. The letters are all sans serif. In some of the sheets with the control letter C there is a flaw in the stamp above the control letter in the shape of a small white dot before the word "POSTAGE."

Two pence halfpenny, ultramarine. Registered, in purple on blue paper, 3 December 1901, but not issued in this colour. Registered, in blue on white, 17 December 1901. Issued 1 January 1902. Sheets with continuous frame lines, as in the case of the ½d. and 1d., except for control letter and "cuts" in the frame, which do not exist. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14. The shades vary from deep to pale ultramarine. This stamp has been reported in *cobalt-blue*, but this can only be a colour trial.

Six pence, purple. Registered 3 December 1901. Issued 1 January 1902. Sheets as in the previous value. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14. Issued on chalk-surfaced paper September 1905, the earliest postmarked copy of this variety known being 1 October 1905.

Three pence, purple on yellow. Registered 1 February 1902. Issued 20 March 1902. Sheets as in 2½d. value. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14. Issued on chalk-surfaced paper March 1906. The earlier printings on the chalk-surfaced paper are rather pale in colour on orange-yellow paper, with a very friable surface, the later printings are dark in colour on a more lemon-yellow coloured paper, thus exhibiting two very distinct shades.

Three halfpence, purple and green. Registered 1 February 1902. Issued 21 March 1902. Sheets as in the 2½d., but with a continuous purple line round each pane and a vertical green one at either side of each pane (for varieties of marginal lines see *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, No. 269). Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14. Issued on chalk-surfaced paper September 1905. The first printings on the chalk-surfaced paper are rather pale in colour; a recent printing, first noticed in April of this year, is very dark in colour.

One shilling, carmine and grey-green. Registered 25 February 1902. Issued 24 March 1902. Sheets of 240 in two panes of 120 with two continuous lines round the panes, a carmine one within a green one. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14. Issued on chalk-surfaced paper September 1905.

Two pence, green and carmine. Registered 15 March 1902. Issued 25 March 1902. Sheets of 240 in two panes of 120 with continuous green line round panes and bars in red outside the line. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14. Issued on chalk-surfaced paper September 1905. The last printing of this value is in a dark shade of green, issued July 1910. This printing seems to have been of a provisional nature. A 2d. of a new design and printed in red-violet (*see* below) was ready to have been issued in May last, but in consequence of the death of King Edward the issue of the stamp was cancelled and the stock destroyed. There is some reason to suppose that the 2d. in dark green was printed from old plates to provide a stamp of this denomination until the issue for the new reign is ready.

Four pence, brown and green. Registered 29 March 1902. Issued 27 March 1902. Sheets of 240 in two panes of 120, with continuous thin brown line inside a thick green one round the margins. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14. Issued on chalk-surfaced paper in January 1906. Superseded by 4d. orange.

Two shillings and six pence, pale purple. Registered 27 December 1901. Issued 5 April 1902. Sheets of 112 in two panes of 56, in seven rows of eight, with continuous broad line round panes. Wmk. Anchor. Perf. 14. Issued on chalk-surfaced paper September 1905.

Five shillings, carmine. Registered 13 February 1902. Issued 5 April 1902. Sheets as in the 2s. 6d. value. Wmk. Anchor. Perf. 14.

Ten shillings, ultramarine. Registered 25 February 1902. Issued 5 April 1902. Sheets as in the 2s. 6d. value. Wmk. Anchor. Perf. 14.

Nine pence, purple and blue. Registered 5 April 1902. Issued 7 April 1902. Sheets composed of eight panes, side by side in pairs, of 20 stamps in four rows of five. The panes are surrounded by a continuous blue line, with a purple line outside the blue one. Between each pair of panes is a series of horizontal lined blocks alternately purple and blue. Below the top pair of panes are two horizontal rows of blocks, a blue row nearest the pane and a purple row beyond. Above the second

pair of panes also are two horizontal rows of blocks, a blue row and a purple row, the blue nearest the pane. This arrangement is repeated on the two lower pairs of panes. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14. Issued on chalk-surfaced paper, June 1905.

Five pence, purple and blue. Registered 3 May 1902. Issued 14 May 1902. Sheets of 240 in two panes of 120. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14. Issued on chalk-surfaced paper, May 1906.

Ten pence, purple and carmine. Registered 28 June 1902. Issued 3 July 1902. Sheets composed of four panes of 48 stamps in four horizontal rows of twelve. The panes are surrounded by a continuous red line with a purple line outside the red one. The purple line is interrupted along the top and bottom margins of the pane between the 4th and 5th and the 8th and 9th stamps. Between the two panes a space equal in width to two stamps is filled in with horizontal and vertical lined blocks, two rows of horizontal blocks nearest to each pane with vertical blocks, alternately purple and red between. The row of horizontal blocks nearest each pane is red, the other row is purple. The arrangement is repeated on the two lower panes. Issued on chalk-surfaced paper, September 1905.

One pound, green. Registered 3 March 1902. Issued 16 July 1902. Sheets composed of two panes of 40 stamps in ten rows of four, with continuous green line round panes. Wmk. Three crowns. Perf. 14.

One halfpenny, light green. Registered 15 July 1904. Issued 26 (?) November 1904. Sheets as in the ½d. blue-green, with control letters in left corner only of bottom margin in continuation. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14.

Varieties of Control Letters.

(*a*) *With continuous line*

D4 26 11 04

(*b*) *With broken line*

D4	26	11	04	G8	8	7	08
D5	20	3	05	H8	10	10	08
E5	3	9	05	H9	8	8	09
E6	28	6	06	I9	2	11	09
F6	10	8	06	I10	22	7	10
F7	5	7	07	J10	5	10	10
G7	25	9	07				

The dates given are the approximate dates of issue. A doubly printed variety from the right hand corner of a defective sheet is chronicled and illustrated in the *Philatelic Adviser* for September 1909.

Four pence, orange. Registered 21 October 1909. Issued 1 November 1909. From a new die. Printed in sheets of 240 in two panes of 120 with a continuous thin line round them. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14. The first printings were in a very deep shade of orange, later ones are yellower in tone.

Seven pence, grey. Registered 21 April 1910. Issued 4 May 1910. Printed in sheets of 240 in two panes of 120, with a thin continuous line round panes. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14.

Two pence, red-violet. Registered 11 May 1910. Not issued. The design of this stamp is somewhat similar to that of the 4d. unappropriated die.

Stamp Booklets.

A stamp booklet, containing 24 1d. stamps was issued on 16 March 1904, and sold for 2s. 0½d. For the preparation of these a new plate of the 1d. stamp, containing four panes of 60 stamps in 10 rows of six, each alternate series of three columns being reversed, was registered 18 September 1903. From 31 May 1906 the booklets were altered so as to contain 12 1d. stamps and 23 ½d. ones, one space being left blank

with a cross in light green on it. These books were sold for 2s. About August 1907 a further change was made, the booklets now containing 18 1d. and 11 ½d. stamps.

Official Stamps.

The following exist on stamps bearing the head of King Edward, approximate dates of issue being given. Official stamps ceased to be issued from 12 May 1904.

Admiralty Official. Type 1, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d. (12 March 1903); Type 2, ½d. (May 1903), 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d. (September 1903).

Army Official. Type 1, ½d., 1d. (11 February 1902), 6d. (23 August 1902); Type 2, 6d. (March 1904). For the history of this type *see* Lord Crawford's paper in the *London Philatelist* Vol. XV, p. 149 (June 1906).

Board of Education. ½d., 1d., 2½d. (19 February 1902), 5d. (6 February 1904), 1s. (23 December 1904).

Government Parcels. 1d. (30 October 1902), 2d. (29 April 1902), 6d. (19 February 1902), 9d. (28 August 1902), 1s. (17 December 1902). The 1s. exists with the overprint inverted.

Inland Revenue. ½d., 1d. (4 February 1902), 2½d. (19 February 1902), 1s., 5s., 10s., £1 (29 April 1902).

Office of Works. ½d., 1d. (11 February 1902), 2d., 2½d. (29 April 1902), 10d. (28 May 1903).

Royal Household. ½d. (29 April 1902), 1d. (11 February 1902).

DIES USED FOR STAMPING STATIONERY.

The dies used for stamping postal stationery consist of ten denominations, viz., ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 10d., 1s. Of these the 10d. is only used for Stock Exchange Telegraph forms. From 1 January 1905, by Treasury warrant dated 7 December 1904, all (including previous Queen's Head issues) were authorized to be used as adhesive stamps, when cut from stamped paper. A specialized collection of the stamps of Great Britain should therefore show specimens of the various dies cut square, as available for use as adhesives in this condition.

One halfpenny. The following is a list of the dies prepared with dates of registration :—

	Dies.	Registered.				Dies.	Registered.		
Nos.	1, 2	2	12	01	Nos.	43, 44	28	10	02
,,	3 to 6	12	12	01	,,	45 to 54	19	2	03
,,	7 to 18	31	12	01	,,	55 to 66	12	1	04
,,	19 to 30	25	4	02	,,	67 to 76	24	2	09
,,	31 to 42	16	9	02					

Of these Dies 1 to 6 and 31 to 42 are lettered " B.R." (Bunhill Row) on the base of the neck instead of a number, and are indistinguishable. These dies are employed for stamping stationery as sold at the Post Offices. Of the remaining dies, Nos. 7 to 55 are known in *blue-green*, and Nos. 45 to 67, except No. 49, in *light green*. The remainder have not yet been brought into use.

One penny. The dates of registration are :—

	Dies.	Registered.				Dies.	Registered.		
No.	1	23	12	01	Nos.	31 to 42	8	7	02
Nos.	2 to 4	18	12	01	,,	43, 44	28	10	02
,,	5, 6	23	12	01	,,	45 to 54	3	3	03
,,	7 to 12	31	12	01	,,	55 to 66	25	9	03
,,	13 to 18	15	1	02	,,	67 to 78	20	6	05
,,	19 to 30	25	4	02	,,	79 to 88	16	3	09

As in the case of the ½d., Dies 1 to 6 and 31 to 42 are lettered " B.R.," and are used for Post Office stationery, these dies being indistinguishable. Dies 80 to 88 have not yet been brought into use.

Three halfpence. Three dies have been made of this value and two of these have been brought into use. It was first issued in yellow, of which two or three shades exist (all Die 1), but the colour was changed to purple from 1 October 1907, at the request of the Postmaster-General. Dies 1 and 2 are found in this colour. Die 2 in purple appeared about June 1908.

Dies 1 to 3. Registered 8 7 02

Two pence. Three dies have been prepared and two brought into use (Dies 1 and 2). Impression in lake.

Dies 1 to 3. Registered 12 1 03

Two pence halfpenny. Five dies have been prepared, of which Dies 1 and 2 are lettered "B.R.," but 2½d. envelopes with King's head stamp not having been issued at the Post Offices, these dies have not been brought into use. Only Die 3 exists as an issued stamp. Impression in pale blue.

Dies 1 to 5. Registered 18 2 02

Three pence. Three dies have been prepared and Dies 1 and 2 brought into use. Impression in brown.

Dies 1 to 3. Registered in lilac-rose 9 12 02
Dies 1 to 3. Registered in brown 15 12 02

Four pence. Three dies have been prepared and Die 1 only has been brought into use. Impression in orange-vermilion.

Dies 1 to 3. Registered 12 1 03

Six pence. This value is used somewhat extensively for stamping telegraph forms. Impression in mauve.

	Dies.	Registered.		
Nos.	1 to 12	18	2	02
,,	13 to 18	30	12	07

Dies 1 to 12 have been brought into use.

Ten pence. Three dies have been prepared, but only Die 1 has been brought into use for stamping Stock Exchange telegraph forms. Impression in brown (on yellow paper).

Dies 1 to 3. Registered 16 3 03

One shilling. Three dies have been prepared but only Die 1 has been brought into use. Impression in bright green.

Dies 1 to 3. Registered 9 3 03

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page* 192)

The care of the postal department's main supply of postal values belonged from 1855 to 1874 to the Treasurer of the General Postal Directorate. He was assisted by certain persons, employed in the Treasurer's office, in the supervision of the perforating of postage stamps, and the book-keeping of the postal values, as well as in the distribution to the post offices and the sales to the appointed agents, which were directly transacted from the Treasurer's office. For the work connected with the care of the postal values, etc., the Treasurer and his assistants received in common a remuneration of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the value distributed.

The office of Treasurer to the General Postal Directorate has during the time mentioned had the following incumbents: From 1855 to 1863, PONTUS FREDRIK THEODOR WINROTH; from 1864 to 1869, NILS WILHELM LIDMARK; and from 1869 to 1874, CARL GUSTAF ELL.

When in 1874 two new kinds of postal values appeared, those for official correspondence and the postage due stamps, it was found necessary, from the beginning of 1875, to relieve the Treasurer from his care of the main supply of the postal values, and place it under a special administrator who since 1890 has held the title of Intendant. ELL was transferred and appointed administrator of the postal departments postage stamp supply, and was in 1884 succeeded by HENRIK FREDRIK WESTMAN, at that time a registrar. In 1904 the latter was transferred to another position under the General Postal Directorate, and from 1 August 1904, the actuary in the Directorate's reclaiming office, FRANS WILHELM SONDÉN was appointed Intendant of the postal department's stamp supply. Besides the Intendant an ordinary official and male and female assistants are employed in the supply as Controllers.

From the treasury of the General Postal Directorate the postal values were partly distributed to postmasters for future accounting in prescribed order and partly delivered against cash payment to specially appointed sale agents in the capital. The money equivalent, expressed in the present coinage, of the postal values thus distributed or directly sold by the Treasurer's office, was :—

Year 1855 ..	kr. 293,425	Year 1865 ..	kr. 1,543,756
,, 1856 ..	,, 308,387.50	,, 1866 ..	,, 1,668,139
,, 1857 ..	,, 439,725	,, 1867 ..	,, 1,654,679
,, 1858 ..	,, 553,509.12	,, 1868 ..	,, 1,699,580
,, 1859 ..	,, 653,424	,, 1869 ..	,, 1,801,320.47
,, 1860 ..	,, 903,510	,, 1870 ..	,, 1,795,548.08
,, 1861 ..	,, 1,013,948	,, 1871 ..	,, 1,999,194.13
,, 1862 ..	,, 1,086,546	,, 1872 ..	,, 2,274,664.66
,, 1863 ..	,, 1,248,378.50	,, 1873 ..	,, 3,115,993.16
,, 1864 ..	,, 1,467,326	,, 1874 ..	,, 3,155,151.76

Considerable quantities of the postal values distributed were for different reasons returned to the Treasurer's office. This was especially the case at the change from skilling banco to öre. The stamps thus returned were usually destroyed under control.

As a statistical account of the number of the different kinds of postal values distributed from the postal department's main supply during the first 20 years would demand more time than could be given to the work in hand, only the money value of the yearly distributions has been given above. Regarding the period from 1875, on the other hand, when the postage stamp supply was left in charge of a special administrator, when, as a rule, the distribution of stamps was made to postmasters

NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND ENTIRES SENT DURING THE

	1875	1876	1877	1878
Ordinary postage stamps :				
3 öre	2,112,900	2,095,600	3,599,100	3,908,100
4 ,, ...	—	221,500	297,000	431,100
5 ,, ...	537,400	439,300	532,300	505,700
6 ,, ...	1,338,600	1,525,500	1,097,700	1,156,300
10 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
12 ,, ...	16,673,900	17,841,800	18,807,800	19,514,700
20 ,, ...	720,500	1,156,100	1,299,900	1,360,900
24 ,, ...	662,200	509,300	537,100	486,100
30 ,, ...	1,580,900	1,646,500	1,825,800	1,792,500
50 ,, ...	417,315	465,800	514,900	451,500
1 rdr (1 kr) ..	108,200	118,600	143,700	109,500
Envelopes : 10.5 öre ..	—	—	—	—
,, 12.5 ,, ..	407,230	369,454	326,500	286,300
Post cards : 5 öre ..	—	—	—	—
,, 6 ,, ..	7,820	28,440	331,310	435,750
,, 10 ,, ...	35,455	53,860	38,270	37,490
,, 15 ,, ..	—	—	—	—
,, 5+5 öre ..	—	—	—	—
,, 6+6 ,, ..	1,820	1,550	8,335	12,430
,, 10+10 ,, ..	1,740	2,280	50	200
,, 15+15 ,, ..	—	—	—	—
Official postage stamps :				
3 öre	115,700	121,900	209,300	334,450
4 ,, ...	—	7,700	47,850	35,450
5 ,, ...	43,000	38,100	33,850	23,500
6 ,, ...	152,750	147,050	98,100	77,950
10 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
12 ,, ...	644,300	725,300	666,600	722,300
20 ,, ...	35,450	22,800	38,850	37,950
24 ,, ...	325,724	326,600	355,150	349,500
30 ,, ...	124,950	145,550	183,450	149,150
50 ,, ...	78,000	80,750	82,250	80,850
1 kr.	28,150	38,750	48,950	37,150
Official post cards : 5 öre ..	—	—	—	—
,, ,, 6 ,, ..	1,650	3,480	17,170	15,540
,, ,, 10 ,, ..	3,440	4,340	940	800
Total number ..	26,157,094	28,137,904	31,142,225	32,353,160
Total value .. kr.	3,603,045.11	3,887,162.95	4,207,572.—	4,218,753.—

only, a specific account is given in the pages following. To this also applies the remark made above, that stamps in large and small quantities have been returned to the supply, and thus have not remained in circulation. The postage due stamps being in purpose entirely different from the other postal values have been excluded from these accounts.

OUT TO POST OFFICES FROM THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT'S STAMP SUPPLY YEARS GIVEN.

1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
3,992,300	2,403,100	2,682,300	2,909,200	415,100	372,400
517,900	2,583,700	2,798,700	2,817,100	3,365,000	3,438,500
777,600	1,001,400	1,115,600	1,214,500	1,294,600	1,643,900
1,028,600	1,031,700	1,208,800	1,275,000	3,579,800	3,627,200
—	—	—	—	—	3,214,500
18,994,100	20,414,200	21,531,000	22,903,700	24,062,200	23,911,800
1,421,400	1,783,600	2,058,300	2,345,800	2,529,000	2,555,700
514,800	577,200	627,700	582,100	566,200	560,300
1,792,800	1,806,600	1,944,400	1,918,700	2,121,900	2,225,600
437,300	503,700	534,300	530,300	372,600	390,500
104,200	106,000	109,600	99,900	116,600	126,300
—	—	—	—	—	64,050
251,550	241,672	200,050	172,550	135,250	101,700
—	—	—	—	—	439,900
685,880	1,135,050	1,567,630	1,912,910	2,346,000	2,384,500
52,570	79,780	99,240	131,530	138,440	161,530
7,290	3,900	1,565	1,770	1,980	1,370
—	—	—	—	—	36,060
12,910	15,000	21,300	30,760	32,420	40,630
—	—	—	—	8,870	2,820
—	—	—	—	4,940	650
395,500	135,900	156,450	156,250	93,050	83,850
38,800	373,150	317,350	360,600	409,050	433,600
36,600	39,200	30,150	26,650	43,500	56,650
97,800	70,250	77,100	75,250	180,600	164,550
—	—	—	—	—	231,600
735,250	746,600	780,400	799,850	830,250	824,650
29,450	54,900	33,750	42,550	58,000	60,700
367,950	404,700	455,800	425,150	442,550	408,700
173,850	177,950	162,200	172,100	228,300	205,300
81,050	97,450	89,950	89,550	84,450	67,450
49,600	44,550	53,850	53,450	49,000	48,000
—	—	—	—	—	36,850
14,670	17,060	24,200	31,620	36,560	32,170
230	610	—	—	—	—
32,611,950	35,848,922	38,681,685	41,078,840	43,546,210	47,953,980
4,216,117.45	4,611,492.60	4,940.849.80	5,171,845.25	5,485,661.75	5,896,347.55

NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND ENTIRES SENT DURING THE

	1885	1886	1887	1888
Ordinary postage stamps:				
1 öre	—	—	—	—
2 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
3 ,, ...	231,100	223,400	235,400	255,000
4 ,, ...	3,842,600	3,515,200	3,337,100	3,601,500
5 ,, ...	6,007,400	5,575,300	5,959,500	5,770,900
6 ,, ...	136,900	129,800	119,400	135,800
10 ,, ...	30,344,500	30,973,200	31,879,800	33,603,400
12 ,, ...	66,500	68,100	70,300	97,300
20 ,, ...	2,867,600	3,040,000	3,501,100	3,641,500
24 ,, ...	10,500	15,500	6,400	10,400
30 ,, ...	1,838,900	1,854,200	1,802,500	1,823,300
50 ,, ...	445,300	463,200	447,100	464,400
1 kr.	120,200	136,500	132,100	143,800
Envelopes: 2.5 öre ..	—	—	—	—
,, 4.5 ,, ..	—	—	—	—
,, 5.5 ,, ..	—	—	—	—
,, 10.5 ,, ..	181,392	106,650	92,870	91,470
,, 12.5 ,, ..	450	900	200	1,010
Post cards: 5 öre ..	3,479,793	3,187,100	3,452,200	3,890,000
,, 10 ,, ...	167,830	164,830	173,820	207,410
,, 15 ,, ..	1,860	710	660	1,420
,, 5+5 öre ..	89,550	54,140	56,990	68,690
,, 6+6 ,, ..	100	—	—	—
,, 10+10 ,, ..	4,370	3,530	3,590	4,460
,, 15+15 ,, ..	600	410	440	930
Letter cards: 5 öre ..	—	—	—	—
,, ,, 10 ,, ..	—	—	—	—
Official postage stamps:				
2 öre	—	—	—	—
3 ,, ...	21,450	22,550	26,250	24,550
4 ,, ...	460,050	399,300	461,500	443,800
5 ,, ...	280,350	143,650	164,100	185,950
6 ,, ...	10,700	13,400	12,100	1,130
10 ,, ...	1,133,150	946,150	1,045,150	1,068,950
12 ,, ...	3,500	7,050	5,250	7,500
20 ,, ...	581,000	589,400	613,350	676,700
24 ,, ...	1,100	2,100	500	400
30 ,, ...	215,300	198,400	240,650	228,400
50 ,, ...	92,100	97,200	105,700	102,500
1 kr.	54,200	50,250	57,250	54,450
Official post cards: 5 öre ..	103,820	86,900	84,380	79,320
Total number ..	52,794,165	52,069,020	54,087,650	56,696,510
Total value .. kr.	5,636,321.06	5,670,222.75	5,849,300.85	6,157,310.60

OUT TO POST OFFICES FROM THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT'S STAMP SUPPLY YEARS GIVEN.

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
—	—	—	600,700	489,500	493,300
—	—	1,007,600	1,865,200	2,132,600	2,056,800
253,700	243,200	379,300	411,500	533,900	586,700
3,971,600	4,374,800	4,345,600	4,956,000	5,436,900	5,912,500
6,182,300	6,940,000	7,533,300	8,044,800	8,563,300	8,910,400
147,800	210,000	336,400	130,200	26,700	—
35,355,600	36,769,000	37,951,900	39,100,500	41,264,200	41,949,900
92,400	38,800	2,300	100	—	—
3,768,000	3,940,000	4,175,400	4,231,000	4,228,400	4,270,200
14,600	3,000	—	—	—	—
1,923,000	1,921,100	1,968,700	2,055,700	2,141,500	2,031,400
486,900	497,200	513,600	519,500	513,600	502,500
155,900	167,300	176,900	173,700	188,700	188,000
—	—	291,000	334,280	352,050	369,450
—	496,500	138,560	259,100	326,600	394,130
—	244,500	39,160	39,000	38,000	38,150
152,790	80,770	123,320	127,600	135,000	135,750
2,500	—	—	—	—	—
3,948,600	4,014,500	4,032,200	4,231,700	4,383,700	4,688,500
196,620	215,080	206,010	225,280	203,320	228,850
2,700	1,270	1,390	2,070	1,870	2,185
61,150	75,150	67,150	70,130	93,600	61,050
—	—	—	—	—	—
4,110	4,060	5,830	4,170	5,400	3,340
2,220	1,130	2,330	1,530	1,260	1,195
254,830	321,390	274,250	307,020	246,790	252,320
793,850	919,300	742,700	684,650	662,400	665,000
—	—	128,700	82,150	104,750	78,250
25,100	25,500	28,850	40,600	38,300	36,650
425,350	444,550	433,850	439,650	499,550	479,850
186,100	211,700	218,500	234,100	291,700	259,650
13,550	20,800	27,250	33,850	17,850	5,700
1,241,100	1,169,350	1,128,450	1,176,050	1,284,000	1,283,200
8,000	31,650	100	—	—	—
660,700	669,600	663,800	716,050	746,550	766,600
3,400	12,300	—	—	—	—
224,850	226,850	216,550	250,850	270,100	250,000
91,250	96,450	104,350	111,000	113,100	119,950
56,750	54,050	49,100	58,350	52,900	54,200
82,900	71,350	135,880	76,410	126,550	106,700
60,790,220	64,521,200	67,450,280	71,594,490	75,514,640	77,182,370
6,557,927.95	6,850,176.35	7,056,659.10	7,320,386.50	7,653,214.75	7,741,932.35

NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND ENTIRES SENT DURING THE

	1895	1896	1897	1898
Ordinary postage stamps :				
1 öre	715,300	642,800	748,200	836,200
2 ,, ...	2,374,200	3,139,200	3,019,300	3,616,800
3 ,, ...	542,300	500,300	674,000	662,700
4 ,, ...	6,602,600	7,184,200	7,240,800	7,930,000
5 ,, ...	9,804,900	10,236,400	10,559,100	11,155,100
8 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
10 ,, ...	43,556,700	45,640,600	47,799,800	50,839,800
15 ,, ...	—	504,000	1,102,600	1,257,000
20 ,, ...	4,409,000	4,613,900	4,367,000	4,741,900
25 ,, ...	—	473,500	564,200	548,900
30 ,, ...	2,139,300	2,154,200	2,165,900	2,333,900
50 ,, ...	496,400	502,200	561,900	566,000
1 kr.	202,000	203,300	229,200	272,700
5 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
Envelopes : 2.5 öre ..	474,900	567,450	722,950	800,650
,, 4.5 ,, ..	471,800	540,600	707,750	705,000
,, 5.5 ,, ..	34,500	43,070	37,740	40,740
,, 10,5 ,, ..	140,220	116,650	52,400	—
Post cards : 5 öre ..	4,834,200	5,113,400	6,704,020*	5,833,000
,, 10 ,, ..	250,780	259,450	273,950	316,980
15 ,, ..	1,100	—	—	—
5+5 öre ..	76,050	77,000	76,700	83,820
10+10 ,, ..	5,450	4,760	4,820	3,480
15+15 ,, ..	840	—	—	—
Letter cards : 5 öre ..	292,500	256,900	317,800	332,800
10 ,, ..	713,100	723,150	775,300	849,000
Official postage stamps :				
2 öre	95,350	123,600	118,500	119,850
3 ,, ...	51,650	54,000	82,450	27,550
4 ,, ...	457,350	480,500	509,750	439,600
5 ,, ...	293,550	305,500	344,900	320,800
6 ,, ...	100	3,700	—	—
10 ,, ...	1,322,150	1,321,200	1,431,300	1,404,200
20 ,, ...	800,600	799,000	840,000	879,850
30 ,, ...	267,050	265,500	249,150	258,000
50 ,, ...	116,650	122,200	112,650	114,500
1 kr.	61,850	47,600	50,850	45,250
Official post cards : 5 öre ..	103,400	112,550	122,650	139,060
Total number ..	81,707,840	87,132,380	92,567,630	97,475,130
Total value .. kr.	8,100,503.10	8,618,147.85	9,089,226.20	9,617,577.45

* Of these 1,358,000 were Jubilee cards.

OUT TO POST OFFICES FROM THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT'S STAMP SUPPLY YEARS GIVEN.

1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
981,800	938,900	1,097,200	1,204,200	1,602,000	1,569,100
4,174,000	4,584,300	4,930,600	5,859,000	5,914,000	7,020,000
651,400	753,600	810,200	877,900	1,105,300	472,100
8,919,600	9,825,800	11,182,500	11,923,000	12,208,600	12,823,500
12,526,800	14,220,800	21,616,200	43,430,000	63,205,400	67,497,700
—	—	—	—	1,210,900	1,236,300
53,951,400	56,488,000	59,258,100	61,632,500	61,995, 300	65,271,100
1,441,800	1,623,600	2,051,700	2,088,400	2,268,100	2,294,900
5,101,300	5,261,900	5,674,200	5,779,900	6,342,600	6,520,800
701,100	765,000	1,010,900	931,900	1,202,300	1,170,900
2,426,400	2,561,800	2,556,300	2,746,300	2,825,600	2,877,000
668,700	648,900	674,200	689,500	776,700	760,800
298,800	337,700	325,000	331,000	350,300	307,100
—	—	—	—	40,250	2,760
936,150	918,609	901,900	863,100	846,700	976,100
838,800	837,700	899,900	846,900	820,100	955,400
46,570	46,820	41,000	18,150	27,800	24,900
5,000	—	—	—	200	—
6,094,200	6,483,700	7,051,200	7,459,600	8,113,500	8,525,100
302,350	297,600	338,620	334,900	357,600	407,900
—	—	—	—	—	—
93,200	114,250	122,650	116,100	137,000	153,000
4,820	5,800	6,630	4,220	8,500	5,400
—	—	—	—	—	—
304,100	365,400	409,400	455,240	619,000	786,500
905,700	988,000	1,019,700	1,064,500	1,192,200	1,467,800
111,900	111,750	100,000	122,400	173,550	117,350
30,000	70,500	26,950	28,850	50,750	51,000
493,350	493,150	518,950	597,100	584,500	539,150
351,800	405,750	408,150	530,750	615,250	559,950
—	—	—	—	—	—
1,466,550	1,630,900	1,550,400	1,939,850	1,830,950	1,785,850
939,250	956,900	1,047,800	1,156,950	1,227,600	1,201,900
329,350	307,650	322,650	342,100	354,950	327,000
145,300	125,600	129,350	164,650	176,150	155,000
44,850	55,050	49,500	73,100	72,050	69,450
125,500	147,600	151,800	209,000	246,200	201,500
105,411,840	112,373,020	126,283,650	153,821,060	178,501,900	188,134,310
10,376,766.10	10,957,610.10	11,927,005.—	13,525,521.25	15,242,663.—	15,661,181.—

* In this amount is included the additional fee of 5 öre for each of the 114,850 stamp books sent out (62,300 with 5 öre and 52,550 with 10 öre stamps).

(To be continued)

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from page* 174)

Synopsis

1849. Engraved. Printed in sheets of two hundred stamps on moderately white hand-made paper varying from ordinary thickness to medium thin. Watermarked L L interlaced, within a single-lined rectangular frame, placed sideways, with heads either to the right or to the left.

10 centimes, deep brown, grey-brown
20 ,, deep blue, pale blue, milky blue

Double impression of numerals and top frame line, defective transfer.

10 centimes, deep brown, grey-brown
20 ,, deep blue, pale blue, milky blue

1850. Same in every way as preceding issue, but printed on thin hand-made paper.

10 centimes, grey-brown, brown
20 ,, deep blue, pale blue

Double impression of numerals and top frame line, defective transfer.

10 centimes, grey-brown, brown
20 ,, deep blue, pale blue

1849-50. Engraved. Printed in sheets of two hundred stamps on moderately white hand-made paper varying from ordinary thickness to medium thin. Watermarked L L interlaced, within a single-lined rectangular frame, placed sideways, with heads either to the right or to the left.

10 centimes, deep brown
20 ,, deep blue, dark blue
40 ,, carmine, deep carmine.

Slight re-engraving of the leaves in frame to portrait oval.

20 centimes, deep blue, dark blue

Same as preceding in every way, but printed on thin hand-made paper.

10 centimes, deep brown
20 ,, deep blue, dark blue
40 ,, carmine, deep carmine

Slight re-engraving of the leaves in the frame to portrait oval.

20 centimes, deep blue, dark blue

1850-51. Design same as last. Printed in sheets of two hundred stamps on thin, hard, greyish hand-made paper. Watermarked L L interlaced, *without frame*, placed sideways, with heads either to the right or to the left.

10 centimes, brown, grey-brown
20 ,, deep blue, blue
40 ,, dull red, vermilion

Slight re-engraving of the leaves in frame to portrait oval.

20 centimes, deep blue, blue

1851. Same as last, but printed on hard, rough, slightly yellowish hand-made paper, varying from medium thick to thick

10 centimes, rich brown, rich dark brown
20 ,, deep blue, dark blue, peacock-blue
40 ,, rose-red, pale rose-red

Re-engraved in various corners of the frame to portrait oval.
10 centimes, rich brown, rich dark brown
20 ,, deep blue, dark blue, peacock blue

1852-53. Same as last, but printed on soft, spongy, white, hand-made paper, varying from medium thick to very thick.
10 centimes, pale greyish brown, dark yellowish brown, black-brown
20 ,, bright blue, dark blue, dark ultramarine
40 ,, rose-carmine, dull vermilion, orange-red
Re-engraved in various corners of the frame to portrait oval.
10 centimes, pale greyish brown, dark yellowish brown, black-brown
20 ,, bright blue, dark blue, dark ultramarine
Stamps printed on badly registered sheets, showing no watermark.
10 centimes, pale greyish brown, dark yellowish brown
20 ,, bright blue, dark ultramarine
40 ,, orange-red

1854. Same as last, but printed from new plates of two hundred impressions on medium thick, rough, white, hand-made paper. Watermarked L L interlaced, without frame, with heads either to the right or to the left.
10 centimes, dark brown
20 ,, dark blue
40 ,, dull red
Slight re-engraving of leaves in various corners of frame to portrait oval.
10 centimes, dark brown
20 ,, dark blue
Stamps printed on badly registered sheets, showing no watermark.
10 centimes, dark brown
20 ,, dark blue
40 ,, dull red

1855-56. Same as last, but printed on soft, white, hand-made paper, varying from medium thick to very thin.
10 centimes, brown, grey-brown
20 ,, blue, deep, bright blue
40 ,, dull vermilion, pale red
Slight re-engraving of leaves in various corners of frame to portrait oval.
10 centimes, brown, grey-brown
20 ,, blue, deep bright blue
All the values of all of the above printings exist showing portions of double lined letters of the marginal watermark.

1856-61. Same as last design. Printed in sheets of two hundred stamps on thin white wove machine-made paper, slightly varying in thickness. Short portrait oval, measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{3}{4}$ mm. *No watermark.*
10 centimes, dark brown, grey-brown, pale grey-brown, deep brown, rich brown, black-brown, yellow-brown
20 ,, blue, deep blue, dark blue, bright blue, pale dull blue, deep dull blue, deep ultramarine
40 ,, red, dull red, orange-red, dull rose-red
Re-engraved in various corners of frame to portrait oval.
10 centimes, grey-brown, pale grey-brown, deep brown, black-brown
20 ,, pale dull blue, deep dull blue, deep ultramarine

1861. Same as last design. Printed from new plates of three hundred stamps, on greyish machine-made paper, varying in thickness from medium to thin. Long portrait oval, measuring 14½ by 17½ mm. No watermark.

1 centime, yellow-green, deep yellow-green, green, deep green, deep bottle-green, blue-green
10 centimes, brown, deep brown, grey-brown, deep yellow-brown, black-brown
20 ,, blue, deep blue, dark blue, dull blue, deep dull blue
40 ,, deep red, rose-red, pale rose-red, deep rose-red, dull rose-red, rose

Re-engraved horizontal lines of background in frame to portrait oval.

1 centime, yellow-green, deep yellow-green, green, deep green, deep bottle-green, blue-green
10 centimes, brown, deep brown, grey-brown, deep yellow-brown, black-brown

1862-63. Same design as last. Printed on thin, greyish, machine-made paper, varying slightly in thickness. No watermark. Long portrait oval, measuring 14½ by 17½ mm. Perforated 12½.

1 centime, deep yellow-green
10 centimes, deep brown, brown, deep yellow-brown, black-brown
20 ,, deep blue, blue, dark dull blue, dark blue
40 ,, rose-red, deep rose-red

Re-engraved in various portions of the horizontal lines of background of the frame to portrait oval.

1 centime, deep yellow-green
10 centimes, deep brown, brown, deep yellow-brown, black-brown

1863. Same as last issue in every way, but perforated 12½ by 13½.

1 centime, deep yellow-green, deep green, green
10 centimes, deep brown, brown, deep yellow-brown, black-brown
20 ,, deep blue, dark blue, blue
40 ,, pale rose-red, rose-red, deep red

Re-engraved in various portions of the horizontal lines of background of the frame to portrait oval.

1 centime, deep yellow-green, deep green, green
10 centimes, deep brown, brown, deep yellow-brown, black-brown

1863. Same as last, but printed on medium thick, opaque, white paper. No watermark. Short portrait oval, measuring 14½ by 17 mm. Perforated 12½ by 13.

1 centime, deep yellow-green
10 centimes, dark brown
20 ,, blue
40 ,, bright rose-red

Re-engraved in various portions of the horizontal lines of background of the frame to portrait oval.

1 centime, deep yellow-green
10 centimes, dark brown

1863. Same as last in every way, but perforated 12½ by 13½.

1 centime, dark green, deep green, green, bright yellow-green, yellow-green
10 centimes, deep brown, dark brown, deep rich brown, grey-brown, dark grey-brown, black-brown
20 ,, bright blue, pale blue, dull blue, blue, deep blue, dark ultramarine
40 ,, rose-carmine, dull rose-carmine, rose, pale rose, red, dull rose-red

Re-engraved in various portions of the horizontal lines of background of the frame to portrait oval.

1 centime, dark green, deep green, green, bright yellow-green, yellow-green
10 centimes, deep brown, dark brown, deep rich brown, grey-brown, dark grey-brown, black-brown

1865. Same as last in every way, but perforated 12½.

1 centime, deep green, yellow-green
10 centimes, dark grey-brown, black-brown
20 ,, deep blue, dark ultramarine
40 ,, red, dull rose-red

Re-engraved in various portions of the horizontal lines of background of the frame to portrait oval.

1 centime, deep green, yellow-green
10 centimes, dark grey-brown, black-brown

1865. Same as last in every way but perforated 14½.

1 centime, deep green, yellow-green, pale yellow-green, bluish-green
10 centimes, dark grey-brown, pale grey-brown, black-brown, brown
20 ,, deep blue, dark ultramarine, deep dull blue, blue
40 ,, red, dull rose-red, deep rose-red, rose-carmine

Re-engraved in various portions of the horizontal lines of background of the frame to portrait oval.

1 centime, deep green, yellow-green, pale yellow-green, bluish green
10 centimes, dark grey-brown, pale grey-brown, black-brown, brown

(*To be continued*)

SALE OF HANOVER REMAINDERS, ETC.

The German Imperial Post Office is disposing of a quantity of stamps of Hanover, 1859-64, and of recent issues of German colonials, etc., removed from post office forms. The stamps of Hanover are remainders, and their advent on the market will occasion much interest, as there are considerable numbers of stamps which are now rarely met with except in singles, and which have always been popular. As the document issued by the German Post Office is of interest, not only as a record, but also as an instance of a new method of disposing of remainders and accumulations of cancelled stamps, we give it in full, except that in the list of colonial stamps the total quantity only of each series only is given, and not the lots into which they are divided.

BERLIN W. 66, 11 October 1910.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1.—The unused postage stamps of the former Postal Administration of Hanover, enumerated and described in Paragraph 8, as well as the stamps of the German Empire, cut out from cancelled parcels post despatch notes, postal orders, etc., enumerated in

Paragraph 9, will be sold by public auction, for the benefit of the postal funds, on Friday, 9 December 1910, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the Kunst-Auktions-Haus of Rudolph Lepke, 28-29 Kochstrasse, Berlin, S.W. 68.

2.—Specimens of the various kinds in each lot of the stamps of the German Empire offered for sale (Paragraph 9) will be on view to anyone on Tuesday, 6 December, at the Lichthofe of the Reichs-Postmuseum in Berlin (entrance at the corner of Leipzig Strasse and Mau Strasse) during the usual visiting hours (11 a.m. to 2 p.m.).

3.—The stamps of Hanover (Paragraph 8) will be on view, each lot separately, on Wednesday, 7 December, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., at the Lichthofe of the Reichs-Postmuseum. Only those, however, will be allowed to view these stamps who are intending purchasers, and who have deposited with the General-Postkasse, 60 Konigstrasse, Berlin, C. 2, (hours 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.), the sum of M.150 in cash, presenting at the Postmuseum the receipt of the General-Postkasse for the same. The deposit will be returned upon the surrender of the receipt, or the receipt can be tendered against any purchase (Paragraph 6) made.

4.—No lots will be on view on the day of sale. The cancelled stamps of the German Empire will be sold in sealed packets, bearing the lot, number, description, quantity, etc.

5.—The lots of both the stamps of Hanover and of the German Empire will be sold separately. In cases of dispute as to the purchaser of a lot it will be put up again. Should several bids be received simultaneously for a lot it will be ballotted for. Up to 100 M. an advance of not less than 1 M. and above 100 M. of not less than 5 M. shall be made. The Imperial Postal Administration reserves to itself the right of refusing to adjudicate any lot which in its opinion shall not have attained a fair and adequate price.

6.—To the purchase price a commission for the Auctioneer of 5 per cent. will be added.

The total amount must be immediately paid at the place of the auction in German currency, or—in the case of the buyer having a deposit with the Post Office at Berlin—by a draft on the Postscheck-Konto Nr. 3 of the General-Postkasse in Berlin. Payment can also be made by cheque upon a Berlin bank.

Delivery of the stamps will be made as soon as the purchase money, together with the commission, has been paid in cash to the Auctioneer, or cheque has passed through. On delivery of the stamps of Hanover the sheets in each lot, or the stamps, in the case of loose stamps, will be counted out to the purchaser. The purchaser must make an immediate and careful examination of the variety, condition and number of any stamps when handed over to him. On no condition whatever can any claim be entertained after the conclusion of the purchase.

7.—The Imperial Postal Administration shall have the right, in case of delay of a bidder, either to take proceedings to recover the purchase price or to cancel the transaction, and to dispose of the stamps in some other manner, or to sell them at another auction at the risk and cost of the defaulting bidder. The determination of the matters relating to such auction shall rest solely with the Imperial Postal Administration. The defaulting bidder shall further bear the charge of any depreciation which may result from a new sale by auction.

8.—Description, Condition, and Quantities of the Postage Stamps of the Early Hanoverian Postal Administration offered at Auction.

After the separation of a quantity of sheets and part sheets, unfit for sale, which had evidently been returned originally on account of their damaged state, and which have now been burned, and after a further selection of, on the average, three sheets of each issue, which will not be sold, but will be retained for the purposes of the Museum, the sheets, etc., have been so arranged that, as far as possible, each lot contains a relative number of good and inferior pieces.

9.—Description, Condition and Quantities of Stamps of the German Empire offered at Auction.

These stamps being on pieces of forms have occasionally heavy or smudgy cancellations, or have defects not immediately visible. These defects consist in stamps pierced by heavy cancellation, or torn, creased, or with corner perforations missing.

List of Lots.

Lot No.	Contents.	Quantity.	Remarks as to Condition.
	A. 1859. 1 groschen, blue, imperforate.		
1	40 sheets of 120 stamps ..	4,800	*Lots* 1 *to* 10. There are on the whole about 44 sheets free from defect. The sheets show generally variations in colour; most have one or more stamps torn, and here and there show stains caused by the red gum.
2	40 do. do.	4,800	
3	40 do. do.	4,800	
4	40 do. do.	4,800	
5	40 do. do.	4,800	
6	40 do. do.	4,800	
7	40 do. do.	4,800	
8	40 do. do.	4,800	
9	40 do. do.	4,800	
10	21 do. do. .. 2,520		
	loose .. 100		
		2,620	
	Total	45,850	
	B. 1859. 2 groschen blue, imperforate.		
11	10 sheets of 120 stamps ..	1,200	*Lots* 11 *to* 20. There are about 48 sheets in good condition. The remainder have one or more stamps torn; the sheets likewise show gum stains and variation of colour.
12	10 do. do.	1,200	
13	10 do. do.	1,200	
14	10 do. do.	1,200	
15	10 do. do.	1,200	
16	10 do. do.	1,200	
17	10 do. do.	1,200	
18	10 do. do.	1,200	
19	10 do.. do.	1,200	
20	18 do. do.	2,160	
	Total	12,960	
	C. 1861. 3 groschen brown, imperforate.		
21	10 sheets of 120 stamps ..	1,200	*Lots* 21 *to* 24. There are nine good sheets. Defects as above. All sheets with red gum.
22	10 do. do.	1,200	
23	10 do. do.	1,200	
24	12 do. do.	1,440	
	Total	5,040	
	D. 1861. 10 groschen green, imperforate.		
25	3 sheets of 120 stamps ..	360	The sheets of D are without exception defective, being torn and creased, in some sheets to the extent of one third. They also have spots of discolouration, due to the red gum.
26	2 do. do.	240	
27	2 do. do.	240	
28	2 do. do.	240	
29	2 do. do.	240	
30	2 do. do.	240	
	Total	1,560	

List of Lots (contd.)

Lot No.	Contents.	Quantity.	Remarks as to Condition.
	E. 1864. 3 pfennige green, rouletted, red gum.		
31	11 sheets of 120 stamps 1,320 loose .. 333		In these stamps there is a slight irregularity only in the rouletting
	Total	1,653	
	F. 1864. 3 pfennige green, rouletted, white gum.		
32	13 sheets of 120 stamps 1,560 loose .. 29	1,589	*Lots* 32 *and* 33. As in E. There are also variations in colour and occasional small gum stains.
33	12 do. do. .. .. 1,440 loose .. 120	1,560	
	Total	3,149	
	G. 1864. 1 groschen rose, rouletted, red gum.		
34	12 sheets of 120 stamps ..	1,440	*Lots* 34 *and* 35. There is slight irregularity in the rouletting, and there are also small defects (torn stamps).
35	13 do. do.	1,560	
	Total	3,000	
	H. 1864. 1 groschen rose, rouletted, white gum.		
36	13 sheets of 120 stamps ..	1,560	*Lots* 36 *to* 40. As G. Furthermore variation in colour.
37	13 do. do.	1,560	
38	14 do. do.	1,680	
39	14 do. do.	1,680	
40	13 do. do. .. 1,560 loose .. 129	1,689	
	Total	8,169	
	I. 1864. 2 groschen blue, rouletted, white gum.		
41	Loose	99	Two stamps torn.
	K. 1864. 3 groschen brown, rouletted, white gum.		
42	4 sheets of 120 stamps 480 loose .. 39	519	Slight irregularity in the rouletting.
	L. 1863. Envelopes, 1 groschen and 3 groschen.		
43	1 groschen .. .. 230 3 groschen 5	235	Three envelopes with inscription.

List of Lots (contd.)

Country.	Quantities.											
	3pf.	5pf.	10pf.	20pf.	25pf.	30pf.	40pf.	50pf.	80pf.	1M.	2M.	3M.	5M.
German Empire ..												300	1,300
Bavaria												150	60
German New Guinea			750	1,400		600	100	40					
German S.-W. Africa		1,300	10,300	12,900	400	15,400	2,700	2,800	160	3,300	1,660	210	50
Cameroons		400	5,000	5,700		2,300	500	300					
Samoa		60	400	700		550	200	200	20	18	28		
Togo		400	1,800	2,500		1,100	400	250		200	50		
German Levant, 1900											12		
China, 1900		12	142	528		33	148	21	19				
Kiauchou, 1900 ..		33	171	308		39	61						
German Levant, 1905			500	6,000	27	800		300	80	377		134	
Do.(with watermark)		500	200	1,300	1,600	450	400	700	1,200	750	1,000		
Do. mixed ..							536		544		85		
Morocco, 1905 (without watermark)		145	148		448	400	417	354	1,300			360	
Do.(with watermark)		300	260	2,000		200	550			120	550		229
Do. mixed ..				1,357						360	294		
	1c.	2c.	4c.	10c.			20c.		40c.	½ Doll.	1 Doll.	1½ Doll.	2½ Doll.
China, 1905 (without watermark)	450	1,961	1,940	5,067			2,117		1,813	1,229	342	1,500	
Do.(with watermark)	290												122
Do. mixed ..							400		200		983		
Kiauchou,1905 (without watermark)	380	300	1,470	3,240			420		14	6			
Do.(with watermark)	500								21				
	2½h.	4h.	7½h.	15h.	20h.		30h.	45h.	60h.	1R.	2R.		3R.
German East Africa, 1905	1,300	120	6,800	10,600	1,350		3,700	1,000	500	200	120		500

The Secretary of State of the Imperial Post Office,
per Franck.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Belgian Congo. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the undermentioned values have been issued, similar in type to the last issue, but with altered inscription.

40c. green and black
50c. olive-bistre and black
1f. claret and black
3f. red and black
5f. rose and black
10f. green and black

Bermuda. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 1d. in the same type as the ½d. chronicled in July. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1d. red

Chili. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a set of picture stamps commemorative of the centenary of independence. Dated 1810—1910. Engraved by the American Bank Note Co. Perf. 12.

1c. slate-green and black. Oath of independence
2c. lake and black. Battle of Chacabaco
3c. red-brown and black. Battle of Roble
5c. blue and black. Battle of Maipo
10c. brown and black. Engagement between the frigates Lautaro and Esmeralda
12c. red and black. Capture of the Maria Isabel
20c. orange-red and black. Abdication of O'Higgins
25c. ultramarine and black. First Chilian Congress
30c. violet and black. Statue of O'Higgins
50c. olive-green and black. Statue of Carrera
1p. yellow and black. Statue of San Martin
2p. vermilion and black. Head of General Blanco
3p. green and black. Head of Zenteno
10p. purple and black. Head of Admiral Cochrane

Crete. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write: "We have now received all values of the current set of postage stamps with the large black surcharge printed in London, except the 2 drachmæ which still exists with the fancy surcharge only; all values of the Postage Due set have also been issued with the new surcharge."

Fiji. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 2½d. "all blue." Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2½d. ultramarine

Gibraltar. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the 1s. King's head stamp is now issued printed in black on green chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.

1s. black on green

Hong Kong. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a copy of the 1c. brown, chronicled last month.

Mauritius. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1r., 2½r. and 5r. in the King's head type. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1r. black on green
2½r. black and red on blue
5r. green and red on yellow

Mexico. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that a set of commemorative stamps have appeared here consisting of the following values:—

1c. purple
2c. green
3c. brown
4c. carmine
5c. orange
10c. blue and orange
15c. slate-blue and lake
20c. red and blue
50c. red-brown and black
1p. blue and black
5p. lake and black

Newfoundland. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write: "In looking over our stock we have discovered a remarkable error in the 6c. stamp of the new issue. It seems that a mistake was made on the plate, the letter 'z' in 'colonization' being reversed, the oblique stroke running from left to right instead of right to left. This error was soon discovered and the plate rectified; the stamps already printed off were, however, sent off to Newfoundland, and our first consignment must have consisted entirely of the errors, which were distributed to our new issue customers."

New South Wales. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 2d. in a new shade. Wmk. Crown and single-lined A. Perf. 12×11½.

2d. royal blue

Nicaragua. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us two new provisionals.

2c. on 3c. orange-red (Black surcharge)
10c. on 15c. slate (Red surcharge)

Papua. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the following values with "PAPUA" in large letters. They are not only printed from new duty transfers, but the centre is also new, with the result that there is no "rift" variety. Wmk. Crown A upright. Perf. 12½ (small holes).

1d. rose and black
2d. violet
2s. 6d. light brown and black

Portugal. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 2½r. with head of King Manoel, surcharged "REPUBLICA" diagonally in red, and state that all current Portuguese stamps have been similarly surcharged.

Russian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 5 kop. surcharged "20 PAIA" in black.

20p. on 5k. purple

San Marino. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 5c. in a new and darker shade.

5c. dark blue-green

Siam. The *Postage Stamp* gives the following figures on the authority of a Siamese correspondent as representing the numbers issued of the recent provisionals :—

On 1887 issue :—	
14s. on 12a. lilac and carmine	70,000
On 1904 issue :—	
6s. on 6a. carmine ..	156,000
14s. on 14a. blue ..	27,000
On 1906-8 issue :—	
2s. on 1a. yellow and green	1,114,200
2s. on 2a. dark green ..	200,000
3s. on 3a. violet-grey ..	735,000
3s. on 3a. yellow-green ..	8,000
6s. on 4a. rose	560,000
6s. on 5a. carmine and rose	16,500
12s. on 8a. black and yellow	756,000
14s. on 9a. blue	900,000
14s. on 12a. blue	46,200

It is also stated that two varieties, which have been chronicled, viz., 3s. on 2a. green, and 12s. on 12a. blue, do not exist.

Sweden. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 5 and 10 öre Official stamps chronicled last month.

Travancore. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a specimen of the 6 cash stamp chronicled in September last. It replaces the provisional $\frac{3}{8}$ on $\frac{1}{2}$ chuckram.

Union of South Africa. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a copy of the stamp issued on the occasion of the opening of the first Parliament, with head of King George in oval in centre. Wmk. Rosettes. Perf. 14.

2½d. dark blue

Uruguay. We are indebted to Mr. A. H. Davis for a copy of a provisional 5c. issued on 6 October, of which the official notice states that 300,000 stamps have been surcharged.

5c. on 50c. red

Western Australia. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* notifies the ½d. chronicled in August last, also with *perf.* 11.

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Rottner (E.) Zum 40 jähr. Bestehens des K. Deutschen Postamts in Constantinopel. *B.B.-Z.* 31 Oct.
Alsace-Lorraine. *Post,* 10 and 25 Oct.
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Ireland (J.) Jamaica simplified. *P.S.* 12 Nov.

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Poole (B. W. H.) Philatelic dictionary (contd). *P.S.* 5 Nov.
Die Internationale Ausstellung 1910 in Bern. *D.B.-Z* Oct.
Philatelists of to-day : Mr. R. Frentzel. *S.C.F.* 15 Oct. ; Mr. A. H. Harris. 29 Oct. ; Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt. 12 Nov.

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G. Glendining & Co., Ltd., 18 and 19 October
P. Plumridge & Co., 27 and 28 October
P.&S. Puttick & Simpson. 1) 11 and 12 October; 2) 25 and 26 October
V. Ventom, Bull & Cooper. 20 and 21 October

Argentine Republic, 1899-1900, 1 peso blue and black, with inverted centre, lightly cancelled but badly centred. *P.&S.* 1 .. £15 0 0
Barbados, 1873, 5s. rose, brilliant mint. *P.* 5 0 0
Benin, 1892, 75c. on 15c. blue, S.G. 18 and 19, used together on small piece, fine. *G.* .. 5 5 0
Bergedorf, 1861, 4 sch. black on brown, slightly defective. *G.* 4 4 0
Brazil, 1844, 300r. black, superb. *G.* 3 10 0
Ditto, 600r. black, good copy. *G.* 3 17 6
British Central Africa, 1890, £1 blue, mint. *P.* 2 2 0
Ditto, £2 rose, mint. *P.* .. 3 15 0
British Guiana, Oct. 1862, 4c. black on blue, S.G. 74, unused, fine. *G.* 8 5 0
British Honduras, 1891, '6' in black on 10c. mauve, and '6' in red on 10c. mauve, both with inverted surcharge, used together on entire. *V.* .. 6 17 6
Buenos Aires, 1st issue, 4p. red, fine. *V.* 14 0 0
Canada, 1851, 12d. black, very fine. *G.* 30 10 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1853, blued paper, 4d. blue, large margin, mint. *G.* 3 17 6
1861, woodblock, 1d. red, very fine. *V.* 6 6 0
Ditto, 4d. deep blue, minute thin spot, superb. *G.* 7 2 6
Ditto, 1d. blue, error, lightly cancelled, skilfully repaired in left corner, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. 38 0 0
1874-80, 3d. on 4d., variety 'THE.EE,' very fine. *G.* .. 3 0 0
Ditto, ditto, variety 'PENCB,' very fine. *G.* 2 15 0
Cyprus, 1881, 30p. on 1d. Plate 216, double surcharge, one inverted, mint. *G.* 4 7 6
Ditto, ditto, Plate 220, ditto. *G.* 3 7 6
1882, CC, ½ piastre emerald-green surcharged ½ ½, figures 6 mm. apart, slightly thinned, mint. *V.* 5 0 0
Finland, 1871, wove paper, error of colour, 10 penni purple-brown on lilac, used on piece, very fine. *V.* 5 10 0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d. black, V.R., unused with gum. *V.* .. £7 15 0
1847-54, octagonal, 6d. purple, entire sheet of twenty, inverted wmk., overprinted 'specimen' *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 4 17 6
1880, 2s. brown, with bottom margin, superb, mint. *V.* .. 7 2 6
1881, 1d. lilac, strip of three, centre stamp variety with line at bottom, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 1 6 0
I.R. Official, 1885, 5s. rose, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 5 0
Ditto, 10s. blue, mint. *P.&S.*.. 5 5 0
Ditto, £1 brown-lilac, over-printed 'specimen,' superb, mint. *V.* 7 0 0
Admiralty official, 1903, Type 2, 1½d. purple and green, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 1 0 0
Ditto, 2d. green and carmine, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 2 0 0
Army Official, 1903, 6d. purple, the rare type, mint. *P.&S.* 1 2 2 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used and fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 1 10 0
Board of Education, 1902, Queen's head, 1s. very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 17 6
Levant, 1906, 1 piastre on 2d. green and carmine, pair used with another on original, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 15 0 0
Greece, Athens print, 1l. deep brown, variety with flaw on plate, mint. *P.* 0 19 0
Grenada, 1875, wmk. large star, 1s. mauve, error 'SHLLING,' superb. *G.* 9 0 0
Jan. 1883, ½d. on half of 1d. orange, S.G. 29, unsevered pair mint. *G.* 16 0 0
Oct. 1886, 1d. on 1½d. yellow, surcharge inverted, mint. *G.* 2 10 0
1888, 4d. on 2s. orange, strip of three, middle stamp the variety with upright 'd,' very fine, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 6 5 0
1889, ½d. on 2s. orange, surcharge double, block of four, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 11 10 0
1891, 1d. on 8d. grey-brown, surcharge inverted, very fine. *G.* 4 10 0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1s. yellow-brown, very fine. *V.*.. .. 2 10 0
Nov. 1889, error, no value, carmine, with top margin showing control number, superb mint. *V.* 26 0 0
India, Scinde, 1852, ½a. white, ½a. blue and ½a. scarlet, all very fine. *G.* 3 7 6
1854-5, 4a. Die I, horizontal pair, showing lines and rosettes, superb. *G.* 6 0 0

India, 4a. Die II. horizontal pair, 6½mm. apart, fine. *G.* .. £3 0 0
Official, 1866, 2a. purple, S.G. 516, top and bottom labels not cut off, very fine. *G.* 2 0 0
Ditto, 8a. purple, superb. *G.* .. 11 5 0
1883-99, 1a. plum, variety surcharge inverted, very fine. *G.* 2 2 0
Jhind, 1885, 2a. error of overprint, S.G. 109, very fine. *G.* 4 0 0
Puttiala, 1885, 2a. blue, error PUTTILLA, mint. G. 2 10 0
1891-6, 1a. plum, variety Patiala omitted, mint. *G.* 2 10 0
Ditto, 4a. olive-green, ditto, unused. *G.* 1 16 0
Official, 1854, 1a. plum, red overprint inverted, superb. *G.* .. 2 5 0

Mauritius, 1848, very early state, 2d. blue on bluish paper, very fine. *G.* 9 0 0
Ditto, early state, 1d. on bluish paper, very fine. *G.* 5 5 0
Ditto, early state, 2d. on bluish paper, large margins, very fine. *G.* 10 0 0
Oct. 1859, 2d. blue, large fillet, deep colour, exceptional copy. *G.* 14 10 0
Ditto, 2d. deep blue, good margins. *G.* 6 0 0
Dec. 1859, 1d. red, unused, fine. *G.* 5 0 0
Ditto, 1d. red, exceptional margins on three sides. *G.* .. 4 5 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, wide margins, superb. *G.* 1 13 0

Natal, June 1857, 9d. blue, very heavily embossed, unusually fine. *G.* 13 0 0
Ditto, 1s. buff, heavily embossed, very fine. *G.* 9 0 0
1870, 1s. green, red surcharge, S.G. 57, slight nick, very fine. *G.* 4 10 0
1875, 1d. red, surcharge inverted, S.G. 86, unused, very fine. *G.* 15 10 0
1877-9, ½d. on 1d. yellow, surcharge inverted, S.G. 93, mint. *G.* 4 5 0
Ditto, 1d. on 6d. rose, ditto, fine. *G.* 2 6 0
Ditto, ditto, double surcharge, very fine. *G.* 3 0 0
Ditto, ditto, surcharge four times, unused, very fine. *G.* .. 15 10 0
1891, 2½d. on 4d., double surcharge, mint. *G.* 11 10 0
Ditto, ditto, surcharge inverted, (only 24 copies issued), very fine. *G.* 11 0 0

Niger Coast Protectorate, Dec. 1893, ½d. in black on 2½d., mint. *G.* 9 0 0
Ditto, ½d. in blue on 2d., very fine. *G.* 10 0 0
Ditto, ½d. in violet on 2½d., mint. *G.* 12 10 0
Ditto, ½d. in vermilion on 2½d., mint. *G.* 24 0 0

Niger Coast Protectorate, Dec., 1893, 1s. in black on 2d., mint. *G.* £26 0 0
Ditto, 5s. in violet on 2d., mint. *G.* 14 0 0
Ditto, 10s. in vermilion on 5d., mint. *G.* 11 10 0

Nova Scotia, 1851-3, 1s. cold violet, used with 3d. on entire original, very fine and lightly cancelled. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 15 5 0

Nevis, 1867, 1s. yellow-green, mint. *G.* 9 15 0
1878, lithographed, 4d. orange, mint. *G.* 4 10 0
Ditto, 1d. red, retouched, S.G. 28, unused, very fine. *G.* .. 3 10 0
1883-90, CA, 6d. green, unused. *G.* 3 15 0

New Brunswick, 1851, 1s. purple, exceptional copy, practically unused. *G.* 10 0 0

Newfoundland, 1857, 6½d. scarlet-vermilion, brilliant, unused, with part gum. *G.* .. 11 15 0
Ditto, 1s. scarlet-vermilion, brilliant mint. *G.* 60 0 0
1860, 4d. orange-vermilion, brilliant mint. *G.* 12 10 0
Ditto, 1s. orange-vermilion, exceptionally fine. *G.* 15 0 0

New South Wales, 1850-1, Sydney Views, 1d. carmine-lake, Plate 2, pair on entire original, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
Ditto, 2d. indigo, Plate 2, on entire original, superb. *P.&S.* 1 2 14 0
1860, perf. 12, 8d. yellow, unused. *V.* 8 12 6

Nova Scotia, 1851, 1s. dull violet on bluish paper, exceptional copy, practically unused. *G.* 11 0 0
Ditto, 1s. reddish violet on white paper, unused, very fine. *G.* 17 10 0

Portugal, Guinea, 1st issue, 5r. black, mint. *V.* 4 5 0
Ditto, 25r. rose, mint. *V.* .. 7 10 0
Ditto, 40r. blue, mint. *V.* .. 3 5 0
Portuguese India, 200r. yellow, superb, unused. *V.* 3 7 6
Ditto, 600r. deep purple, very fine, unused. *V.* 3 3 0
1876, 900r. deep purple, very fine, unused. *V.* 3 7 6

Roumania, Moldavia, 1858, 27p. black on rose, on piece of original, superb. *G.* 32 0 0

St. Vincent, 1881, ½d. on half 6d. yellow-green, superb pair, mint. *P.* 3 0 0
Ditto, 1d. on 6d. yellow-green, mint. *P.* 3 0 0
1890, 2½d. on 4d. lake-brown, block of nine, containing variety without fraction bar, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 10 0 0

Seychelles, 1901, 3c. on 16c. brown and blue, surcharge inverted, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 2 14 0

South Australia, 1871, wmk. V and Crown, 4d. dull purple, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 1 11 0

Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1 violet, very fine, mint. *P.* ..	£3	10	0
Spain, 1850, 10r. green, fine. *V...*	2	17	6
Straits Settlements, Perak, 1878 2c. brown. *P.&S.* 2	3	12	6
Selangor, 1878-82, CA, 2c. brown, pair, mint. *P.&S.* 2.. ..	3	3	0
Sweden, 1855, 3sk. green, very fine. *G.*	2	6	0
Tasmania, 1892-9, £1 green and yellow, well centred and mint. *G.*	4	7	6
Tobago, 1879, 5s. slate, mint. *P.&S.* 1	£1	13	0
Ditto, £1 mauve, mint. *P.&S.* 1	7	5	0
1882-4, CA, 6d. stone, fine. *P.*	3	12	6
Turks Islands, 1873-9, 1s. lilac, exceptionally fine. *G.* ..	11	7	6
Victoria, 1868, 5s. blue on yellow, lightly cancelled, fine *P.&S.* 2	3	7	6
Virgin Islands, 1866, 6d. rose on toned paper, entire sheet of 25, showing variety with large 'V' *P.&S.* 2	8	10	0

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 296th meeting of the Society opened the session of 1910-11 with a social evening and exhibition of stamps by the members in the Geographical Hall, St. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday, 7 October, at 8 p.m.

About 100 members and friends were present, and although twenty fine exhibits were shown, several others of almost equal merit were unavoidably held back for want of space to display them.

Great Britain was shown by J. S. Higgins, jun., and Dr. Floyd; Antigua by Mr. J. H. Taylor; British Bechuanaland and Orange River Colony by Mr. Abbott; British Central Africa and Mafeking siege stamps by Mr. Eliot Levy; Dominica by Mr. J. S. Gee; Falkland Islands by Mr. J. C. North; Gibraltar by Mr. A. H. A. Bennett; Guatemala by Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht; Mulready envelopes, caricatures and essays by Mr. Mendel Albrecht; Persia and New Brunswick by Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow; Queensland by Mr. W. W. Munn; Roumania by Mr. C. H. Coote; Sicily and Switzerland by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton.

A short business meeting was held during the evening, and a reply was read from Mrs. Platt to the letter conveying the sympathy of the members with her in the loss of her husband, Dr. J. E. Platt, who was a member of the Society up to the time of his decease.

Mr. S. O. Smith, of Melbourne, was elected a corresponding member, Captain W. Swinhoe-Phelan, of the Sherwood Foresters, was nominated for membership, and the resignation of Mr. F. S. Porter accepted with regret.

Meeting held at Geographical Society's Rooms, Friday, 21 October 1910.—Mr. W. Dorning Beckton read a paper on the stamps of Venezuela, illustrated by his collection. He dealt particularly with the first four issues, quoting extensively from Official Decrees, and pointing out the reasons why he considered the stamps with the dividing lines, in common with those without dividing lines, of the first issue, were both lithographed, and not engraved, as some authorities in recent years had stated. He showed that the design of the different values in both of these and the next issue, although similar, were entirely re-drawn for each value, and indicated the private marks which existed in the stamps of the eagle series. He also gave a short resumé of the history of the forgery made to defraud the revenue, the discovery of which rested with Mons. Moens. The Escuelas issues, Mr. Beckton pointed out, would form an ample field for study and research, there possibly being several different transfers of the lower values and some interesting transfer varieties.

Captain W. Swinhoe-Phelan, of the Sherwood Foresters, Derby, was elected a corresponding member, and several additions to the Library were reported by the Hon. Librarian.

J. Stalfox Gee, Hon. Sec.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

27 October.—Mr. B. B. Tilley gave a display, with notes, of the stamps of Trinidad. Although the early issues are somewhat difficult for collectors Mr. Tilley showed practically every variety in very fine condition, and was heartily thanked and congratulated on the conclusion of his display.

10 November.—Mr. J. J. Darlow gave a very interesting paper on the stamps of Antigua and Montserrat, illustrated by his comprehensive collection of these stamps. The paper will shortly be published *in extenso*, and collectors will then see how many new points can be brought forward by careful study of such apparently simple collections as these colonies present.

Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, June, 1911.—At the Committee Meeting on 10 November considerable progress was reported, also donations and promises. Several suggestions had been made to the Committee that stamps suitable for auction should be accepted for the benefit of the Conference. It was therefore unanimously decided that all such stamps shall be accepted, duly acknowledged, and sold by auction during the Conference. Mr. J. J. Darlow kindly offered his services as honorary auctioneer, and they were accepted with thanks.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

By kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford, the first meeting of the Session 1910-11 was held at 2, Cavendish Square, W., on Tuesday, 11 October 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

At the conclusion of formal business, Lord Crawford afforded the members an opportunity of inspecting a portion of his wonderful collection, South Australia, St. Vincent and India being the countries chosen. In South Australia, the collection of Departmental Stamps is probably the finest and most complete in existence, while, as regards the condition and the number of the great rarities, the collection of St. Vincent has no rivals. Among the most striking features in the collection of the stamps of India are the numerous and fascinating early proofs and essays made from the first issues, an entire sheet of 120 stamps of the half anna red, 9½ arches; and several complete sheets of the other values of this issue. Members were again indebted to Lord Crawford, and deeply appreciated the kindly courtesy shown to them and to the Society.

BRITISH GUIANA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held at Dr. E. D. Rowland's residence, Waterloo Street, on Friday evening, 7 October, 1910. The subject of the formation of a junior branch, which was considered some months ago at a meeting, was again brought up for discussion. As the honorary secretary informed the meeting that several boys had expressed a desire to start a junior branch, it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of Mr. T. A. Pope, who agreed to report progress at the next meeting of this Society.

The Philatelic Exhibition was fixed to take place in February, 1911. The honorary secretary stated that he anticipated getting a few exhibits from prominent English philatelists.

Mr. Jas. Rodway next read his paper entitled "History in a Stamp Album." Mr. J. K. D. Hill proposed and Mr. W. A. Abraham seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Rodway. Mr. W. A. Abraham next displayed rarities from the following countries: British Guiana, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Orange River Colony, Niger Coast and Swaziland—a very valuable and complete collection.

The meeting terminated with the usual courtesies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

71, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.;
10th November, 1910.

DEAR SIR,

We have lately been offered some fine used copies of the 10s. grey-green Great Britain, watermark anchor, perf. 14 (Gibbons No. 135). Upon examination we find they are very deceptive forgeries. They were offered us in good faith, but we understand they came originally from Italy. The forgeries are printed on genuine watermarked and perforated paper obtained by discharging the colour from some fiscal stamp, of which there are several that can be so utilised.

Apparently, the design is reproduced by some photographic process, as we can find no actual difference, save that the appearance is more scratchy and blurred than the genuine, probably owing to the paper being absorbent after chemical treatment. The white parts are, if anything, slightly thicker and more prominent, especially on the head, and corner letters are also larger than on the genuine. The lettering specimens we have had are "DF-FD" and "EB-BE." The postmarks, which are also well forged, are "Kensington BO, Young St. S.W. Ju. 19 '82" and "York St. Manchester, Sp. 18 '83."

Trusting these particulars may prevent any further distribution of this forgery.

We are,
Yours truly,
BRIDGER & KAY.

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

NOVEMBER 1910

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,, 1856, 4c. black on magenta .. £12 10
,, 1876, 1c. perf. 14 X 12½, superb .. £7 10
Canada, 1858, p. 12, 6d. brown-purple, fine unused £11 10
Cape, Woodblock, 1d. blue, error, used, very slight defect £37 10
Ceylon, Imperf. 4d., superb £16 10
,, Clean cut perfs. 8d., unused, fine .. £9 0
,, Rough perfs. 8d., yellow-brown, unused, fine £12 10
Great Britain, 1867-83, 10s. grey-green, wmk. Anchor, fine unused £23 0
,, 1884, £1 brown, 'Crowns,' mint, superb £6 6
Great Britain, 1888, £1 brown, 'Orbs,' mint .. £16 10
,, 1883-4, 10s. cobalt, fine unused .. £11
,, 1906, Beirut provisional, 1 pias. on 2d., superb pair, used with 2 pias. on entire original £20 0
New Brunswick, 1851, 6d. yel., superb unused £8 10
Niger Coast, 1883, 10s. on 5d., mint £16 10
St. Vincent, 1880, 1d. on half 6d. green, unsevered pair, superb unused .. £13 10
Tasmania, 1852, 1d. blue, fine strip of four shewing top and bottom of sheet .. £20 0
Tobago, 1879, £1 mauve, mint, superb .. £10 0
Turks Island, 2½d. on 1d. red, pair shewing types, 10 and 11 .. .. .. £18 0
,, 2½d. on 1s. blue, mint £12 0
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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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DECEMBER 1910

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXII DECEMBER 1910 No. 12

THE STAMPS AND ENTIRES OF GREAT BRITAIN ISSUED DURING THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD

By L. W. FULCHER

(*Concluded from page* 210)

ENVELOPES

In addition to envelopes for registered letters, envelopes are sold at the Post Offices bearing ½d. and 1d stamps. Envelopes embossed with a 2½d. stamp were not issued with the stamp bearing the King's head though the sale of such envelopes embossed with Queen's head dies was not discontinued till December 1903

The dies used in stamping the ½d. and 1d. envelopes are lettered " B.R. " as mentioned in the previous section, where the dates of registration of these dies are given.

Envelopes bearing ½d. stamps have been issued in two sizes, as follows :—

Size N	" Commercial "	137×80 mm.	($5\frac{2}{5}$″×$3\frac{1}{10}$″)
Size O	" Foolscap "	224×98 mm.	($8\frac{4}{5}$″×$3\frac{9}{10}$″)

The 1d. envelopes exist in four sizes :—

Size A	" Court "	120× 55 mm.	($4\frac{7}{10}$″×$3\frac{7}{10}$″)
Size C		133× 76 mm.	($5\frac{1}{5}$″×3″)
Size E	" Commercial "	135× 80 mm.	($5\frac{3}{10}$″×$3\frac{1}{10}$″)
Size O	" Foolscap "	230×101 mm.	(9″ ×4″)

It will be noticed that " Size O " in the case of ½d. envelopes is somewhat smaller than the " Size O " for 1d. ones.

Envelopes bearing ½d. stamp. Issued January 1902. Stamp embossed at flap end of envelope.

½d. blue-green.	Size N
½d. blue-green.	Size O

Registered 13 September 1904 for colour of stamp. Issued December 1904. Stamp embossed at flap end of envelope.

½d. light green (shades). Size N
½d. light green. Size O

Issued February 1906. Stamp at closed end of envelope.

½d. light green. Size N
½d. light green. Size O

Envelopes bearing 1d. stamp. Issued January 1902.

1d. carmine. Size A
1d. carmine. Size C
1d. carmine. Size E

The 1d. size " C " ceased to be issued from January 1903. Sizes " C " and " E " are very liable to be mistaken for each other. It should be noted that envelopes of size " C " are of *thick* smooth paper. The colour of the paper of the 1d. envelope, size " A," has recently become more " cream " than white.

Issued 9 February 1903.

1d. carmine. Size O

This envelope has not been issued since July (?) 1909.

Registration envelopes. An innovation was effected in the Edwardian series in including the postage as well as the registration fee in the impressed stamp. The inscription on the stamp reads " REGISTRATION TWO PENCE—POSTAGE ONE PENNY," and the stamp is impressed in brown on the upper portion of the flap, which is made to fold over and adhere to the front of the envelope. The dies prepared were registered as follows :—

	Dies.	Registered.
Nos.	1 to 12	13 1 02
,,	13 to 24	7 10 04

Of these only Dies 1 to 18 have as yet been brought into use. These stamps may be cut out and used on registered letters as adhesives. The envelopes themselves have been issued in five sizes :—

Size F	133× 83 mm.	(5¼″×3¼″)
Size G	152× 95 mm.	(6″ × 3¾″)
Size H	202×126 mm.	(8″×5″)
Size H²	229×102 mm.	(9″×4″)
Size K	291×152 mm.	(11½″×6″)

Issued February 1902. With large " R " in thick-lined oval in top left-hand corner. Notice on back headed " Inland Registration."

3d. Size F Dies 1, 2, 4
3d. Size G. Dies 1, 2, 4, 5, 15
3d. Size H Dies 1, 10, 14
3d. Size H² Dies 1, 14
3d. Size K Dies 1, 9

All these probably exist with Dies 1 to 15, but only those seen or chronicled are mentioned here.

OFFICIAL ISSUE, March (?) 1903, surcharged " ADMIRALTY—OFFICIAL " in blue sans serif capitals on flap.

3d. Size H Dies 3, 5

About October 1909 a system of control letters, printed on the envelopes underneath the flaps, appeared. Size F is known with control " C.A." and Size G with

controls " A.A." and " B.A." As the next issue had begun to appear at this date the continuation of the control letters is found on that issue, but at present it is not possible to give a list or even to indicate the sequence.

Issued September (?) 1907. With inscription in top left hand corner: " This space is reserved—for Official—Registration label " in three lines, enclosed in an oblong rectangle. Notice on back headed " Inland Registration." In consequence of the extra space occupied by the rectangle in top left corner the inscription on the face of the envelope appears in seven lines on Size F, six lines on Size G, and five lines on Size H, instead of in four lines as before. The inscription remains the same on the two largest sizes.

3d.	Size F	Die 15
3d.	Size F	Die 15
3d.	Size H	Dies 14, 16
3d.	Size H^2	Die 15
3d.	Size K	Die 15

Issued October (?) 1908. As last, but notice on the back headed " Registration " instead of " Inland Registration."

3d.	Size F	Dies 16, 17, 18
3d.	Size G	Die 16
3d.	Size H	Die 18
3d.	Size H^2	Die 16
3d.	Size K	Die 17

Official Envelopes.

Since the abolition of official adhesive stamps in May 1904, envelopes bearing a frank stamp have been in use for officials of the Inland Revenue Department. They first appeared in November or December 1904. The varieties I have seen are as follows, but there may be others.

(1) Foolscap size, 223×96 mm. ($8\frac{1}{8}''\times3\frac{1}{4}''$) straw envelope, with inscription " ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE," underlined, at top; in lower left corner " If undelivered return to the Collector of Taxes at..... "; top left corner " Private." diagonally; in top right corner the words " OFFICIAL " " PAID," above and below a Tudor crown respectively, in a thick single-lined circle. Printed in three colours, the significance of which is unknown.

Value not indicated.		Black on straw.
do.	do.	Green on straw
do.	do.	Red on straw

(2) Court shape 127×101 mm. (5″×4″) on blue wove paper. Same inscriptions as last except " INCOME TAX, PRIVATE " in two lines underlined in top left corner instead of the word " Private " only, and " F. 2 " in extreme top left corner.

Value not indicated. Black on blue

POST CARDS.

The post cards of King Edward's reign consist of two denominations, ½d. and 1d. The ½d. is issued in two sizes (1) on stout white card, 115×89 mm. ($4\frac{1}{2}''\times3\frac{1}{2}''$); and (2) on thin buff card, 140×89 mm. ($5\frac{1}{2}''\times3\frac{1}{2}''$). The 1d. cards are only issued in the second size.

One halfpenny (1) With inscription "The address to be written on this side."

SINGLE

Stout white card. Registered 20 11 01. Issued January 1902.
½d. blue-green (shades)

Thin buff card. Registered 6 12 01. Issued January 1902.
½d. blue-green (shades)

OFFICIAL ISSUE, surcharged "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL." Stout white card.
Registered 12 3 03. Surcharge Type 1. Issued March (?) 1903.
½d. blue-green

Surcharge Type 2. Issued January (?) 1904.
½d. blue-green

REPLY

Stout white card. Registered 6 12 01. Issued January 1902.
½d. + ½d. blue-green

Thin buff card. Registered 15 1 02. Issued February 1902.
½d. + ½d. blue-green

(2) As last, but printed in light green.

SINGLE

Stout white card. Registered 13 9 04. Issued December 1904.
½d. light green (shades).

Thin buff card. Registered 13 9 04. Issued February 1905.
½d. light green (shades)

REPLY

Stout white card. Registered 27 10 04. Issued March 1905.
½d. + ½d. light green

Thin buff card. Registered 5 1 05. Issued (?) 1905.
½d. + ½d. light green

The quality of the stout white card was changed in September 1905, and the single card was re-registered "on account of alteration in the quality of the card" on 5 September 1905, and the reply card on 28 September 1905.

(3) As before, but without the inscription "The address to be written on this side."

SINGLE

Stout white card. Registered 31 12 07. Issued March 1908.
½d. light green (shades)

Thin buff card. Registered 16 4 08. Issued March 1908.
½d. light green (shades)

REPLY

Stout white card. Registered 31 12 07. Issued March 1908
½d. + ½d. light green

Thin buff card. Registered (?) Issued (?)
½d. + ½d. light green

One penny. (1) With inscription "This side for the address." On thin buff card only.

SINGLE

Registered 23 12 01. Issued February 1902.
1d. carmine

REPLY

Registered 3 3 02. Issued March 1902.
1d. + 1d. carmine

(2) As last, but without inscription "This side for the address."

SINGLE

Registered 31 12 07. Issued November (?) 1908.
1d. carmine

REPLY

Registered 16 4 08. Issued (?) 1909.
1d. +1d. carmine

Stamps cut from post cards may be used as adhesives in the same way as the envelope stamps of either Post Office stationery or private printings.

Special issue for the Patent Office

Issued January 1903. Stout white card. The ½d. Post Card embossed on the back with a 7½d. stamp, lettered "PATENTS," in brown. The 7½d. stamp is a "B.R." die and was registered 19 January 1902. On the back of the card is the following inscription: "Patents Form C1—To the Comptroller General—Please send one copy of Specification No..... Year ..... to ..... Name in full..... Address.....

½d. + 7½d. blue-green and brown

Issued? The same on ½d. Post Card printed in light green. This variety I have not seen, though it probably exists.

Registered 14 October 1908. Issued 1908. Stout white card. The ½d. Post card without inscription "The address only to be written on this side" embossed with 7½d. stamp in brown. The inscription on the back reads "PATENTS FORM No. 35—PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1907—Postal request for printed specification. To the Comptroller, etc., etc." and is printed in red.

½d. + 7½d. light green and brown

LETTER CARDS

Registered 14 December 1901. Issued January 1902. The vertical perforations extend through to bottom margin. Size 140×89 mm. (5½″×3½″).

1d. carmine on blue

The above re-registered 9 July 1903 "on alteration in mode of perforation." The perforation no longer extends to the bottom margin. Issued February 1904.

1d. carmine on blue

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS

Registered 20 November 1901. Issued January 1902. Plain wrapper without inscription, with gummed flap. Size 300×125 mm. (11⅞″×5″).

½d. blue-green on buff

Registered 22 January 1902. Issued February 1902. Plain wrapper without inscription, with gummed flap. Size 300×125 mm. ($11\frac{13}{16}$″×5″).

1d. carmine on buff

Registered 13 September 1904. Issued December 1904. As before.

½d. light green on buff

The shades of the stamps on wrappers privately printed at Somerset House vary considerably. The ½d. also often occurs on white paper in private printings.

The stamps cut from Letter Cards and Wrappers may be employed as adhesives in the same way as the envelope stamps of either Post Office stationery or private printings.

UNAPPROPRIATED DIES

Unappropriated dies exist of the following denominations :—

Pence	...	1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 9d.
Shillings	...	1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 15s.
Pounds	...	£1, £1 10s., £2, £2 10s., £3, £5, £10, £20, £50.

The sheets of the pence values contain two panes of 120 stamps in ten rows of 12. Each pane is surrounded by a line and there is a row of lined blocks between the panes. The watermark is an orb.

The sheets of the shilling values contain two panes of 84 stamps, in seven rows of 12. There is a line round the panes, and a row of lined blocks between them. The watermark is " I.R." in script letters.

The sheets of the pound values contain two panes, placed side by side, of 60 stamps in six rows of 10. There is a line round the panes and a row of lined blocks between them. Watermark, two orbs sideways.

The 6s. value has been but recently added to the series.

Dates of Registration

1d. purple	29	5	02	1s. green	1	5	02	£1 purple	13	11	01
2d. ,,	13	6	02	1s. 6d. ,,	17	5	02	£1 10s. ,,	29	11	01
3d. ,,	24	6	02	2s. ,,	17	5	02	£2 ,,	14	2	02
4d. ,,	7	5	02	2s. 6d. ,,	26	8	02	£2 10s. ,,	20	2	02
6d. ,,	25	3	02	3s. ,,	25	6	02	£3 ,,	16	10	02
8d. ,,	15	7	02	4s. ,,	22	7	02	£5 ,,	20	3	02
9d. ,,	10	4	02	5s. ,,	17	9	02	£10 ,,	24	12	02
—				8s. ,,	7	2	03	£20 ,,	24	12	02
6d. green,	24	5	02	10s. ,,	29	9	02	£50 ,,	11	4	06
6d. carmine-rose	27	5	02	15s. ,,	2	12	02				

1s. purple	21	6	02
2s. ,,	22	5	02
2s. 6d. ,,	1	1	07
3s. ,,	27	10	09
4s. ,,	22	7	02
5s. ,,	17	9	02
6s. ,,	13	5	10
8s. ,,	27	10	09
10s. ,,	29	9	02

The unappropriated dies have not up to the present served any postal use. They are employed for a variety of Fiscal and Revenue purposes, of which a short *résumé* is given below, but no catalogue of the issued varieties can as yet be compiled as for the most part these stamps have not found their way into the hands of collectors.

From 1905, or thereabouts, they have been printed on chalk-surfaced paper, but this is a variety of which the official records take no cognisance. For fiscal purposes the name of the duties or fees collected by means of these stamps are printed on the blank labels provided for the purpose, and the following is a list of such to which they have been appropriated. Except where otherwise mentioned the stamps probably exist both on " ordinary " and " chalk-surfaced " paper.

BANKRUPTCY. Overprint in brown. 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1 £2, £5, £20.

BANKRUPTCY, IRELAND. Overprint in green. £1.

CIVIL SERVICE. Overprint in green. 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1, £5.

COMPANIES REGISTRATION. Overprint in olive. 4d., 6d., 1s., 5s., £1.

COMPANIES WINDING UP. Overprint in red-violet. 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1, £2, £5. Possibly the 1d. and the pound values do not exist on chalk-surfaced paper.

CONSULAR SERVICE. Overprint in different colours for each value. 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1, £2, £3, £5, £10, £20, £50. Also series in dollar currency (surcharged with value) 25c., 50c., $1, $2, $2½, $5, $6, $10, $50, $100 and $250, and in rupee currency, 4as., 8as., 1r., 2r., 3r., 4r., 5r., 10r., 20r., 30r.

CONTRACT NOTE. Overprint in black. 1s., 2s., 4s., 5s., 10s. Colour of overprint changed to red-brown (1907-09). In 1909 the colour of overprint is again black for the shilling values and additional values added to the series, overprint in blue for the pence values and red on the £1 ; 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., £1. The two later issues probably exist on chalk-surfaced paper only. The type of the overprint is not the same throughout.

COUNTY COURTS, IRELAND. Overprint in red. 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1.

CYPRUS. Overprint in brown. 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s.

DISTRICT AUDIT. Overprint in blue. 5s., 10s., £1, £2, £5.

ESTATE DUTY. £1 10s. (blue overprint), £2 10s. (brown overprint). Later (1907) brown overprint for both values, chalk-surfaced paper.

FOREIGN BILL. 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 10s., 15s., £1, £1 10s., £2, £2 10s., £5. At first purple overprint for pence and pounds, green for shillings ; later (1907) brown overprint for the whole series. The latter probably on chalk-surfaced paper only.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Overprint in red. 5s., 10s., £1, £1 10s., £2, £3, £10.

INLAND REVENUE. 3s. (green overprint), 4s. (blue overprint), 5s. (red overprint), on chalk-surfaced paper. Registered in June and July 1910.

ISLE OF MAN. Overprint in black. 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1. Later, overprinted with value in figures as well as name. In the most recent printings both the value in figures and the name are printed at the same operation.

JUDICATURE FEES. 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 5s., 10s., 15s., £1, £2, £5. At first the overprint was in blue-green for the pence, purple for the shillings, and green for the pounds. Later the overprint on the shillings is in brown, these latter probably on chalk-surfaced paper only.

JUDICATURE, IRELAND. Overprint in red. 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1, £5. The £5 on chalk-surfaced paper only.

LAND COMMISSION, IRELAND. Overprint in blue. 6d., 1s.

LAND REGISTRY. Overprint in purple. 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1, £5. Later (1908) the 1s. and 5s. with brown overprint, on chalk-surfaced paper.

LAND REGISTRY OF IRELAND. Overprint in dark red. 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1. On chalk-surfaced paper. All values registered 27 July 1910.

LAW COURTS [Scotland]. Overprint in blue-green. 1d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1, £5.

METROPOLITAN POLICE. Overprint in blue. 2s., 3s. Probably on chalk-surfaced paper only.

PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND. Overprint in olive. 6d. green, 6d. carmine-rose, 2s. 6d. purple.

PETTY SESSIONS, IRELAND (Dog Licence). The 6d. green, Petty Sessions, surcharged in black " For Dog Licence."

POLICE COURTS. Overprint in orange. 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Later (1907-08) for 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d. and 5s., overprint changed to red. The latter on chalk-surfaced paper only.

PROBATE. 10s. (red overprint), £1 (black overprint).

PUBLIC RECORDS. Overprint in orange. 6d., 1s., 5s., £1.

PUBLIC RECORDS (L.R.R. & I.). Overprint in black. 6d., 1s., 5s., £1.

RECORDS, IRELAND. 6d. (blue-green overprint), 1s. 5s., (brown overprint). The 6d. on chalk-surfaced paper only.

Register House, Scotland. Overprint in blue. 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s. 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1, £5.

Registration of Deeds, Ireland. Overprint in blue-green. 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 10s. £1.

Registration of Title, Ireland. Overprint in red-violet. 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. The 6d., 1s., and 5s. probably on ordinary and chalk-surfaced paper, the remaining values on chalk-surfaced paper only. The first printing of the 1s. has the overprint in a smaller type than the normal.

Registration of Title, Insurance Fund, Ireland. Overprint in purple. 1s., 2s., 10s. The last value on chalk-surfaced paper only.

Errata:

p. 208. 8 lines from bottom for "*May*" read "*April.*"
p. 209. 6 lines from top. *Admiralty Official* add *1½d.* with both types of surcharge.
p. 209. 12 lines from top for "*1904*" read "*1903.*"
p. 210. 10 lines from end for "*Stock Exchange*" read "*Foreign and Colonial.*"

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. Harald Kjellstedt

(*Continued from page* 217)

The Sale of the Postage Stamps; their Use, Cancellation, etc.

According to the General Postal Directorate's decree of 24 May 1855, with regard to the introduction of uniform postage and postage stamps, the latter were to be kept for sale at every post office, and also by such special sale agents as the Directorate should find suitable to appoint. In 1860 the Directorate tried to increase the public facilities for purchasing postage stamps, by entering into agreements for their sale at railway stations, on steamboats, and at such places from which diligences departed. In the same year a beginning was made with the establishment of post stations, which also became places where postage stamps were sold. A circular of 17 September 1863 decreed that postage stamps should always be available on railway mail trains, for franking letters which might be received without stamps but with cash postage. This decree was revoked 13 May 1872. Ordinary stamps were also to be kept for sale at steamboat post offices, the establishment of which commenced in 1869, and by rural mail carriers. The former handle only postage stamps, post cards and letter cards, and the latter only certain values of postage stamps. In order to still further increase opportunities of purchasing postage stamps from other sources than a post office, special sale agents were appointed in towns and the larger villages, who received their stock of postal values from the post offices. The sale agents appointed at the time of the introduction of postage stamps had their territory limited to the chief towns, and received postage stamps direct from the treasury of the General Postal Directorate.

Of the 2 per cent of the value of the postage stamps, which the Riksdag granted as remuneration to those who had the work of selling and accounting for the postage stamps, as has previously been mentioned, one eighth, or one quarter per cent of the value, went to the personnel of the treasury of the General Postal Directorate, and the remaining one and three quarters per cent went to the postmaster concerned. With regard to discount on the purchase of postal values it was decided in 1860 that when not less than three sheets of postage stamps, each containing 100 stamps, were purchased a remuneration for keeping the stamps on sale would be given in the form

of a discount of one and three-quarters per cent, that is, the remuneration that would otherwise have gone to the postmaster. With regard to commission on the sale of envelopes and post cards, introduced in 1872, the same regulations applied which governed the allowance on postage stamps sold. In 1873 these regulations were changed, and it was decreed that on sale at one time of not less than 300 postage stamps, 100 post cards or 100 envelopes, the purchaser should be entitled to a discount of two per cent of the amount purchased. The privilege of a discount on purchase of larger quantities of postal values was intended to give the public an opportunity of obtaining such from other sources than the post offices, but experience demonstrated that the privilege was to a great extent taken advantage of by persons who did not keep the postal values for sale, a condition which unfavourably affected the income of certain postal officials, so that the discount was from 1885 reduced to one per cent. The regulation as to the right to a discount on purchase of at least 300 postage stamps was then changed to the effect that anyone who at one time purchases at least three sheets of postage stamps, each sheet containing 100 stamps, was entitled to a discount on the purchase price. At the present time the discount is also extended to letter cards in quantity of not less than 100, and postage stamp books of together not less than 300 stamps. In order to make the specially appointed sale agents more interested in their agencies the discount paid to them was, from 1903, increased to two per cent.

The postage stamp books just mentioned have been on sale at post offices since April 1904. They were introduced for the purpose of making it convenient to the public to keep on hand the stamps mostly in use, namely, postage stamps of the 5 and 10 öre. Each book contains 30 stamps of one of the two values mentioned, and is of such size that it can be conveniently carried in the pocket. In order to cover the cost to the postal department of making up the postage stamps into books these are sold at 5 öre more than the value of the stamps contained. At the time of writing the General Postal Directorate was considering the possibility of abolishing this additional charge in future editions of the books.

The postal department's revenue from postal values sold, inclusive of postage due stamps accounted for as having been used, has been as follows :—

1855	..	144,415. 75	1880	..	4,793,996. 45
1856	..	345,346. 47	1881	..	5,054,306. 44
1857	..	434,627. 37	1882	..	5,302,501. 30
1858	..	527,745. 12	1883	..	5,610,399. 49
1859	..	642,850. 93	1884	..	5,823,720. 42
1860	..	892,805. 02	1885	..	5,710,654. 13
1861	..	998,168. 22	1886	..	5,819,848. 76
1862	..	1,120,532. 78	1887	..	6,002,931. 91
1863	..	1,243,596. 19	1888	..	6,285,774. 88
1864	..	1,428,160. 34	1889	..	6,650,998. 01
1865	..	1,547,660. 39	1890	..	6,956,026. 74
1866	..	1,617,064. 24	1891	..	7,172,784. 17
1867	..	1,661,799. 75	1892	..	7,239,377. 39
1868	..	1,703,323. 94	1893	..	7,364,540. 67
1869	..	1,792,756. 15	1894	..	7,669,122. 85
1870	..	1,855,599. 82	1895	..	7,938,300. 30
1871	..	1,976,826. 36	1896	..	8,405,830. 99
1872	..	2,245,371. 33	1897	..	8,965,007. 85
1873	..	2,570,609. 88	1898	..	9,469,416. 18
1874	..	3,386,129. 21	1899	..	10,129,693. 56
1875	..	3,755,171. 25	1900	..	10,818,396. 71
1876	..	4,042,739. 72	1901	..	11,714,178. 31
1877	..	4,391,147. 35	1902	..	12,813,845. 95
1878	..	4,402,771. 02	1903	..	14,600,927. 10
1879	..	4,370,164. 50	1904	..	15,119,420. 92

A total for the 50 years of **252,529,384** kroner **49** öre.

To what amount the sums accounted for by postage due stamps are included in these figures cannot now be stated, as the investigation would have demanded great expenditure of time, involving nearly the whole period from 1874 to 1891, when postage due stamps were in use. The total value of these stamps used is given separately in the postal department's books for 1875 and 1876; for 1875 it was kr. 223,916. 14, and for 1876 kr. 235,305. 44. Judging by the requisitions from post offices the consumption of postage due stamps decreased during the years following, so that during 1878-1890 it averaged about 170,000 kr. per year, and in 1891, the last year they were used, about 160,000 kr. This decrease was connected with the reduction of parcel and letter postage.

For several years after the introduction of postage stamps the accounting of even such postage as had been paid with postage stamps was based on the protocols and journals of the post offices, and the revenues collected were ranged under several different headings, such as postage on ordinary letters, on local letters, on foreign correspondence, for registration fees, etc. Consequently the amount which corresponded with the difference in value between the postal values sold during the year and the value of those which according to the books were consumed during the same time was entered on the accounts as a special income under the name of postage stamp profit. This system of accounting was changed in 1874, from which time all such revenues are accounted for in the postal department's ledger under the general heading: Moneys received from postal values sold, etc.

For several years the revenue from postage stamps did not represent the postal department's whole income from correspondence. According to the decree of 25 May 1855 it was not necessary to pay postage by means of postage stamps, and if the sender so preferred it could be paid in cash, in which case the postmaster did not affix stamps to the letter. On the other hand, in addition to the actual letter rate, only the registration fee, when required, could at first be paid with postage stamps; the insurance fee, or 'open registration,' as it was then called, must always be paid in cash.

The General Postal Directorate tried, nevertheless, from the very beginning to hasten the general use of postage stamps. Thus it was decreed in a circular of 5 July 1855 that a registered letter on which the sender had paid either the postage or the registration fee, but not both, by means of postage stamps, should be provided with stamps by the forwarding postmaster to a value corresponding with the amount lacking in the registration fee or postage. In a circular of 27 January 1860 the Directorate announced that as postage stamps had then come into general use at a majority of the post offices for the payment of postage and registration fees, the Directorate had under consideration the issuing of a general decree to the effect that when such proceeding had not been observed by the sender, postmasters should provide all paid inland and foreign letters with postage stamps, before they were forwarded, thereby securing a greater simplicity in the keeping of records. Before issuing such a decree an opportunity would be given to such postmasters, who, on account of local conditions, lack of time or other circumstances, had objections to raise, to communicate the same to the Directorate before the close of April of the same year. The others were considered as having found no difficulties in the way of carrying out such a regulation, with regard to which future directions would be given. It was not, however, until 1865 that the proposed decree was issued, dated 30 November of that year. It stated that from 1866 all outgoing letters and printed matter on which (with the exception of insurance fees) postage could be paid with postage stamps, but in regard to which the sender had neglected to observe this method of payment, and had paid the postage in cash, such should be provided by the postmaster with the necessary postage stamps before being forwarded.

In 1866 the use of the post office money order and the cash on delivery system was introduced. The fees for the sending or collecting of money by these new methods were at first paid in cash, but the regulations regarding money orders were changed

in 1869, and those relating to the cash on delivery system in 1870, to the effect that the fees mentioned should be paid by means of postage stamps. Up to the end of 1872 postage on parcels, etc., could only be paid with money. A royal communication of 12 November 1872, decreed that from the beginning of 1873 postage on all letters, printed matter and parcels should be paid with postage stamps.

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT

FOR 1909-10

The Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, although considerably later than last year, does not show any increase in size, nor does it give more elaborate details than usual.

The figures, however, show increases in most cases, the notable exception being the number of newspapers, which decreased 1.3 per cent, for which London is chiefly responsible.

The numbers of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the last three years were as follows :—

	1909–10	1908–9	1907–8
Letters	2,947,100,000	2,907,400,000	2,863,900,000
Post cards ..	866,800,000	860,000,000	858,300,000
Halfpenny Packets ..	974,200,000	953,200,000	940,600,000
Newspapers	199,600,000	202,300,000	199,800,000
Parcels	118,190,000	113,020,000	109,470,000
Totals	5,105,890,000	5,035,920,000	4,972,070,000

Letters show an increase of 1.4 per cent against 1.5 per cent last year and 2.1 per cent the year before ; post cards an increase of 0.8 per cent, against 0.2 per cent last year, and 3.2 per cent the year before, (owing to the diminution of the picture post card craze) ; halfpenny packets increased 2.2 per cent against 1.3 per cent last year, and 0.8 per cent the year before ; newspapers declined 1.3 per cent against last year, while there was an increase of 1.3 per cent the year before ; and parcels increased 4.6 per cent against 3.2 per cent last year, and 4.4 per cent the year before.

The total increase in the number of postal packets was 1.4 per cent, against 1.3 per cent last year, and 2.2 per cent the year before.

It may be interesting to point out, on the completion of a decade since 1900, that during this period the number of letters delivered per head of population has increased :—

In England and Wales	From 61 to 70
,, Scotland	,, 47 to 53
,, Ireland	,, 32 to 40
,, the United Kingdom	,, 57 to 65

	1909–10	1908–9	1907–8
Registered letters	19,824,924	19,222,475	19,123,050

This year shows an increase of 3.1 per cent against only 0.5 per cent last year, and 3.4 per cent the year before.

From our point of view it would be interesting to know how many of these registered letters contained stamps.

	1909-10	1908-9	1907-8
Registered parcels	1,074,301	1,053,506	1,034,262

The growth is also maintained ; 2.0 per cent against 1.9 per cent last year, and 2.4 per cent the year before.

Under this heading the Exchange Clubs will no doubt have their quota.

	1909–10	1908–9	1907–8
Express delivery services	2,140,945	1,919,687	1,808,888

The best increase of the year, namely, 11.5 per cent against 6.1 per cent last year, and 8.1 per cent the year before.

The public is evidently more careless than formerly, because 31,241,000 packets of all kinds have been dealt with during the year against 30,509,000 last year, and 31,278,000 the year before. This means an increase of 2.4 per cent on last year.

The number of packets of all descriptions posted without any address at all, and of articles found loose in the post, was 427,000 against 427,824 last year, containing banknotes and cash to the value of about £1,500, and bills, cheques, etc., to the value of about £16,000.

Whether the notice one finds over many letter boxes in Germany " See that the address is on the letter " does obviate the forgetfulness of letter writers I do not know, but it should help.

The total number of registered letters and letters containing articles of value dealt with in the Returned Letter Office was 398,924, against 393,468 last year, which marks a slight increase. These contained £15,127 in cash and banknotes, and £632,705 in bills, cheques, money orders, postal orders and stamps.

Further progress has been made to use motor vans for the conveyance of mails. The total number of services is now 70, against 60 last year.

During the year no further additions to the Universal Postal Union have taken place. On the other hand, the Imperial Penny Postage system has been extended to the States of Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis and Trengganu, in the Malay Peninsula.

The total weight of letters and post cards despatched from the United Kingdom to places abroad during the year shows an increase of 10.75 per cent against 11.43 per cent last year, and 9.67 per cent the year before. The rate of increase in the total weight of circulars, book packets, newspapers, etc., is 5.29 per cent, against 2.74 per cent last year, and 8.16 per cent the year before ; 15,200 letters were insured, against 13,370 last year, and 11,605 the year before, showing an increase of 13.69 per cent. From places abroad we received 62,200 insured letters, against 61,555 last year, and 59,491 the year before, a very slight increase.

Penny postage was established with the United States on the 1st of October, 1908, and has since that date increased about 32 per cent. Roughly two-thirds of this increase is estimated as the result of this rate.

The weight of newspapers, magazines and trade journals sent to Canada by Magazine Post during 1909 is estimated at 2,910,000lbs., against 2,328,000lbs. last year. This Magazine Post was extended to Newfoundland on the 1st of December, 1909, and during four months the weight was 6,605lbs.

As a result of the completion of the Transandine Railway, correspondence to Chile is now transmitted *via* Buenos Ayres and the Andes.

The Cash on Delivery Service has been extended to more British possessions. During the year 29,380 parcels were sent from the United Kingdom under this system, and 804 parcels were received.

The Reply Coupon system has been extended to Siberia, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Papua. The number of coupons issued abroad and exchanged for stamps at British post offices was 61,461, against 54,924 last year, and the number of coupons sold in this country was 31,660 in 1908, the last year for which figures are available.

The " Insured Box " post, by which articles of gold and silver (except coin), precious stones, jewellery, etc., which are prohibited from being sent by registered or insured letters, has been extended to Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, Italy, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland and Turkey.

The number of Insured Boxes despatched to places abroad was, during last year ending 31 March 1910, 330, whereas we received 4,731.

Insured letters to places abroad show also an increase, namely, 15,200, against 13,370 last year, an increase of 13.69 per cent; whilst the number received from abroad was 62,200, against 61,555.

Parcel rates to Constantinople, to Malta *via* Italy, and to Canada, were reduced during the year.

Parcels sent to and received from places aboard numbered as follows :—

	1909–10	1908–9	1907–8
Sent	3,063,200	2,808,051	2,736,561
Received	1,621,084	1,534,042	1,515,800
Total	4,684,284	4,342,093	4,252,361

This shows an increase of 8 per cent against an increase of 2 per cent last year, and 5 per cent for the previous year. The number of parcels insured was 404,005, against 362,421 last year, an increase of 11½ per cent.

The numbers of Inland Money Orders issued during the year still show a decrease, which the following figures will show :—

	1909–10	1908–9	1907–8
Orders issued.. ..	10,104,887	10,232,448	10,431,497
Amounting to ..	£39,508,461	£39,307,038	£39,060,590

The amounts show a very slight increase.

The foreign and colonial orders numbered 3,334,021, against 3,148,987 last year, and 3,197,178 the year before, and amounted to £9,383,987, against £8,834,738 last year, and £9,291,470 the previous year.

The average amount of each order was £2 16s. 3d.

The total number of Money Orders paid in the United Kingdom was 12,539,579 against 12,471,755 last year, and the total amount £45,837,051, against £45,314,512.

Postal orders are again on the upward grade, which the following figures will show :—

	1909–10	1908–9	1907–8
Issued ..	125,855,000	119,280,000	125,264,000
Amounting to	£48,106,000	£46,213,000	£44,614,000

This shows an increase of 5.5 per cent in number, and 4.1 per cent in amount, as compared with last year.

The value of postage stamps affixed was £265,519, against £250,000 last year. Colonial stamps of the value of £3,481 were affixed. The commission on these orders yielded £483,421, against £461,580 last year.

The total number of Old Age Pension Orders paid during the year was 35,167,983, representing an amount of £8,465,231.

That times have been better during the last year can be seen from the Post Office Savings Bank. The figures are as follows :—

Year.	Deposits.		Withdrawals.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1908..	18,379,991	£44,770,782	9,922,169	£45,395,400
1909..	18,987,778	£45,300,525	10,022,437	£45,220,656

Thus the amount deposited last year exceeded that withdrawn by £79,869, compared with an excess of withdrawals, amounting to £624,618 in the previous year.

The total number of accounts remaining open on the 31st of December, 1909, would, under the method of reckoning adopted hitherto, have been stated as 11,404,568, and the total amount standing to the credit of depositors was £164,596,065.

The number of open accounts has, however, been revised. It was found that there were in the ledgers of the Savings Bank a very large number of non-interest-bearing accounts, *i.e.*, of accounts with a balance of less than £1, which had shown no life for at least five years, and a distinction is drawn for the first time between active and dormant accounts. On the 31st of December, 1909, the number of accounts classed as dormant was 3,491,295, so that 7,913,295 active accounts remain.

The local distribution of the latter, the average amount to the credit of each active amount, and the proportion of such accounts to the population are shown in the following statement :—

	Number of Active Accounts.	Total Amount to Credit of Depositors.	Average Amount to Credit of each Active Account.	Proportion of Active Accounts to Population.
England and Wales ..	7,138,154	146,211,882	£20 8 8	1 in 5.02
Scotland	366,603	6,970,106	18 19 4	1 ,, 13.30
Ireland	408,538	11,414,077	27 18 0	1 ,, 10.71
United Kingdom ..	7,913,295	164,596,065	£20 15 0	1 in 5.70

During the year ended the 1st of March, 1910, 86,884,000 telegrams passed over the Post Office wires, as compared with 84,825,000 last year, and 89,493,000 the previous year. The increase is 2.4 per cent, against a decrease of 1.3 the year before. The receipts were £2,769,053, against £2,709,507 last year.

The number of foreign telegrams sent to and from the United Kingdom during the year (exclusive of certain telegrams dealt with entirely by cable companies) was 10,259,000, against 9,421,000 last year, and 9,147,000 the year before.

During the year 1909–10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their coast stations in the United Kingdom. These stations are as follows ::—Caister (Norfolk), Seaforth (Liverpool), North Foreland (Kent), Rosslare (Wexford), Niton (Isle of Wight), Crookhaven (Kerry), Lizard (Cornwall), Malin Head (Donegal). The price paid for these was £17,400.

The amount of royalty received during the year from the National Telephone Company was £317,807.

We now come to Post Offices and Letter Boxes, and we find their numbers as follows :—

	London.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
Head Offices	11	578	123	102	814
Branch Offices	112	134	30	10	286
Town sub-Offices ..	935	4,775	410	230	6,350
Country sub-Offices ..	—	11,919	1,871	2,685	16,475
Totals	1,058	17,406	2,434	3,027	23,925

or an increase of 153 offices.

The number of letter boxes increased from 44,134 to 45,290.

The number of persons on the establishment of the Post Office on the 31st of March, 1910, was 96,952, of whom 14,508 were women. The number added during the year was 3,184, 2,423 men and 761 women. In addition there were 115,412 persons, including assistants, in the employment of sub-postmasters, filling unestablished situations (some of them employed only for a portion of the day), of whom 31,755 were women. The total number of persons employed wholly or in part in the Post Office was, therefore, 212,304, against 207,947 last year, and 203,597 the year before.

The postal revenue amounted to £18,708,563, against £18,125,364 last year, and shows an increase of £583,199. The postal expenditure was £13,799,838, against £13,373,937, being an increase of £425,901. The net revenue is, therefore, £3,820,385, or £174,804 more than last year.

To show the increase during the last decade the following table will be interesting reading :—

	1899–1900.	1909–1910.
Letters delivered	2,246,800,000	2,947,100,000
Post cards ,, ...	400,300,000	866,800,000
Halfpenny packets delivered ..	702,800,000	974,200,000
Newspapers	163,400,000	199,600,000
Parcels	75,448,000	118,190,000
Registered Letters	16,256,852	19,824,924
,, Parcels	838,113	1,074,301
Express Delivery Service ..	720,381	2,140,945
Foreign Parcels despatched ..	820,288	1,673,377
,, ,, received ..	772,372	1,175,574
Colonial ,, despatched ..	688,507	1,389,823
,, ,, received ..	229,448	445,510
Telegrams	90,415,000	86,884,000
Savings Bank	£130,118,605	£164,596,065
Money Orders	£35,201,262	£48,892,448
Postal Orders	£28,834,000	£48,106,000

G. B. D.

REVIEWS

THE STANDARD CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS. 11th Edition 1911. pp. 516. Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich. 2s. net.

The appearance of the eleventh annual edition of this well-known Catalogue is sure testimony that there is a regular demand for a "simplified" catalogue, and also that the present one meets the needs of a large class of collectors. For those who are satisfied with some form of simple collecting we can unhesitatingly recommend Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s Catalogue as eminently clear and concise. We approve of the omission of the Russian Levant and Italian stamps overprinted for various towns in the Turkish Empire, and should recommend likewise the disappearance of all stamps surcharged with the word "OFFICIAL", where there is otherwise no difference from the corresponding stamps without this surcharge.

In the Preface we are told that the "total number of stamps issued to date as included in this Catalogue is 23,404, of which 6,984 are apportioned to the British Empire and 16,420 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 4,905, Asia 4,532, Africa 5,252, America 5,164, the West Indies 1,891, and Oceania 1,660."

MELVILLE (FRED. J.) Jamaica. pp. 89 illus. *The Melville Stamp Books*: 47, Strand, W.C. 6d. nett.

This year being the fiftieth year of the establishment of the Colonial Post Office in the island of Jamaica it is surprising that we have not yet been favoured by a stamp or stamps commemorative of the event, but, however the issue of such stamps may be regarded by philatelists, the present handbook will be welcomed as a timely monograph on the postal emissions of the island. The stamps of Jamaica have one feature which we believe to be unique among British Colonials, and that is the authorities are still faithful to stamps bearing the youthful head of Queen Victoria and of the identical designs which were first issued in 1860, the 6d. value, in particular, having even recently reverted to its original shade or one closely resembling it. A stamp bearing the head of King Edward is still lacking among the island's postal issues, and we are not at all surprised to learn from a note on page 69 of this work that the philatelists of Jamaica have petitioned the Governor with a view to securing "the historical and philatelic succession" by issuing one stamp with King Edward's portrait, to which an official reply has been sent "that it is proposed to make arrangements for the issue of such a stamp."

Returning to the work itself, like other Melville Stamp Books, we consider it to be an adequate and comprehensive monograph on the stamps of the island. No important point appears to have been overlooked, even the settings of the provisional overprints and the surcharged "OFFICIAL" stamps are described at length, and illustrated by plates which are folded and inserted in a pocket at the end. The work also contains a bibliography

which will be of special service to serious collectors of the stamps. At the end of the work we find a check-list of British stamps used in Jamaica from 1858 to 1860. It would be more logical to start with these as illustrating postal arrangements before the actual issue of Jamaican stamps, and in a specialized collection should be represented on the first page. It is well to know all the different kinds of Jamaican postmarks which may be found on British stamps and also all the varieties of British stamps which were in use, but to list, with every variety of postmark, all the different stamps known with that postmark is going too far. In conclusion we may remark that Mr. Melville has brought the work well up to date, for not only stamps issued as recently as September last included, but we also find the lately discovered 1s. stamp with the flaw in the letter " s " of SHILLING duly recorded.

MELVILLE (FRED J.) Great Britain ; line engraved stamps. 2nd edition. pp. 86. illus. *Melville Stamp Books* ; 47, Strand, W.C. 6d. net.

The rapid exhaustion of the first edition is a testimony of the appreciation of the collectors of the stamps of our own country to the general usefulness of this little monograph, a notable feature of which is the excellence of the illustrations. This new edition has undergone considerable revision and benefited by the expert criticism of the Baron de Worms, Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall, and Mr. A. B. Creeke, whereby it acquires an added importance for the philatelist. Attention is called to a new photographic illustration of Dies I. and II. of the 1d., which replaces the sketches used in the first edition, and a new variety of lettering on the ½d., Plate 11, where the stamp lettered " U.S.S.U." is to be found with an inverted " S."

NOTES & NEWS

It is announced that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to become Patron of the Sydney Philatelic Club, a fact which has been received with the greatest satisfaction in Australian philatelic circles, and is significant of His Majesty's sustained and lively interest in philatelic matters.

The Dissolution of Parliament sees the disappearance from the world of politics of Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, who has represented Canterbury for some five and twenty years. As a warm advocate of postal reforms, many of which he has had the gratification of seeing brought to a successful issue, he is closely identified with the recent history of the British Post Office, and his retirement will be noted with regret by philatelists.

On Monday, 21 November, the Postmaster-General announced in the House some new postal concessions of importance to be inaugurated at the time of the issue of the stamps and postal stationery of the new reign, an issue which will probably take place at the time of the Coronation. It is proposed to sell the thin halfpenny post cards and penny letter cards at one halfpenny and one penny each respectively, without the additional charge now imposed on the price of the cards themselves. The 2s. stamp booklets, which now contain stamps to the value of only 1s. 11½d., the remaining ½d. being charged to cover the cost of the manufacture of the books, are to be issued in a form containing stamps to the full value of 2s. Stamped wrappers and envelopes will be sold at prices slightly lower than at present and for sums in more even amounts than those now charged. He added that " as the Board of Inland Revenue have been able to arrange contracts for the supply of stamps and stationery on more favourable terms than hitherto, and as I anticipate I shall be able to secure a considerably increased revenue from the advertisements inserted in the books of stamps I am glad to say that these concessions can be effected without imposing any additional charge upon the Exchequer."

Collectors are well aware by this time that Messrs. Harrison & Sons, the late printers of the *London Gazette*, are the new contractors for the supply of our postage stamps, and they are looking forward to something quite novel in design and manufacture as a result of the change. At the

time of the announcement of the transfer of the contract to Messrs. Harrison & Son it was stated that this firm had already printed stamps for some Colonial Governments. Up to the present the only stamps which have been notified in the philatelic press as having been manufactured by them are the large 1d. fiscal stamps of Montserrat, issued in 1870. Can philatelists mention any others ?

A company is being floated to manufacture and sell a postage stamping machine, known as the "Rex," which appears to have met with considerable success during an extended trial at the Throgmorton Street Post Office, where one of these machines has been installed, and since the end of September has affixed no less than 101,839 penny stamps to postal matter for the public. The special feature of the machine is that the stamps need not be in rolls, which has certain disadvantages, but sheets containing six or more stamps in width may be used. The machine will cut off stamps and affix them to postal matter at the rate of 3,000 an hour, and automatically register the number of stamps used. It is stated that the record rate by hand is only 750 an hour, so that the machine offers obvious advantages to firms dealing with a large correspondence. The near future will doubtless see the evolution of various types of these machines, and possibly the Board of Inland Revenue will be called on to provide stamps in sheets or rolls of special sizes and shapes to fit them so that the specialist in British stamps will find the different settings somewhat of a burden. At all events we may expect that, as now in the United States, certain values of future British stamps will be obtainable imperforate.

The *London Philatelist* announces two remarkable discoveries in the stamps of New South Wales. In 1904 the discovery of a copy of the 2d. "Diadem" type of 1856-60, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, with the watermark of a double-lined figure "1," was announced in the *Australian Philatelist*. A second copy of this rare stamp has recently turned up, and its fortunate possessor, Mr. Hausburg, showed it at the first meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society this season. It is further interesting to note that in colour, condition and centering of the watermark it closely agrees with the only other copy known, and the postmark is also the same, being the office number "18" surrounded by a number of rays. The stamp is undoubtedly from Plate II., the shade of colour being peculiar to this plate, and the margins are so large that it is unlikely that it could have been printed from the first plate.

If this discovery is remarkable, the second is astounding, no less than the existence of the 2d. "Diadem" imperforate, lithographed. Considering the minuteness with which the issues of New South Wales have been studied by philatelists for so many years it would seem incredible that a new variety of such importance should turn up at the present time. The moral is obviously that patient study of even well-worked countries may bring its own reward. The first specimen of the lithograph was discovered by Mr. Hamilton-Smith, some eighteen months since, among a quantity of mixed stamps of no value. Since that time about five or six copies have been found. These specimens are all of a pale blue shade, which is not exactly matched in the engraved specimens, and they have the flat and blurred characteristics of lithographic impressions. Full information on these interesting stamps is promised in the forthcoming work on New South Wales, shortly to be published by the Royal Philatelic Society.

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HANCIAU (L.) The postal issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies (contd). *G.S.W.* 26 Nov., 3 and 10 Dec.

Jamaica.

EDWARDS (W. B.) Notes on the stamps of Jamaica. *G.S.W.* 26 Nov.

New South Wales.

New South Wales : Another discovery in the diadem issue. *L.P.* Nov.

Niger Coast Protectorate.

PEMBERTON (P. L.) Papers for moderate specialists : Niger Coast Protectorate (contd). *P.J.G.B.* Nov.

Portugal.

GEORGE (C.) Die philatelische Zukunft von Portugal. *P.* 15 Nov.

Queensland.

HAUSBURG (L.L.R.) The colonial perforations of Queensland. *L.P.* Nov.

Roumania.

ZOSCSAK (R.) Beschreibung und Katalogisierung der Ganzsachen von Rumanien (contd). *D.B.-Z.* 10 Nov.

Russia.

La Russie : son organisation postale et ses timbres-poste (contd). *E.* 15 Nov.

Siam.

The first issue of Siam. *G.S.W.* 3 Dec.

Sierra Leone.

IRELAND (J.) The postage stamps of Sierra Leone. *G.S.W.* 26 Nov.

Spain.

MONTADER (A.) L'Espagne. Les 25 millésimos centre renversé (contd). *Post.* 25 Nov.

United States.

POOLE (B. W. H.) Historical errors : United States, 1869 issue with inverted centres. *W.-E.P.* Nov.

Generalia.

CROUCH (L. W.) The postage due stamps of the world (contd). *P.S.* 19 and 26 Nov.

HAAS (I.) Die Erinnerungsmarken (contd). *I.B.-J.* 5 Nov.

Generalia (contd)

KRÖGER (J.) Die "Seebeck-Marken," ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd). *I.B.-J.* 19 Nov.

MELVILLE (F. J.) Postage stamps in the making (contd). *G.S.W.* 19 Nov., 3 and 10 Dec.

SENF (L.) Aus alten Zeiten. 15 Jahre philatelistischer Erinnerungen, 1865-1880 (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 12 Nov.

Philatelists of to-day : Mr. Richard Hollick. *S.C.F.* 26 Nov.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bahamas. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 1d. Queen's staircase type with wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1d. red and black.

Brazil. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. notify the issue of two more values similar to the current type.

600 reis, bronze-green
10,000 ,, brown

Colombia. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us two more values completing the commemorative set chronicled in September. It is stated that the 10c. and 20c. are already obsolete, and the other values are expected to be finished before the end of this year, when the ordinary stamps will be the only ones in use.

15c. slate-green and black
1p. purple

Crete. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. notify the receipt of the Postage Due stamps, 10, 20, 50 lept, and 1 drachma, overprinted "ELLAS" in the large type, similar to the others recently issued.

Dominica. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a copy of the new 1s. stamp chronicled in July. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1s. black on green

Germany. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us a new booklet containing 12 stamps of 10pf. and 16 stamps of 5pf., two spaces on the last page of 5c. stamps being blank, with St. Andrew's crosses on them. The booklet is interleaved with parafined paper bearing advertisements.

Italian P.O. in Turkish Empire. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* announces the receipt of the Express stamp for foreign letters of Italy surcharged "LEVANTE" and value in black.

60 par. on 30c. rose and blue

Jamaica. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write that they have received the 2½d. "Arms" in ultramarine, as chronicled in October.

Liberia. We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. that the 10c. triangular stamp, both the ordinary and official, has been surcharged 3c. for inland postage.

Macao. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of three provisionals, with black bars covering the word "PORTEADO" at the top and "RECEBER" below.

½ avo, dark green and black
1 avo, light green
2 avos, lilac and black

Papua. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the following with "PAPUA" in large type. Wmk. upright and perf. 12½ (small holes).

4d. brown and black
6d. green and black

Rhodesia. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of a new issue, bearing portraits of the King and Queen. Engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. No wmk. Perf. 14.

½d. green
1d. rose
2d. grey
2½d. blue
3d. ochre and purple
4d. orange and dark green
5d. olive and marone
6d. claret and brown
8d. purple and black
10d. purple and red
1s. emerald and black
2s. blue and black
2s. 6d. carmine and black
3s. purple and green
5s. sage-green and red
7s. 6d. blue and rose
10s. orange and green
£1 black and lake

Sweden. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us another value of the new issue, with full face portrait of King Gustav V. Wmk· Crown. Perf. 13.
10 öre, rose-carmine

Trinidad. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the current ½d. with figures of value in lower corners surcharged "OFFICIAL" in black. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
½d. green

AUCTION REPORT

The list given under this heading will contain a selection from the stamps recently sold at auction, and will generally include such stamps as are interesting owing to special character or condition, rarity of occurrence or price attained. The descriptions are those of the sale catalogues.

References.

G. GLENDINING & Co., Ltd. 1) 1 and 2 November ; 2) 15 and 16 November
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 10 and 11 November ; 2) 24 and 25 November
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 8 and 9 November ; 2) 22 and 23 November
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 3 and 4 November ; 2) 17 and 18 November

AFGHANISTAN, 1871-2, 6sh. purple, used without piece being removed, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. £4 15 0
1875-6, rupee, purple, vertical strip of three, top stamp the variety without unit in value, unused. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 11 0 0
BARBADOS, 1892, Half-Penny on 4d. brown, surcharged in red and in black, mint. *P.&S.* .. 8 10 0
BRITISH HONDURAS, 1885, 6d. yellow, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 1 13 0
CANADA, 1852-7, 3d. vermilion, two and a half copies *se tenant*, used on entire as 7½d., fine. *P.&S.* 2 1 5 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853-8, 6d. lilac, block of eighteen, slight creases and stains of gum, otherwise superb, mint. *P.&S.* 53 0 0
1861, Woodblocks, 1d. carmine, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, 4d. blue, dark shade, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 8 0 0
1863, De la Rue, 1d. carmine-red, block of four, superb. *P.* 1 .. 3 5 0
Ditto, 1d. brown-red, block of four, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 7 6
Ditto, 1s. emerald, block of three, extremely fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 9 0 0
CHILI, Postage due, 40, 50, 60, 80 and 100c. red on yellow, in a strip of five, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 6 15 0
EGYPT, Suez Canal, 1870, 1, 5, 20 and 40c., used and fine, but all slightly thinned, with Expert Committee's opinion. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 12 0 0
FIJI, 1874, Gothic V.R., 2d. in black on 6d. rose, fine. *V.* 1 .. 5 5 0
Ditto, 6c. on 3d. green, small pinhole, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 6 15 0

FIJI (contd)
Ditto, Roman V.R., 6c. on 3d. green, pen-cancelled, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. £6 10 0
1875, Roman V.R., 2d. in black on 6c. on 3d. green, unused, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 5 10 0
FRANCE, 1849, 20c. black, pair *tête-bêche*, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 1 14 0
GOLD COAST, 1889, 20s. green and red, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 8 15 0
GRENADA, 1881, 2½d. rose-lake, error 'PENCF,' fine. *P.&S.* 1 2 17 6
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, on entire, cancelled blue Maltese cross. *P.* 1 .. .. 1 2 0
Ditto, ditto, cancelled orange Maltese cross. *P.* 1 .. .. 1 6 0
Ditto, ditto, on piece, cancelled with town postmark in yellow. *P.* 1 .. .. 2 12 6
Ditto, ditto, cancelled with 11 in Maltese cross. *P.* 1 .. 2 17 6
Ditto, 2d. blue, entire reconstructed sheet of 240, many fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 39 0 0
Essay for octagonal issue, in yellow-green, head in centre by Wyon, die plain octagon, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 2 17 6
1854, 1d. red, Archer perforation, pair on piece, fine. *P.* 1 .. 2 6 0
1855, wmk. large crown, perf. 16, 2d. blue, well centred, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. 6 0 0
1867, 2s. brown, with Grey Town postmark, magnificent copy. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 5 0
Government Parcels, 1s. orange-brown, plate 14, mint. *P.&S.* 1 2 10 0
Board of Education, 1902, 1s. green and carmine, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 15 0
O.W. Official, 1902, King, 10d. purple and carmine, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 10 0
LAGOS, 1884-5, CA, 2s. 6d. olive-black, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 3 10 0
Ditto, 5s. blue, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 5 0 0
Ditto, 10s. purple-brown, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 13 0 0

LAGOS (contd)
1904, single CA, 10s. green and brown, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. £6 0 0

MAURITIUS, 1848, 1d. red on blued, early medium state, pair, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 13 10 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, early state, superb *P.* 2 .. .. 9 0 0

MAURITIUS, Express Delivery, 1903, 15c. red on blue, 1st type, variety with inverted 'A' in 'Inland' (*uncatalogued*), mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 1 5 0

NATAL, 1870, 1s. green, overprint in black, S.G. 58, very fine. G 2. 6 0 0
1891, 2½d. on 4d. brown, surcharge inverted, S.G. 112a, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 11 10 0

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850-1, Sydney views, 1d. rose on yellowish, Plate 'I, horizontal pair, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 8 5 0
Ditto, 1d. Plate II, superb. *P.* 1 3 15 0
Ditto, 1d. Plate II, deep red, extremely light postmark, magnificent copy. *P.* 1 .. 4 4 0
Ditto, 2d. deep blue, Plate I, early impression, exceedingly fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 4 0 0
Ditto, 2d. deep blue, Plate II, superb. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 3 12 6
Ditto, 2d. deep blue, Plate II, variety shading outside fan, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 3 17 6
Ditto, 3d. emerald, unusually fine. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 3 12 6
1854-6, 5d. green, fine margins, unused, with nearly full gum. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 6 10 0

NEW ZEALAND, July 1855, wmk. large star, imperf., 1d. dull carmine, superb. *G.* 1 .. 7 15 0
1856, serrated perf., 6d. chestnut, little thinned. *V.* 1 .. 4 0 0

NOVA SCOTIA, 1851-3, 1s. deep purple on white, lightly cancelled, superb. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 14 0 0

QUEENSLAND, 1860, 2d. blue, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 5 5 0
Ditto, 6d. green, superb. *P.* 1 .. 3 15 0

ST. CHRISTOPHER, June 1886, One Penny on 6d., surcharge double, S.G. 28a, very fine. *G.* 2 .. 5 5 0
May 1887, One Penny on ½d. green, surcharge inverted, S.G. 30, unused. G. 2 .. .. 6 10 0

ST. HELENA, 1884-94, ½d. emerald, surcharge double, S.G. 45a, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 4 5 0

ST. VINCENT, 1863-6, compound perf., 1d. rose, S.G. 7, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 5 7 6
1877, compound perf., 1s. vermilion, S.G. 24, unused. *G.* 1 6 15 0
1880, 5s. rose, unused, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 7 15 0
1881, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, unused, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 12 0 0

ST. VINCENT (contd)
1885, CA, 4d. red-brown, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. £5 10 0

SICILY, 1gr. olive, pair on entire, one the variety without ear. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 15 0

SIERRA LEONE, 1884-93, CA, 4d. blue, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 8 0 0
1893, CC, ½d. on 1½d., S.G. 35, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 4 10 0
March 1897, 2½d. on 2s., S.G. 70, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 5 0 0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1883, 4c. in black on 5c. blue, S.G. 67, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
Federated Malay States, 1900, $25 green and orange, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 7 5 0
Selangor, 1895-8, $25 green and orange, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 12 6

SWAZIELAND, 1889, 10s. fawn, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 10 0
Ditto, ditto, the re-issue, with stop. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 2 8 0
Ditto, 2d. olive, overprint inverted, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 0 0
Ditto, 5s. slate, overprint inverted, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 15 0
Ditto, ditto, used, fine. *G.* 1 .. 3 10 0
Ditto, 5s. slate, error 'SWAZIELAN,' with normal stamp *se tenant*, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 5 0

TRANSVAAL, July 1870, 6d. ultramarine, S.G. 38a, very fine. *G.* 1 10 0 0
December 1872, fine roulette, 1d. dull rose, S.G. 61, unused. *G.* 1 4 5 0
September 1874, 1d. red, S.G. 74, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 3 10 0
July 1877, fine roulette, 3d. lilac, S.G. 140, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 11 10 0
Ditto, pelure paper, imperf., 3d. lilac, S.G. 147, very fine. *G.* 1 7 5 0
August 1877, wide roulette, 6d. blue on rose, S.G. 195. *G.* 1 .. 8 0 0
October 1877, 1d. red on blue, the error 'TRANSVRAL,' S.G. 204, unused, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 64 0 0
Ditto, 6d. blue, overprint omitted, S.G. 205, slightly thinned, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 33 0 0
Ditto, 1d. red on blue, overprint inverted, S.G. 206, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 8 0 0
Ditto, wide roulette, 6d. blue on green, S.G. 223, slightly thinned. *G.* 1 .. .. 7 12 6
1877, imperf., 6d. blue on blue, overprint inverted, S.G. 230, fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 8 15 0
August and September 1879, fine roulette, 1d. red on orange, S.G. 253, very fine, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 10 0
Ditto, 1d. red on orange, S.G. 254, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 12 10 0
Ditto, 3d. mauve on blue, S.G. 256, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 2 6
Ditto, wide roulette, 3d. mauve on *G.* 1 green, S.G. 257, very fine. 6 0 0

TRANSVAAL (contd)
Ditto, 3d. mauve on blue, S.G. 260, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. £14 0 0
1879, small T in Transvaal, imperf., 1d. red on yellow, S.G. 262, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 6 0 0
1893, 2½d. on 1s., S.G. Type 29, double surcharge (*not catalogued*), pair. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 0 0
Ditto, ditto, error '2½/,' surcharge inverted, S.G. 374, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 10 0

A few of the more important lots from a fine collection of the Transvaal, numbering over 150 lots, dispersed by Messrs. Glendining & Co. Ltd., at their sale of 1 and 2 November 1910

1902-3, £5 violet and orange-brown, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 7 7 0
TRINIDAD, 1847, 'Lady McLeod' local, 2½d. blue, repaired, unused. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
TOBAGO, 1879, £1 mauve, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. £7 10 0
November 1880, 1d. on half 6d. orange, S.G. 7, on piece. *G.* 2 4 15 0
1886-9, ½d. on 6d. stone, surcharge inverted, mint (only 60 issued). *G.* 2 .. .. .. 10 10 0
TURKS ISLANDS, 1881, 2½ on 1s. dull blue, Type 12, mint. *V.* 1 8 0 0
VICTORIA, 1850, 2d. lilac, fine background, very fine. *V.* 2 .. 4 10 0
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1899, 4d. brown, error 'FOURPENCF,' very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 4 17 6
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1854, 4d. slate-blue, unused, superb. *G.*2. 3 5 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, rouletted, unused, superb. *G.* 2 .. 5 10 0
1857, rouletted, 2d. brown-red, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 10 10 0
1861, 1s. deep green, unused, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 8 5 0

Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau & Co., of New York, send us the catalogue of their 36th sale, of 11, 15 and 16 November 1910, referred to in our note on page 201. The *pièce de résistance* was, as there mentioned, the complete sheet of 100 United States, 1861, 3c. brown-red *première gravure*, described, probably with full reason, as unique. This attained the price of $1,360, about £280. The majority of the lots do not call for special mention, but we extract a few of the more important, the prices being extended in English money at $4.86 to the pound sterling. The sale realised $8,495.25.

UNITED STATES, New York, 1845, 5c. black on bluish paper, signed 'R.H.M,' used on original, lightly cancelled, very fine margins, a perfect copy $58.50 11 10 9
1847, 10c. black, diagonal half used as 5c., on entire, very fine. $41.00 8 8 9
AZORES, 1868, 5r. black, finest possible condition, mint. $52.00 10 14 0
CORDOVA, 1859, laid paper, 5c. blue, entire sheet of thirty, slightly creased. $44.00 9 1 1
JAPAN, 1872, laid paper, ½ sen brown, entire sheet of forty, including the variety (S.G. 46), mint. $61.00 12 11 0
MARTINIQUE, 1886, 5c. on 20c. red, (only twelve said to be printed), very fine, mint. $101.00 20 15 8
MOZAMBIQUE, 1902, 65r. on 15r., horizontal pair, left-hand stamp without surcharge (*uncatalogued*), mint. $25.50 5 4 10
NEVIS, 1879, lithographed, 1s. grey-green, entire sheet of twelve. $41.00 8 8 9
Ditto, 1s. dark green, entire sheet of twelve. .. $51.00 10 9 10
NEWFOUNDLAND, 6½d. scarlet-vermilion, fine colour, magnificent margins, finest condition, mint. $42.25 8 13 10

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the season 1910-11 was held at 2 Cavendish Square on Thursday, 20 October, at 6 p.m.

The President read a note on the discovery of the "Cheverton" essay for the first 1d. postage stamp, of which nothing had hitherto been known, beyond the fact that a prize of £100 was awarded to the designer for his suggestions. The note will appear in the *London Philatelist*. Mr. Hausburg showed a recently discovered copy of the perforated 2d. "Diadem" of New South Wales with watermark double-lined "1", of which only one other copy is known.

The President then displayed his famous collection of the stamps of the United States, which form a complete historical survey of these stamps, with numerous proofs and essays illustrating their production and manufacture.

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The second meeting of the season 1910-11 was held at 4, Southamption Row, on Thursday, 3 November, at 6 p.m., when Dr. James showed a portion of his Australian collection, containing many fine stamps.

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ABERDEEN AND NORTH OF SCOTLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The usual meeting of the Society took place in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Wednesday, 9 November, Mr. James Anderson, President, in the Chair.

The society had an opportunity of examining part of the magnificent collection of Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S., London. The exhibit included Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, and Cayman Islands, of which countries a unique and very valuable selection was forwarded. Mr. Heginbottom also sent papers on the various countries, which were read by the President.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Heginbottom for his exhibits.

———

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The second meeting of the session 1910-11 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 15 November 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

A general display of rare and interesting stamps (each exhibit being limited to 25 pieces), and of philatelic literature, was then given by some of the members present. They included the President, Vice-President, Messrs. E. Bounds, W. A. Boyes, J. L. Corser, C. Stuart Dudley, W. B. Edwards, W. van Oppen, T. E. Sansom, L. Sauvée, A. J. Séfi and J. C. Sidebotham.

At the conclusion of the displays the President thanked all members who had contributed towards the success of an entertaining and instructive evening, and expressed the hope that similar displays would be included on the programme of every session, and would be as well supported.

H. A. Slade, *Hon. Secretary.*

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MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The 299th meeting was held on Friday, 18 November, at the Geographical Society's Rooms, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton in the chair, when Mr. Nathan Heywood read a paper on the Stamps of Thurn and Taxis, and in his opening remarks mentioned that they were probably the most puzzling of the German stamps to the novice. The young collector who looks in the encyclopædia for the kingdom of Thurn and Taxis looks in vain, for there is no such kingdom or state in existence, nor ever has been, and it is only by reference to philatelic publications that the puzzle can be elucidated.

Thurn and Taxis is not a country, but the name of an independent house or family in Germany, which originally came from Milanese territory. They held for two centuries the postal contract for the old German Empire, and half a century further for several of the minor German States, as late as 1867, when the monopoly of the family ceased.

The oldest authentic ancestor of the family is Martin della Torre, who accompanied the Emperor Conrad I. in his Crusade, and died a prisoner of the Saracens in 1147.

Since 1259 eight della Torres were in succession Lords of Milan until Guido the Rich quarrelled with the Visconte family. Martino della Torre, one of the popular leaders, was appointed Anziano, or Elder of the people of Milan, and such was his power that he sequestrated the property of the See and forbade the Archbishop Elect to enter Milan. His successors continued in power for some time until one of them was suspected of aspiring to sovereign power. This gave the Archpishop Visconte an opportunity of reviving the old fued, and in the combat which ensued, the Torriani were defeated and Visconte entered Milan a perpetual Lord.

With regard to Taxis, one of the sons of Guido the Rich settled in the territory of Bergamo, and took from the Mountain Tasso

(one of his possessions) the name of del Tasso, afterwards de Tassis. His great-grandson inherited the possessions of his ancestors, united their titles, and was known as Roger I. of Thurn and Taxis.

Knighted by the Emperor Frederick III. in 1450, he founded the fame of his house by the establishment of a post in the Tyrol. Leopold I. granted to Count Frans Von Thurn and Taxis the dignity of Prince of the Empire, and his grandson, Prince Lamoral of Thurn and Taxis, was appointed Imperial General Hereditary Post Master, held in fee from the Empire in 1616.

This post, at first in fee for himself and male heirs, was subsequently extended to his female descendants.

Various states have at times shaken off or purchased the monopoly, and a few years ago the Thurn and Taxis family sold its rights for the sum of one million sterling, retaining the right for individual members of the house, but its interpreting these retained rights so liberally as to forward by mail, free of charge, such items as waggon loads of freestone to build a house proved a little too much for the authorities of the State, and eventually resulted in the Government depriving the Thurn and Taxis family of the last shred of its ancient privileges.

The postal circuit of Thurn and Taxis was divided into two districts, according to currency, two sets of stamps being necessary. Those States using thaler and silbergroschen, formed the Northern District, and those having florins and kreuzer, the Southern District. The general administration was in Frankfort, and stamps for both districts were issued simultaneously on 1 July 1852. In 1866 sixteen smaller states and free Towns still employed the Thurn and Taxis post, but this came to an end 1 July 1867, when its postal monopoly was ceded to Prussia in return for a payment of £450,000. The whole of the old stock of Thurn and Taxis stamps remaining on hand was subsequently sold, hence the reason why the later issues of each district can be had for a few pence.

The design of the stamps for the Northern District consisted of large figures of value within square frames, at first (1852) printed in black on coloured papers and imperforate, six values, and in 1859 five values in coloured impressions, still imperforate, and from 1865 rouletted. The most frequent cancellation is a figure surrounded by four concentric circles, and occasionally cancellations in red are met with. Several values are also found to have been printed on the gummed side of the paper, or possibly gummed over the printed side of the paper in error.

The stamps of the Southern District were of four values, the design a large central numeral of value on an engine turned ground within a circular band, and the numeral repeated in each corner. The stamps were printed by Herr C. Naumann, at Frankfort, and issued in exactly the same manner as those of the Northern District, black impressions on coloured paper first, then coloured impressions, both imperforate, and later issued rouletted.

Mr. Heywood illustrated his paper by means of his specialized collection of Thurn and Taxis, and strongly recommended the study of the stamps of the German States, which are rich in historical interest, plainly marking the growth of the German Empire.

Specimens of the new issues for Rhodesia, Newfoundland, and United South Africa were shown by the members.

J. Stelfox Gee, *Hon. Secretary*

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

Edited by L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

December 1910

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