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EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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Postage Stamps of Buenos Aires

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JANUARY 1911

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIII JANUARY 1911 No. 1

A PHILATELIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

The literature of philately is the best test of its claim to be considered a science, and is of such proportions as appertain to no other similar subject. It is of almost every form and style, from the obscurest pamphlet to the most recondite handbook, from the most ephemeral broadsheet to long series of journals, whose pages are a reference library in themselves, and outside these two classes there is an infinity of matter bearing more or less upon stamps and stamp collecting. Naturally much of the whole is of minor importance, but a fact known to every philatelist is that even the apparently trivial may have an importance when viewed from a special standpoint, and that it is often in the most unexpected places that is found the key to the solution of a difficulty. It is fortunately unnecessary at this date to enter an apology for philatelic libraries ; recent events have shown that there is an ever increasing estimation placed upon philatelic literature, and not only philatelic societies but a large number of collectors have found the advantage of possessing the chief publications, particularly in England and America, where there are many important private libraries.

This interest has had the result of a demand for some guide to the immense mass of the literature with which we are concerned, and the want of such a guide is constantly felt by those studying a country or a subject, often leading to duplication of work already done. Many proposals have been put forward to provide an index to the literature of philately, but hitherto the difficulties seem to have been insuperable. The comparative rarity of much of the literature itself, its great extent, the cost of publication, the time required, and other reasons have deterred any considerable effort. It is true that several catalogues and indexes have appeared, but no attempt has been made to deal with the matter in such a manner as could be considered definitive. It is, therefore, with the greatest satisfaction that we learn that there will shortly be published a work which will provide for this pressing need, to an extent widely in excess of anything which could be reasonably expected.

A circular has just been issued by the Philatelic Literature Society, announcing the publication at the end of next month of a special edition of the *Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T.* From the information given in the circular, philatelists will shortly be in possession of a volume which will be of supreme importance to those who are interested in the literature of philately. All who have given special attention to this are aware of the fact that Lord Crawford's philatelic

library is in a class by itself, containing almost everything known to have been published upon the subject. The Catalogue has been prepared by Mr. E. D. Bacon, *facile princeps* in the knowledge of philatelic literature, and from the description of its format nothing has been spared to render the work everything that could be desired. No better idea of the scope of philatelic literature can be given than the fact that this Catalogue will extend to 470 pages of large size printed in double columns. It will be divided into two parts, the first consisting of monographs, catalogues, general treaties, etc., and the second of periodical literature. Every entry in both sections has been most fully annotated, and for those seeking bibliographical information it will be indispensable, while its value to the philatelist in general is enhanced by the addition of entries under subject headings of countries, etc. in the first part, so that it will be possible to find out what has been published on a certain country.

The publication of this Catalogue by the Philatelic Literature Society is an act of rare magnanimity on the part of Lord Crawford, who, after the printing of his own edition for private distribution, has given the Society permission to print a further edition for general circulation, thus presenting to the philatelic world at large a book which would otherwise be available only in a very limited degree, at a cost which, it is self-evident, is a mere fraction of that of production. The Society has necessarily had to limit the number of copies issued, only 200 being offered for sale, and considering that the work is one which should be readily taken by libraries and societies it does not seem likely that the number will prove excessive. The above-mentioned circular can be obtained post free on application to the Hon. Secretary of the Society.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to accept the dedication of the work.

PHILATELY IN 1910

Another year has flown and the time has arrived when it appears to be useful to make a periodical survey of the progress of philately. It is only a few salient features that it is possible to note and there may be good work, in addition to what is recorded here, which has not yet succeeded in attracting prominent attention, but awaits the careful seeker in the voluminous periodical literature which the pursuit of philately has created. The periodical literature has, indeed, suffered no diminution, though the output of special monographs is less than in 1909, which was exceptional in this respect. Mr. Griebert's study of the "Stamps of Uruguay," containing important discoveries in the early issues, and Mr. Peplow's "Plates of the Stamps of Japan, 1871-76," an invaluable work for the collector of this country, are the most important of such monographs. Zumstein's "Handbook of the Postage Stamps of Switzerland" is now available for English readers and Mr. Power's book on the "United States Stamps" is also a useful work, while the Melville Stamp Books and the somewhat numerous booklets describing the issues of different countries reprinted from various journals form a series of cheap reference books of various degrees of merit.

The postal history and stamps of our own country, which naturally claim the attention of a large number of collectors, appear to provide, as ever, an inexhaustible source of occupation for the pens of philatelic writers. Lord Crawford has made a very important contribution to the history of the first adhesive stamp in unearthing the suggestions of Benjamin Cheverton,[1] who received, in 1840, one of the prizes of the Treasury for them. Other papers on the stamps themselves which call for notice are the remarks on "Abnormals,"[2] by "Quilp," the "Notes of a provincial junior,"[3] by "Yokel," and a general account of the line-engraved 1d. and 2d. by Mr. G. A. Higlett,[4] while the interesting subject of postmarks has received the attention of Mr. Dendy Marshall.[5]

Turning from the stamps of Great Britain to those of the Colonies, the chief literary activity of the year seems to have centred on Australians. Mr. Castle has carefully diagnosed the peculiarities of the first issue of New Zealand[6] to help philatelists to distinguish them from the later colonial prints with which they are very apt to be confused, especially the 2d. value, while Mr. Hausburg has described the transfer varieties of the first 4d. of Western Australia,[7] has shown us how to classify the perforations of the unwatermarked stamps of 1862, and subsequent issues of Queensland,[8] and has also published some useful notes on the early issues of Victoria.[9] In the stamps of New South Wales the very remarkable discovery of the lithographed 2d. of the "Diadem" issue[10] was noted in our journal last month. Papua is now a very popular country, and appears to offer interesting features for study. Mr. W. T. Elliott has taken advantage of this fact and described many of the stamps in a series of papers.[11] Outside Australia Mr. Castle presents us with a remarkable study of the locally engraved and lithographed issues of Mauritius, 1848 to 1859,[12] his most important result being the discovery of retouches on the lithographed 2d. stamps of the fifth issue, December 1859. Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., has endeavoured once for all to settle the position on the sheet of the Cape Wood-block errors,[13] and a study of the 3d. (1871-83) of Transvaal by Herr Raimann[14] will interest collectors of this country. Recent issues of our African possessions have been carefully described by Mr. D. B. Armstrong in his series of papers on Twentieth Century Colonials,[15] and papers by Mr. Poole on some African Colonies will be found in the *West End Philatelist*. The issues of the Niger Coast Protectorate, especially the provisionals, have

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1 *L.P.* XIX p. 285. 2 *P R* XXXII p. 121 *et seq.* 3 *G.S.W.* XI p. 226 *et seq.* 4 *P.J.G.B.* XX p. 222. 5 *G.S.W.* XI p. 58 *et seq.* 6 *L.P.* XIX p. 162. 7 *P.R.* XXXII p. 49. 8 *L.P.* XIX p. 257. 9 *M.R. Herts Soc.* III p. 101. 10 *L.P.* XIX p. 261. 11 *G.S.W.* XI., XII *passim.* 12 *L.P.* XIX p. 53. 13 *G.S.W.* XI p. 605. 14 *B.B.-Z.* VI p. 184. 15 *G.S.W.* XI p. 64 *et seq.*

been treated of in an interesting manner by Mr. P. L. Pemberton.[16] Collectors who favour the stamps of the British possessions in North America, will be glad to peruse a paper by Mr. F. F. Lamb on the early issues of Canada.[17] As Indian Native States are generally included for purposes of convenience with British Colonials it is necessary to mention that Major Evans still continues his papers on this subject, having dealt with Rajpeepla[18] and Soruth[19] during the year. The work of the late Mr. Crofton, edited by Mr. Gordon Jones, on the fiscal and telegraph stamps of Ceylon,[20] deserves more attention from philatelists than it is likely to receive.

The stamps of Europe are of very general interest and command wide popularity. Mr. Hanciau has now concluded his valuable monograph on the stamps of Italy and the Italian Colonies[21] and has progressed with Denmark and the Danish Colonies.[22] Among the stamps of the German group at least four important papers have seen the light, Mr. Hansen's interesting account of the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein,[23] Herr Bohnert's detailed study of the first 3 pf. stamp of Saxony,[24] illustrated by a very useful plate figuring unused and used specimens, Dr. E. Stenger's description of the first 3 kr. Postage-due stamp of Bavaria,[25] illustrated by a reproduction of the sheet, a paper which has been translated in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*,[26] and Reinheimer's notes on some minor varieties of the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine, which for those to whom French is more familiar than German will be found in some recent numbers of the *Postillon*.[27] The chief paper on the stamps of France is one in which Mr. Reichenheim explains the position of the engraver's name on some values of the Bordeaux issue.[28] The stamps of Holland always seem to retain their popularity. Mr. A. J. Warren has explained the perforations[29] for the benefit of collectors, while the King William stamps of this country have been discussed by "M.A.C."[30] and Mr. Mennevée.[31] Recent political events in Portugal have directed some attention to the stamps with the head of King Manoel, but previous to the revolution some notes appeared from the pen of Mr. J. N. Marsden,[32] the well-known authority on this country, which are especially valuable for a description of what are known as the "King of Spain reprints." Greece has also come in for some amount of attention. Various types, minor varieties, proofs, forgeries, etc., have been discussed in the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*,[33] while the provisionals of 1900 have been examined in the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*.[34] Monographs on the stamps of Belgium[35] and Sweden[36] are in progress in this journal.

In the continent of Asia the countries of China, Siam and the Dutch Indies have been written about. Mr. Harte-Lovelace, besides his contribution of this journal,[37] also contributes notes on the varieties of the 1897 type[38] and explains the revised classification of the issues of this country in Gibbons' Catalogue in the *Stamp Lover*.[39] Siam forms the subject of an article by Mr. H. Row,[40] while some peculiarities in the sheets of the first issue are described in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*.[41] Some valuable notes on the stamps of the Dutch Indies were read by Mr. A. J. Warren before the Herts Philatelic Society.[42]

In Africa the types of the stamps of the 1867 issue of Egypt[43] are carefully described by Mr. P. L. Pemberton from die proofs, while the stamps of the Sudan[44] are treated of by the gentleman who hides his identity under the pseudonym of "Tim Brologie."

As regards the stamps of the United States, Mr. E. B. Power has collected what information is available as to the stamps of the current design printed upon "experi-

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16 *P.J.G.B.* p. 189 *et seq.* 17 *P.J.G.B.* p. 84 *et seq.* 18 *G.S.W.* XI p. 60 *et seq.* 19 *G.S.W.* XI p. 437 *et seq.* 20 *P.J.I.* XIV p. 13 *et seq.* 21 *G.S.W.* XI p. 1 *et seq.* 22 *G.S.W.* XI p. 54 *et seq.* 23 *L.P.* XIX p. 76. 24 *I,B.J.* XXXVII p. 9 *et seq.* 25 *B.B.-Z.* VI 91 *et seq.* 26 *G.S.W.* XI p. 492 *et seq.* 27 *Post.* No. 402 *et seq.* 28 *M.R. Herts Soc.* III p. 69. 29 *G.S.W.* XII p. 228. 30 *P.J.G.B.* XX p. 26. 31 *G.S.W.* XI p. 346. 32 *L.P.* XIX pp. 3, 31 *et seq.* 33 *B.B.-Z.* VI p. 190. 34 *I.B.J.* XXXVII p. 247. 35 *P.R.* XXXII p. 21 *et seq.* 36 *P.R.* XXXII p. 4 *et seq.* 37 *P.R.* XXXII p. 193. 38 *G.S.W.* XI p. 445. 39 *S.L.* III p. 124. 40 *S.L.* III p. 37. 41 *G.S.W.* XII p. 541. 42 *M.R. Herts Soc.* III p. 118. 43 *P.J.G.B.* XX p. 76. 44 *G.S.W.* XII p. 133 *et seq.*

mental paper."[45] The stamps of the Hawaiian Islands may be said to bear some relation to those of the United States, and Mr. Crocker has been engaged in a controversy as to whether the 5c. and 13c. of 1867 are reprints or re-issues.[46]

The stamps of South and Central America have been very prominent of late. The Argentine Republic, Chili, Uruguay, Brazil and Mexico in particular are being studied with great keenness. The translation of Dr. Marco del Pont's researches into the history of the Rivadavia stamps of the Argentine issued in 1864-1872, has been appearing in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*[47] and is to be continued in the forthcoming *Monthly Journal*. The complex early issues of Chili[48] have been re-arranged by Mr. C. J. Phillips from information acquired during his South American tour, and specialists in this country should note what Mr. S. C. Barnett records as to Chilian stamps used in Bolivia[49] during 1879-82. In Uruguay, besides Mr. Griebert's book already alluded to, Mr. Pack has published details regarding the identification of all the types of the 1 real, Diligencia.[50] Various issues of the stamps of Brazil have been the subject of articles in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* ; the position of the *tête-bêche* 100 reis of 1891 in the sheet,[51] the perforations of the series of 1891-7 and 1899-1900[52] and notes on the issues of 1900-05.[53] Mr. Frentzel has also continued his notes on some of the stamps of Mexico, the topics chosen being the 1886 issue,[54] the issues of 1856 and 1861 and of the provisional issue of 1867[55] and the cancellations of the local stamps of Guadalajara.[56]

Turning from this brief survey of literary activity in philately during the past year, our limitations compel an even briefer notice of certain topics which appear to be of interest. The social side of philately is becoming gradually more emphasized. The Second Congress of Great Britain was a success in this direction, and at least one result was the acquisition of a good deal of experience as a guide for the improvement of future gatherings of this nature. The German " Philatelisten Tag " is now a settled institution, and so are the annual meetings of the American Philatelic Society, while Italian philatelists have held their first Congress at Naples. Exhibitions on the larger scale, which bid fair to become annual events, such is their attraction for philatelists, were held last year at Berne and Buenos Aires, with much success.

A special feature among the new issues of stamps is the abundance of " commemoratives." Possibly last year will prove to be somewhat exceptional in this respect, as several South and Central American countries celebrated " centenaries of independence " simultaneously. The Kingdom of Italy has, however, for the first time succumbed to the fascination of this method of recalling historic events, by the issue of the Garibaldi and Cavour commemoratives. The commemorative 2½d. issued to celebrate the opening of the first parliament of the Union of South Africa may be regarded as the first stamp bearing the head of His Majesty King George V. as King *de facto*.

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45 *G.S.W.* XII p. 426. 46 *G.S.W.* XII p. 496 *et seq.* 47 *G.S.W.* XII p. 1 *et seq.* 48 *G.S.W.* XI p. 366. 49 *P.J.G.B.* XX p. 5. 50 *L.P.* XIX p. 246. 51 *G.S.W.* XI p. 415. 52 *G.S.W.* XII p. 626. 53 *G.S.W.* XII p. 564. 54 *M.R. Herts Soc.* III p. 70. 55 *M.R. Herts Soc.* III p. 84. 56 *M.R. Herts Soc.* IV p. 54.

NOTES ON SOME SHEETS OF THE 1867 AND 1868 ISSUES OF THE ROMAN STATES

By L. W. FULCHER

The stamps of the Roman States, possibly partly by reason of their unprepossessing appearance and partly on account of extensive reprinting, have not been studied so much as the stamps of the other Italian States. On the other hand, the haphazard methods of production employed in the manufacture of these stamps have given rise to many features which will repay the attention of the specialist. In Signor Fabri's work in Moens' *Bibliothéque des Timbrophiles* we are told that there were several settings of the issue of 1852, in sheets of 64, 80 or 120 stamps, and we are led to infer that a similar state of affairs occurs in the subsequent issues. I have not succeeded in discovering any further details in the scanty literature which exists on the subject of these stamps except some valuable notes by Mr. C. J. Phillips in *Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVII, p. 57, in which various sheets and blocks of these stamps are described, and in what follows reference is made to this paper. I propose to describe some sheets of the values 2c., 3c., 5c., 10c., 20c., 40c. and 80c. of the imperforate series of 1867, and 2c., 3c., 10c., 20c., 40c. and 80c. of the perforated issue of 1868. I am not in a position to say how many settings exist of these stamps, but if collectors will compare any sheets or blocks which they possess with the descriptions here given of the sheets I have examined and note any differences they find, we may gradually arrive at a complete record of the settings of the different values.

THE IMPERFORATE SERIES OF 1867

2 Cent. Black on Green

The sheet contains 64 stamps divided into four panes of sixteen stamps, the panes being separated by a small interval only about 2½ mm. wide. Each pane is surrounded by a double-lined frame and there are continuous double lines horizontally between each row of stamps in the pane. There are also double lines between each stamp; these are not continuous, but in sections between the continuous horizontal lines. As the intervals between the panes are so small it appears to be more convenient from a practical point of view to number the stamps consecutively throughout the sheet instead of keeping those in each pane separate, and I have adopted this arrangement in the case of the sheets of other values described below, which are constructed in the same manner.

The normal type of the 2c. stamp shows no stop after the figure "2," and a stop after the word "Cent." The following six stamps on the sheet have no stop after the word "Cent" Nos. 5, 11, 14, 40, 54 and 57.

3 Cent. Black on Grey

This sheet contains 64 stamps in four panes of sixteen, similarly to the sheet of the 2c. described, with which it also agrees in the disposition of the double lines between the stamps and round the panes. I have observed no varieties in the stamps themselves.

5 Cent. Black on Greenish Blue

Sheet similar in all respects to that of the 2c., 64 stamps in four panes of sixteen. The normal stamp of this stamp shows a stop after the figure "5" and also after the word "Cent." Nos. 17 and 21 have no stop after the figure "5" and Nos. 1, 3, 14 and 51 have a group of three or more black stops or marks after that figure.

10 Cent. Black on Vermilion

This sheet contains 120 stamps in eight rows of fifteen. The whole sheet is enclosed in a continuous double-lined frame along each side ; on the left hand margin, however, there is a break at the level of the base of the first row of stamps. The sheet is divided into two equal and one unequal portions by continuous vertical lines between the fourth and fifth and eighth and ninth columns ; the equal portions thus containing 32 stamps each and the unequal portion 56. There are continuous double lines between each row of stamps on each of these three divisions of the sheet.

The normal type of this stamp shows a small dot after the " 1 " and a stop after the " 0 " of the figure " 10," and a stop after the word " Cent." Stamp No. 119 shows no dot after the figure " 1 " which otherwise is perfect, but on stamps No. 16, 18, 32, 46, 47, 62, 91, 92, 93 and 99 the figure " 1 " is defective at the base and the dot is apparently absent or very faint.

Another sheet of the same value in my possession shows the same setting and the same varieties, but it is ungummed and is presumably from the remainders " prepared for use, but not issued," although it is not on unsurfaced paper, as described in Gibbons' Catalogue.

20 Cent. Bronze-Green on Indian Red, Solferino, etc.

The sheet in *bronze-green on Indian red* contains 64 stamps in four panes of sixteen, and is in all respects similar to that of the 2c. described above. The normal type of the stamp shows a stop both after the figure " 20 " and after the word " Cent." I have found the following varieties on this sheet :—

No. 2. No stop after the figure " 20 "
No. 17. Two ticks after the figure " 20 "
No. 24. No stop after " Cent "
No. 36. A flaw in the stop after the figure " 20 "
No. 37. A group of small dots after the figure " 20 "
Nos. 11, 17, 37, 39 and 48. A small dot over the figure " 2 " of " 20 "

Another sheet in *bronze-green on solferino* contains 120 stamps in eight rows of fifteen, and is similar in arrangement to the sheet of the 10c. described above. I note the following varieties :—

No. 6. No stop after the figure " 20 "
No. 7. " ANC " of " FRANCO " missing
No. 9. " BOLLO " damaged
No. 28. The frame and " C " of " Cent " broken
No. 32. The " n " of " Cent " broken
Nos. 35, 94 and 106. Two dashes instead of stop after the figure " 20." No. 106 also has an extra stop after the two dashes
No. 113. No stop after " Cent "
No. 120. Frame from below " n " of " Cent " wanting
Nos. 22, 35, 79, 106 and 108. Dot over " 2 " of " 20 "

A large number of the stamps on the sheet show the frame lines under the stamps defective.

I have three other sheets in different shades which all show the same setting as above. These are ungummed and as in the case of the 10c. presumably from the remainders " prepared for use, but never issued," but again these appear to me to be on surfaced paper contrary to the assertion in Gibbons' Catalogue.

This second sheet is evidently the same as one of those described by Mr. Phillips in the *Monthly Journal* (*loc. cit*) and as he also describes another consisting of 80 stamps in eight rows of ten, evidently at least three settings of this value exist.

40 Cent. Black on Yellow

This sheet contains 64 stamps in four panes of sixteen, and is in all respects similar to the sheet of the 2c. described above. This is a very interesting sheet, and it appears to me that there are two distinct types of the stamp as far as the inscription of the value is concerned. What I term here " Type 2 " is the variety " without stop " of the Catalogues, but on certain of the stamps on the sheet this type has a stop, but smaller than on Type 1. The differences are as follows :—

Type 1. Length of value " 40 Cent." from the point of the figure " 4 " including the stop is 12 mm.
Distance between " o " of " 40 " and " C " of " Cent " is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
Thick stop after 40
Stop after " Cent " level
Letter " C " dropped and " ent " regular and horizontal

Type 2. Length of value " 40 Cent." from the point of the figure " 4 " including the stop is $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
Distance between " o " of " 40 " and " C " of " Cent " is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
Usually no stop after " 40 "
Stop after " Cent " dropped
Word " Cent " inclined upwards to right

The shapes of the figure " 4 " are also different in the two types, but it is not easy to describe the difference. In Type 2 the horizontal cross stroke of the " 4 " is finer and more curved than in Type 1.

The types are arranged in the sheet as follows :—

1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1

Thus there are 29 stamps of Type 1 and 35 of Type 2. The stamps of Type 2 have no stop after the figure " 40 " except in the case of the nine stamps, Nos. 17, 31, 50, 54, 55, 58, 60, 61 and 62, which show a more or less well defined but minute stop after the figure " 40." The stop is distinct on Nos. 60 and 61, but very small on the other stamps mentioned. Nos. 13, 17, 18, 33, 37, 43, 46, 57 and 61 show a black speck before the figure " 4 " of " 40 " and faint marks are also shown in this position on Nos. 4, 6, 14, 15, 24, 29, 34, 35, 39, 41, 49, 51, 52 and 64. No. 43 has a black speck after the stop after " Cent," making practically a colon after this word. No. 4 shows a large spot between the figures " 40 " and the word " Cent " and a dot under the " Ce " of " Cent."

80 Cent. Black on Rose

Sheet of 64 stamps in four panes of sixteen, similar in all respects to that of the 2c. The normal type of this stamp shows two stops, a large one followed by a smaller, after the figure " 80 " and a stop after the word " Cent." Nos. 43, 45, 59 and 61, show only one stop after the figure " 80 " ; No. 64 has three stops after the figure " 80." There is a small dot between the " 8 " and the " 0 " of the figure " 80 " on Nos. 32 and 35, and a constellation of dots between the figure " 80 " and the word " Cent " on Nos. 34 and 57. No. 57 has an oblique dash in place of the second stop. All the stamps on the sheet, except No. 61, have a minute dot over the figure " 0 " of " 80." This setting is evidently the same as that described by Mr. Phillips.

THE PERFORATED SERIES OF 1868

2 Cent. Black on Green

The sheet contains 120 stamps in eight rows of fifteen. It is divided into two portions by continuous vertical double lines between columns eight and nine. In each portion there is a pair of horizontal continuous lines between each row of stamps. The sheet contains 62 stamps with stop after " Cent." and 58 stamps without stop after " Cent." The stamps without the stop after " Cent " are Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 35, 37, 39, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 56, 59, 60, 61, 63, 65, 67, 68, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 91, 95, 97, 101, 103, 106, 108, 110, 113, 114, 116, 118, 120. The stop after the word " Cent " on Nos. 111, 112 and 117 is very small. No. 17 has a broken " t " in " Cent." Several stamps on the sheet also show more or less defective impressions. The block of 56 stamps described by Mr. Phillips evidently consists of the first seven columns of this setting.

3 Cent. Black on Grey

The sheet contains 64 stamps in eight rows of eight, but is not divided into panes as in the case of the imperforate stamp above described. Pairs of continuous double lines on all four sides of the sheet, and a pair of continuous vertical lines dividing the sheet into two halves between columns four and five. Pairs of continuous double lines between each row of stamps on either side of the central vertical continuous pair. I have not observed any varieties in the stamps themselves.

10 Cent. Black on Vermilion

The sheet contains 120 stamps in eight rows of fifteen, similar in general to the imperforate sheet described above, but the frame lines have been reset. The pair of vertical continuous lines between columns four and five shows a break in the middle. There appear to be no noteworthy varieties on the sheet. All the stamps stamps show the small dot after the figure " 1 " and the stop after the " 0 " of " 10."

20 Cent. Bronze-Green on Solferino

The sheet appears to be the same setting as the imperforate one described above, and shows the same varieties as those mentioned except in the cases of No. 7, 28 and 32, which do not show the defects described as existing on these stamps in the imperforate sheet.

40 Cent. Black on Yellow

The sheet contains 120 stamps in eight rows of fifteen, contained in continuous double lines on all four margins of the sheet. Pairs of continuous double lines between each row of stamps and double lines in sections between each stamp and between the continuous horizontal lines. The stamps are of the two types, as described in the case of the imperforate sheet, arranged in the following manner :—

2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Thus there are 29 stamps of Type 1 and 91 of Type 2. Of the stamps of Type 2 Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 84 and 114 show a distinct stop after the figure " 40." Many stamps on the sheet show a small dot over the figure " 4 " of " 40 " and also many a group of small specks before the " 4 " of " 40." Other noticeable varieties are :—

Nos. 5, 12. Small tick between the " 4 " and " 0 " of " 40 "
No. 19. A flaw in the word " BOLLO " and the frame above it
Nos. 94 and 106. A large spot between the figures " 40 " and the word " Cent "
Nos. 99 and 108. A dot under the " Ce " of " Cent "
No. 101. A spot between " 40 " and " Cent " ; a dot under the " Ce " of " Cent," and one between " e " and " n " of this word
No. 120. A flaw in the frame under the " C " of " Cent "

It is worthy of notice that there are the same number (29) of stamps of Type 1 on this sheet as on the smaller sheet of the imperforate issue. The block described by Mr. Phillips consisted of the first five columns of this setting.

80 Cent. Black on Rose

This sheet is similar to that of the 40 cent. last described. It contains 120 stamps in eight rows of fifteen, with continuous double lines round the margins. There are continuous double lines between each row of stamps, and the vertical double lines are in sections between these continuous horizontal double lines. The vertical double lines are missing between Nos. 61 and 62, and also between Nos. 76 and 77. As stated before the normal type of this stamp has two stops after the figure " 80," a big one followed by a small one. The noticeable varieties are :—

No. 29. Big stop wanting
Nos. 82, 104, 108, 110, 111 and 116. Small stop missing
Nos. 108 and 118 have some small specks between the figures " 80 " and the word " Cent "

All the stamps on the sheet appear to have a small dash over the " 0 " in " 80 " more or less visible.

REVIEWS

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, Priced catalogue of stamps of the British Empire (1911). Twenty-first edition. pp. 330. sm. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Although an interval of nearly two years has elapsed since the issue of the last edition of this work, the publishers have not found it necessary to effect extensive revision of the subject matter. The list of Tonga has been re-written on the basis of the articles which have recently appeared in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, and the 1853 issue of British Guiana has been revised and simplified. In the latter case, we imagine, the revision will only be of a temporary nature, as Mr. Castle's new researches on this issue and that of 1860, a first instalment of which was recently communicated to the Royal Philatelic Society, will probably necessitate a thorough change and re-arrangement in the next edition. We are very glad to observe that the prices for stamps of North Borneo and Labuan "cancelled to order" have been suppressed, and that the prices now quoted are for copies which have been legitimately used. It is very desirable to discourage the collection of all stamps cancelled to order, but especially in cases, like those of the countries named, where the obliterations are meaningless.

The prices in the Catalogue have been extensively revised, and the general effect appears to be that earlier colonials of medium rarity show an upward tendency, while "new issues" have considerably increased in value. Whether this increase is entirely due to a sudden demand due to the unexpected death of His late Majesty King Edward VII., and the prospect of impending changes or a natural increase of a more permanent order, remains to be seen, but the result appears to justify the prophetic utterances, which we hear on many sides, as to the satisfactory returns which a judicious investment in the collection of "new issues" is likely to yield.

CATALOGUE of the handbooks, journals, etc., in the Library of the Herts Philatelic Society at Christmas, 1910. Compiled and published by the Editor of "The Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society." 8vo. pp. 53. 6d. net.

We are somewhat at a loss to characterise this work. It is a kind of subject-index compiled on "Dictionary-Catalogue" principles. The books listed are not catalogued under their authors, but "each book in the English language is registeed under its proper title, as well as under the subject or name of the country of the stamps it deals with. Books in foreign languages are registered under their proper title as well as under the English translation of the subject or the English name of the country of the stamps they deal with." There is, however, no indication of size or number of pages in the works, and what is of much greater importance, no dates, a serious omission. Besides the books listed the contents of many works of an encyclopædic nature, such as Westoby's "Postage Stamps of Europe," are also incorporated. To those who are familiar with philatelic literature the list will be a useful one, and it should be of special service to the members of the Herts Philatelic Society, but we fear that it will be a source of mystification to the inexperienced.

One gratifying fact we learn from this "Catalogue," and that is that the Herts Philatelic Society possesses a first-class library, and the claim made "that it is now probably the second largest library of any Philatelic Society in England," could, perhaps, only be disputed by the Manchester Society. We may add that we have every reason to believe that this result is very largely due to the munificence of its President.

ARMSTRONG (B. D.), BOSTWICK (C. B.), and WATKIN (A. J.). The Cayman Islands: their stamps and post office. (Stamp Lover Booklets, No. 3, Edited by Fred. J. Melville). 4to. 24pp. 2 plates. 2s. net.

The provisional stamps of the Cayman Islands, issued in 1907-08, have been the subject of much discussion in the philatelic press. Their legitimacy has been strongly doubted, but a Commission of Inquiry has exonerated the local officials from connivance at any irregularity in their production and issue. Nevertheless philatelists are still apt to regard them with suspicion, and we are not at all convinced that special stamps for the Cayman Islands have been or are at all necessary. However this may be, the stamps have been issued and have served as postage stamps and therefore must be catalogued and described.

This work is based on Mr. Leon Adutt's very fine and complete collection, which contains some unique pieces, and is easily the finest in this country. As a natural consequence it appears to us to be very thorough and exhaustive. Following a full account of the adhesives, the postal stationery is dealt with in Chapter XII, essays, proofs, and colour trials in Chapter XIII, and Chapter XIV is given over to the study of the postmarks. The illustrations are excellent, and the collector of Cayman Islands stamps will find all that he requires in the work.

PEPLOW (F. J.) Plates of the stamps of Japan, 1871-6. One hundred and nine sheets, reproduced in collotype. Printed for private circulation. London : £5 5s. net.

This work will be invaluable to the collector of the stamps of Japan. It frequently happens that the specialist in this country requires to ascertain the position on a sheet of a given variety, or even to find out if such belongs to a known plate. Up to the present time, unless personal access to a collection containing complete sheets was available, the collector has had to do the best he could with the very indifferent plates in Moens's Catalogue or in Collin and Calman's *Catalogue for advanced collectors*, The process of locating a variety with the plates in these catalogues was a tedious and painful process, often ending in failure or in doubt. Mr. Peplow's collotypes are, however, all that can be desired, all details of the stamps being clearly visible under a glass. It is truly astonishing that Mr. Peplow has succeeded in bringing together so many. Moens's Catalogue contains 40 plates, and Collin and Calman's 44. Beyond these some half dozen or so extra photographs have been in private circulation between collectors of Japanese stamps, so that it follows that Mr. Peplow has succeeded in reproducing no less than 60 quite new ones. The most interesting of these are possibly the 20 sen of 1873 with syllabic 2, most of the new plates of the stamps with syllabics and the plates of all three stamps of the Bird issue with syllabic 2. In some cases among the newly reproduced plates are those the existence of which has never been recorded before. We congratulate the author on a fine achievement. It remains to state that only 25 copies of this work have been prepared, and all have been issued to subscribers.

Dictionary of philatelic terms and phrases. pp. 163. illus. 1911. L. Upcott Gill. sm. 8vo. Price 1s. 6d. net.

The contents of this volume have been appearing serially in *The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart*, and are now republished with some additions. They take the form, for the most part, of a geographical dictionary of stamp issuing countries, interspersed with such entries, as Design, Forgery, Exchange, Clubs, Postmarks, most of which are very jejune, and the title of the book is somewhat of a misnomer. Moreover, as there are several very useful volumes on the market, treating fully of the subject of this work, we cannot see what features it has to justify its publication. The book is well printed and produced, but the illustrations seem more or less fortuitous.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Azores. Messrs. Whitfield King in sending us a specimen notify that the whole of the current set with the head of King Manoel has been surcharged "REPUBLICA."

Bolivia. *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* reports that some alterations have been made in the 5c. and 20c. of the 1909 issue. The former now bears the portrait of Ignacio Warnez and the latter is changed in colour. On both the dates have been altered from "1809—1825" to "1910—1825." Perf. 11½.

5c. black and red
20c. black and blue

Brazil. According to *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* there are new Postage Due stamps of the undermentioned values in the current design.

600r. purple
5,000r. chocolate

Fiji. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. notify that they have received the 6d. and 1s. in the new colours. The former was issued on 21 November, and the latter on 26 November. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

6d. purple
1s. black on green

Italy. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send as two new Commemorative stamps, with portrait of Cavour in oval, lettered "Italia e Vittorio Emmanuele" and inscription below "Plebiscito Meridionale 1860, 21 Ottobre 1910. They are sold to the public at double face value.

5c. red
15c. green

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. also inform us that a stamp of the value of 10 lire has also been issued. It is of the same type as the current 1 lire.

10l. red and olive-green

Leeward Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. notify the issue of the stamps chronicled in October. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

3d. purple on yellow
5s. green and red on yellow

Nicaragua. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new type of the surcharge of the 10c. on 15c., chronicled in November last, the new surcharge being now in larger capitals, and in black instead of red. There are two errors. In each sheet of 25 stamps one stamp has the "c" after "10" omitted, and on another the value reads "10e" instead of "10c." Of the earlier provisional, the one chronicled in November, there is said to be an error of surcharge, "Vlea" instead of "Vale."

10c. on 15c. slate (Black surcharge)

Northern Nigeria. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2½d. "all blue." Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2½d. ultramarine

Papua. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2½d. with PAPUA in large lettering in a new shade. Upright wmk. Perf. 12½.

2½d. violet-blue

Paraguay. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a copy of the 2 pesos, oblong rect., dated 1904, orange and black, which, though chronicled a long while back, is said to have only just been issued.

St. Lucia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 6d. all in purple. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

6d. purple

Salvador. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. notify the issue of two new sets of stamps, one for Unpaid letters and another for Official purposes. The design is the same as that of the current stamps, but the former set has the words "Franqueo Deficiente" let into the design underneath the central portrait, and the latter the word "Oficial." The colours in both cases are the same as for the ordinary postage stamps.

Franqueo Deficiente. 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 12c. and 24c.
Oficial. 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 17c., 19c., 29c., 50c., and 100c.

Straits Settlements. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us specimens of the three stamps chronicled in October last. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

21c. red-brown and purple
45c. black on green
1d. red and black on blue

Sweden. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us another value of the new series of postage stamps, and notify the issue of three more values of the Official set.

2 öre, orange
Official.
1 öre, black
8 ,, claret
15 ,, brown

Switzerland. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us three labels which are said to be "Charity" stamps, and to be supplied to hospitals for the free transmission of their correspondence. They are of a similar design to the recently issued Postage Due stamps, and the tablet with figure of value bears also the letters "P P" (Port payée).

2c. red and brown on blue
5c. ,, ,, ,,
10c. ,, ,, ,,

Turkey. From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received a new value in the current design. Perf. 12.

2 paras, olive

Uruguay. Two new provisionals have been issued, a 5 mil, on the 1c. of 1900, and a 5 cent. on the 50c. of 1907. Mr. A. H. Davis, who very kindly sends us a copy of the first mentioned stamp, states that it was issued on 8 November, and that 500,000 were printed. He also informs us that 60,000 of the latter provisional were prepared, but that the authorities refuse to sell any unless they are allowed to affix the stamp to the letter themselves. The last 5c. provisional, of which 300,000 were printed, only lasted twenty days.

5m. on 1c. green
5c. on 50c. rose

A later communication from Mr. A. H. Davis informs us of the issue of a permanent set engraved by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. The values, 5m., 1c., 2c, 5c., 8c. and 20c., bear a portrait of General Artigas. The 23c., 50c. and 1 peso show an allegory representing industry and commerce. Perf.

5m. violet
1c. green
2c. brick-red
5c. Prussian blue
8c. grey-black
20c. brown
23c. dark blue
50c. orange-yellow
1p. bright vermilion

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MELVILLE (F. J.) Postage stamps in the making (contd). *G.S.W.* 10, 17 and 24 Dec. 10
Philatelists of to-day: Mr. Edward Alexander, Jun., *S.C.F.* 10 Dec; Mr. Fred. J. Melville, 24 Dec. 10; Mr. E. T. Phillips 7 Jan. 11

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.

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BAHAMAS, 1861, no wmk., rough perf., 6d. grey-lilac, mint. *V.* £2 17 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1850, 12c. black on blue, cut round, on entire original, fine. *P.&S.* .. 6 10 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, woodblock, 4d. blue, unused, with part gum, superb. *P.* .. 21 0 0
CEYLON, 1857-9, imperf., 4d. rose, well centred and lightly postmarked. *G.* 1 .. .. 9 10 0
Ditto, 8d. deep brown, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 0 0
Ditto, 1s. 9d. green, very fine. *G.* 1. .. .. 2 14 6
Ditto, 2s. blue, exceptionally fine. *G.* 1. .. .. 4 0 0
1861, 8d. yellow-brown, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 17 6
FIJI, 1882, 5s. red and black, perf. 12, block of four (only 100 exist). *P.&S.* 1 14 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, unused, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 17 6

GREAT BRITAIN (*contd.*)
1841, 1d. red-brown, variety with double letters in corner (RR, one inverted), used on large piece, dated Mar. '51, very fine. *V.* £1 10 0
1854-7, wmk. small crown, perf. 16, 2d. deep blue, mint. *G.* 2 3 7 6
Ditto, ditto, perf. 14, 2d. blue, mint, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 5 0
Ditto, large crown, perf. 16, 1d. red-brown, deep shade, unused. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 4 4 0
Ditto, ditto, 2d. blue, unused, with part gum. *G.* 2 .. 7 0 0
1847-54, embossed, 6d. violet, mint, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 4 10 0
Ditto, 10d. brown, mint, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 15 0
Ditto, 1s. deep green, mint, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 4 10 0
Ditto, Proof of 1s. green, on tinted paper, (only two or three known), very fine. *V.* .. 5 0 0
1856-7, wmk. medium garter, on white paper, 4d. rose-carmine, mint, superb. *G.* 2 .. 4 17 6
1867-80, 2s. very deep blue, mint, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 0 0
Ditto, 2s. brown, mint, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 10 0
Ditto, ditto, exceptionally fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 8 0
1877, 8d. purple-brown, mint, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 3 7 6

GREAT BRITAIN (*contd.*)
Levant, 1885, 12pi, on 2s. 6d., on blued paper, mint, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. £3 10 0
1887-96, 40pa. on 2½d., variety double surcharge, mint. *G.* 2 9 5 0
1906, 1pi. on 2d., mint. *G.* 2 .. 9 0 0

HAMBURG, 1859, imperf., 9sch. yellow, on piece of original, fine. *V.* 5 7 6

HONG KONG, 1863-71, 4c. grey, perf. 12½, unused. *P.&S.* 4 2 6
1891, Jubilee, 2c. rose, with double overprint, fine. *P.&S.* 2 15 0

INDIA, 1900, China Expeditionary Force, 1½a. sepia, unissued, mint. *P.&S.* 0 12 0
Gwalior, 1904, Queen's head, 3p. slate, mint. *P.&S.* .. 2 8 0

LABUAN, 1885, 2 cents on 16c. blue, mint. *P.&S.* 5 15 0

MAURITIUS, 1848, 2d. bright blue on bluish, early medium impression, magnificent copy. *P.&S.* 10 0 0
1859, large fillet, 2d. deep blue, superb. *P.&S.* 23 10 0

NAPLES, 1858, 50gr., fine. *P.&S.* 2 12 6
Dec. 1860, ½ tornese blue, superb. *P.* 3 17 6
1861, 50gr. pale grey, with large margins, fine. *P.* 1 16 0

NEW ZEALAND, July 1855, wmk. large star, 1d. dull carmine, S.G. 1, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 5 10 0
1856, serrated perf., 1s. green, S.G. 21, fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 6 10 0
Ditto, rouletted, 1d. orange, S.G. 24, good copy, showing roulettes on all sides. *G.* 1 .. 65 0 0
Ditto, ditto, 6d. brown, fine copy showing roulettes on all sides. *G.* 1 .. .. 20 0 0
1860-2, pelure paper, imperf., 1d. vermilion, unused. *G.* 1 .. 4 5 0
1862, serrated perf., 2d. blue, two tears. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 2 6
1863-6, 1s. deep green, small thin spot, unused. *G.* 1 .. 4 10 0
1871, perf. 10×12½, 1d. brown, block of four, mint. *G.* 1 .. 9 0 0
1873, perf. 12½, ½d. rose, strip of twelve, showing wmk. 'NEW ZEALAND,' one stamp without wmk., mint. *P.&S.* 1 15 0
1900-1, 6d. rose-red, variety double impression. *V.* .. 1 9 0

ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 1877, 4d. on 6d. rose, overprint inverted, S.G. 16, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 4 0 0
Ditto, ditto, overprint inverted, S.G. 17, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 3 2 6
1882, 3d. on 4d. blue, surcharge double, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 6 15 0

PERU, Pacific Steam Navigation Co. 1857, 1r. rose, on laid, mint. *P.&S.* 1 2 0
Ditto, 2r. blue, on laid, mint. *P.&S.* 1 3 0

PERU (*contd.*)
Ditto, 1r. in blue, rose, yellow and green; 2r. in brown, blue, rose, yellow, and green, unused, no gum. *P.&S.* £2 10 0

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1869-74, overprinted 'HABILITADO POR LA NACION,' 2r. blue, overprint inverted. *V.* 2 8 0

PORTUGAL, 1853, 50r. yellow-green, fine block of six. *G.* 2 .. 5 0 0
Ditto, 100r. pale lilac, fine horizontal strip of three. *G.* 2 .. 7 0 0

SERVIA, 1866, Vienna print, perf. 12, 10p. orange, mint, very fine. *V.* 2 5 0

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1867-70, perf. 11½, 2d. pale vermilion, exceptionally fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 11 10 0
1868-74, perf. 11½×10, 2d. orange red, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
1870-1, perf. 10, 3d. in carmine on 4d. grey-blue, unused. *G.* 1 4 15 0
Ditto, 3d. in black on 4d. blue, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 4 5 0
June 1872, perf. 11½× roulette, 9d. grey-lilac, very fine. *G.* 1 2 0 0

SPAIN, 1850, 6r. blue, fine strip of three, on small piece. *P.&S.* 4 10 0

SWITZERLAND, Geneva, 1850, 4c. black and red, very fine. *P.*.. 12 0 0

TASMANIA, 1864-9, perf. 10×11½, 4d. blue, fine. *V.* 10 0 0

TRANSVAAL, 1905-8, error, watermark anchor, 1d. carmine, superb. *V.* 8 8 0

TUSCANY, 1851, 9cr. purple, fine block of four. *P.* 1 12 0
1860, 3 lire yellow, lightly postmarked, fine. *P.* 25 0 0

VICTORIA, 1850, rouletted, 1d. pink, roulettes showing on two sides, *uncatalogued.* *G.* 1 .. .. 2 0 0
Ditto, fine background, 2d. lilac, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 10 0
1858, no wmk. 2d. lilac, fine. *G.* 1 6 15 0
1860, 6d. orange, very fine. *G.* 1 3 10 0
1863-4, wmk. figure 4, 1d. green, S.G. 101, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 4 0 0
Ditto, wmk. double-lined figure 1, 2d. lilac, S.G. 102, mint, superb. G. 1 .. .. 3 3 0
1864, wmk. figure 6, 1d. green, S.G. 111, mint, superb. *G.* 1 3 15 0
Ditto, wmk. figure 8, 1d. green, S.G. 112, mint. *G.* 1 .. 4 10 0
Ditto, wmk. SIXPENCE, 1d. green, S.G. 113, unused. *G.* 1 .. 4 5 0
Ditto, wmk. figure 6, 2d. lilac, S.G. 115, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 0 0
1871, wmk. double-lined figure 4, 6d. blue, S.G. 138, unused. *G.* 1 4 10 0
Ditto, wmk. THREEPENCE, 6d. blue, S.G. 139, unused. *G.* 1 3 7 6
Ditto, wmk. FOURPENCE, 6d. blue, S.G. 140, unused. *G.* 1 2 17 6
1865-75, wmk. V and crown, 1s. blue, S.G. 150, mint. *G.* 1 .. 2 0 0

VICTORIA (*contd.*)
1866-8, wmk. 1, 3d. grey-lilac, S.G. 152, unused. *G.* 1 .. £3 12 6
1885, blue surcharge, 1s. blue, S.G. 211. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 5 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1861, proof of 4d. in rose, block of nine. *P.&S.* £1 0 0
Ditto, proof of 6d. in dull violet, block of twelve. *P.&S.* .. 0 19 0
WURTEMBURG, 1873, 70kr. purple, extremely fine. *P.* 3 7 6

Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau & Co. at their 38th sale in New York on 8, 9 and 12 December 1910 dispersed part of the collection of Mr. C. L. Pack, referred to in our number for October, 1910, page 210. The chief items were a collection of errors and varieties, and some very choice pieces on entire. The total sale of 1269 lots realised $7776.50, and some very high prices were recorded. We give a small selection of the more important lots.

BRITISH HONDURAS, 1888, 3c. on 3d. brown, very fine $53 00 £10 17 11
Ditto, 5c. on 1s. grey, error, S.G. 33, small tear, mint 41 00 8 8 7
1899, 50c. on 1s. grey, block of nine, the centre stamp the error 'BEVENUE,' S.G. 73, mint 115 00 23 12 8
BULGARIA, 1882, 5st. rose, error of colour, mint 55 00 11 8 2
FINLAND, 1891, 3½r. black and yellow, colours of the 7r., very fine 205 00 42 8 10
HAWAII, 1893, 5c. ultramarine, surcharge inverted, mint 26 00 5 6 10
IONIAN ISLANDS, 2d. lake on letter, very fine 20 00 4 2 3
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 1s. red-violet, diagonal half used as 6d. on cover, superb 176 00 36 3 5
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 6d. dark green, fine margins, mint .. 67 00 13 15 6
NOVA SCOTIA (*contd.*)
Ditto, 1s. purple, two diagonal halves, used together on piece of original 51 00 £10 9 8
Ditto, 1s. dull violet and 3d. dark blue, used together on cover, superb 81 00 16 13 0
Ditto, Half of 1s. red-violet and half of 3d. blue, used together as 7½d. on cover 205 00 42 2 9
PHILIPPINES, 1854, 1r., error 'CORROS,' mint 43 00 8 16 7
PORTO RICO, 1877, 5c. carmine, error of colour, mint .. 30 00 6 3 3
SERVIA, 1866, 2p. green on pale rose paper, fine margins, mint 65 00 7 12 2
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1902, 8d. ultramarine, block of four, one the error 'EIGNT,' mint .. 65 00 13 7 2
SWEDEN, 1878, 20 öre vermilion, error 'TRETIO,' perfectly centred, used on piece of original, superb 65 50 13 9 3

OBITUARY

It is our painful duty to record the death of His Honour Judge Frederick Adolphus Philbrick, K.C., which took place at his residence in Bournemouth, on Christmas Day. With him the philatelic world loses one of the chief pioneers whose labours have raised philately to the scientific pursuit that it is to-day. Judge Philbrick was born in 1835. In 1853 he obtained his B.A. degree at London University, and entered on his legal studies. He was called to the Bar in 1860, and in 1870 was appointed Recorder of Colchester, an office which he held to the time of his death. In 1878 he became a Q.C., and in 1895 he was appointed a County Court Judge, his circuit including the towns of Bournemouth, Salisbury, Dorchester, Yeovil and Poole, besides smaller places. He was for many years examiner in common law to the University of London, and also to the Surveyor's Institution.

It is, however, with his philatelic activity that we are mainly concerned. He was an original founder of the Philatelic Society, London, of which he became the first Vice-President. He succeeded to the Presidency in 1878, which post he held till 1892, when he retired in favour of the Earl of Kingston, but although he relinquished the Presidency, he remained a member of the Society till his death.

Judge Philbrick formed a notable collection of stamps, which at the time when he parted with it, in 1882, was reputed to be the finest and most complete in existence. He subsequently formed a valuable collection of the stamps of Great Britain, collecting not only the postal and tele-

graphic adhesives, but also the postal stationery and fiscals. These collections, however, he gradually disposed of, the collection of fiscals quite recently. His library of philatelic works was also dispersed by auction at Sotheby's a few years ago.

Judge Philbrick's literary activity as regards philatelic subjects was at its maximum in the seventies and early eighties of the last century. He was a contributor under various pseudonyms to the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and the early volumes of our own journal contain many contributions from his pen. His chief work is, however, "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain," written in collaboration with W. A. Westoby, and published in 1881, a remarkable philatelic work at that date, and still of value.

Besides being a keen philatelist, Judge Philbrick was a prominent Freemason and a grower of orchids.

NOTES & NEWS

Postal Innovations. We copy from the issue of the London *Standard* for 14 January 1911 the following interesting information, from which it will be seen that the Post Office has followed in the wake of that of America in its proposals for supplying the labour-saving devices which quick stamping requires. One result will probably be an extensive crop of private perforations and the like, which we trust will never receive philatelic recognition.

> The General Post Office has satisfied itself by experiment of the practicability of issuing stamps in rolls, and these are to be issued shortly. . . These are intended for use in letter-stamping machines, of which there are a large number now employed. The Post Office have for some time been notified of the demand by large firms for stamps in strips, instead of in sheets, and that is what has led to the new issue. The strips will be supplied by the Post Office ready rolled on a core for convenience in use, and each strip will contain 1,000 stamps. These are meant to be placed in a letter-stamping machine, which will be instrumental in saving much time in offices where the correspondence is heavy, such as insurance companies, railway companies, and banks. The only point not yet finally decided by the Post Office is the nature of the core on which the stamps are to be rolled. When this novelty is placed at the disposal of the public the firms will be able to stamp their letters with great rapidity. By each pressure on the handle of the machine a stamp is cut from the roll, moistened, and placed on the letter awaiting it. This device, amongst other advantages, will prevent any chance of pilfering, as the machine can be kept locked, and it will record the number of stamps used. In order to cover the additional cost of preparation the Post Office will have to charge two pence extra per 1,000 stamps.
>
> Another device which may soon be placed in post offices and public places is an automatic stamping machine. By means of this, on placing a penny in a slot and the corner of an envelope in the machine, and pressing a lever, the envelope may be withdrawn with the official stamp impressed on it.
>
> For the convenience of small users of stamps the General Post Office authorities are planning to issue shortly books of stamps costing exactly the value of the stamps contained therein. Hitherto these pocket stamp books have been sold at post offices for two shillings, but the value of the stamps was only 1s. 11½d. . . . In order to make up the cost of this reform the Post Office now let out the space on the oiled interleaves between the stamps for advertisements.

Forgeries of Basle. In the November number of the *Sweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten* there appeared a communication from Herr E. Zumstein, of Berne, as follows:—"At the close of the Berne Exhibition I sold the sheet of Basle essays there exhibited to a certain *Damora*, of Turin. Recently there have been offered to me several unused Basle, in singles, pairs, and even blocks, and other copies have been received by Baron de Reuterskiöld, for expertisation. It is remarkable that so many superb copies of this stamp should come upon the market, of which no one up to now has known anything, especially as they are, from their exceptional condition, noteworthy. Since all these copies came from Italy it is quite evident that the sheet of essays sold by me has undergone chemical treatment, the original green being changed to blue. The sheet has evidently been cut up into pairs and singles, which have now been offered to most Swiss dealers. The stamps are, as has been said, very fine, and are practically indistinguishable from originals, except that the whiteness of the paper and the freshness of the colours appear unusual. I strongly warn collectors against the purchase of these stamps, and

ask that any information concerning the same, which is likely to be of service in an enquiry which has already been set on foot, may be sent to me."

"Further enquiries show that there can be no doubt as to the nature of these stamps. On soaking, the red portion of the design is seen to be painted over, and loses colour in the water. The blue also is not exactly the shade of the genuine stamp. The whiteness of the paper, particularly, is a test, the genuine stamp having a suggestion of yellow."

In the same journal for December further information appears. Legal proceedings have been taken by Swiss dealers who were victimised, and full information of the affair has been circulated. It is stated that Damora is not himself the forger, but that it is a certain Borgognini, of Florence, already well-known for similar practices. Damora is known to have circulated other forgeries.

Benjamin Cheverton. The *London Philatelist* for December 1910 contains a most interesting paper which was read by Lord Crawford before the Royal Philatelic Society, on the 20 October 1910. It relates to Benjamin Cheverton, a recipient of one of the prizes awarded by the Treasury, and gives a transscript of the draft of his essay, *Proposals as to the mode of manufacturing, using, and distributing the stamps intended for the penny post.* In the opinion of Lord Crawford he was awarded the £100 prize rather for his suggestions as to administration and distribution than for his suggestions as to the manufacture of stamps, which he proposed should be effected by running a band of paper between two cylinders, one of which had a design in relief, the other a counterpart in intagio. It is worthy of note that the Author of the paper strongly affirmed the advantages of adhesive stamps—'separate stamps' he termed them—over stamped covers and envelopes.

New Issues in 1910. The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* in a brief note on the stamps issued in 1910, states that the number reached the total of 180, as compared with 35 in 1907, 53 in 1908, and 85 in 1909, and points out that of these a good third is provided by the 23 jubilee or commemorative issues of the year. "It was supposed," it continues, "some years ago, that the article in the regulations of the Universal Postal Union prohibiting the use of these labels would restrict the desire to commemorate the most trivial event or recall the existence of personages more or less noted; there is nothing of the sort, and the interdict must be considered at the present time as a dead letter, since each post brings us letters franked with these stamps. The philatelic pantheon has no limits; governments have in it an excellent means to glorify at little cost their national celebrities. To erect a statue would be relatively expensive, a commemorative stamp, on the other hand, is a source of income!" Our contemporary refers to the uselessness of attempting to boycott these issues, and, indeed, it seems just now as if there is no immediate probability of them doing anything but increase. We have always adopted the attitude of *laissez faire* in this matter, which is practically beyond control, however much it may be regretted. Excess generally finds, sooner or later, an antidote in revulsion, and whether governments continue to issue commemorative series or not, (and we frankly see no reason why they should consult the requirements of philately in the matter), if is possible that their incidence may become less and less of interest to collectors.

New Issue for Turkey. The *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung* reproduces from the *Lloyd Ottoman* an official notice respecting proposed new stamps of Turkey, inviting competitive designs. The particulars furnished require the phrases 'Devléti-Osmanié,' 'Posta,' 'Para,' and 'Grouche,' a suitable position for the Toughra and figures of value. The designs should be by preference of oriental style, must be received by 25 January 1911, and premiums of £T50, 25 and 10 will be awarded.

France. Postage Due. The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* reproduces a circular issued by the French postal administration, announcing the forthcoming issue of a new value postage due stamp for 2 francs, and notifying the withdrawal of the 30 centime postage due as soon as the present stock is exhausted.

Vienna Exhibition. In connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna 1911, we have received a circular as follows:—

Vienna, December, 1910.

The XXIIIrd German Philatelistentag will be held in Vienna in September 1911.

Considering that learning by example is better than mere tuition, that living pictures leave a deeper impression than spoken words, the United Philatelic Societies of Vienna have resolved to combine this Philatelic Congress with an International Philatelic Exhibition.

We beg to appeal to Philatelists all over the world, to Societies as well as to collectors and dealers, to support this Exhibition in two ways, first by coming in person to Vienna, that ancient Imperial city, whose good name is in itself a sympathetic invitation; secondly, by sending as complete and as interesting exhibits

as they can manage with convenience.

The exhibits of the Ministry of Commerce and of the Postal Department will comprise many rare and uncatalogued specimens, and will be of highest interest. A careful grouping of classes and sections will offer wide competition for general collections as well as for specialized ones of single countries or groups; of telegraph stamps, fiscals, entires and other philatelic exhibits. Prizes and medals will be awarded for the best entries.

The Exhibition having been duly inspected, guides will be placed at the disposal of visitors to see the environments of the city and its pleasure resorts. Thus philately and recreation would be agreeably combined.

Such is the programme, which we trust will be heartily supported by all philatelists. Every effort will be made to ensure a complete success of this Exhibition, which will exemplify the great strides made in our beloved hobby and science during the 30 years that have elapsed since the first Philatelic Exhibition was held in the Austrian capital.

Full information will be furnished on application to the Hon. Secretary, 4, Müllnergasse, Vienna IX.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONALE POSTWERTZEICHEN-AUSSTELLUNG WIEN 1911.
DR. VON WOERZ, *President.*
A. PASSER, *Hon. Secretary.*

Philatelic Congress. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Birmingham, 1911, acceptances of office as follows were announced: *Patron*, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Crawford, K.T.; *Vice-Patrons*, J. Henniker Heaton, Esq., M. P. Castle, Esq.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, R. Hollick, Esq.; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, G. Johnson, Esq., B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Mr. M. P. Castle sent the first contribution of stamps to be sold by auction during the Congress, in aid of the funds. Others have promised to send contributions shortly. Donations actually received amount to £26 3s. 0d., besides many promises.

Auction Notes. Messrs. The Nassau Stamp Co., Ltd., of New York, announce the sale by auction of the collection of Mr. J. R. Stanton, which is now being prepared for sale, and which, in the opinion of the auctioneers, will be one of the finest ever dispersed by public sale. Mr. Stanton has long been a collector, and the nucleus of the present collection was purchased as recently as 1905, and this was continually added to until the middle of last year. The sale is expected to occupy at least four auctions.

M.r Bernichon sends us the catalogue of the sale by auction of the collection of M. E. Boullet, which will take place 16 to 28 January 1911. This volume—for it is a volume—is the largest publication of its kind we have ever seen, running to no less than 332 pages, and listing 4,191 lots, with ten pages of illustrations. The collection seems nothing out of the way, but naturally contains many interesting items, particularly to collectors of France and Colonies. M. Bernichon announces further sales for 17 and 18 February and 20 to 25 March 1911, the latter being the superb general collection of M. de Truffin.

Catalogue Lemaire. M. Lemaire, of Paris, sends us a copy of the 1911 edition of his Catalogue, in two volumes, the first containing stamps up to 1900, of which this is the 14th edition, and the second stamps of the twentieth century, 6th edition. Both catalogues are on typical French lines, giving normal stamps only, without varieties of any sort. They are excellently produced and illustrated, and for the type of collector they suit are in every way desirable. In a catalogue of this kind the pricing is not important, but where we have tested it it seems quite satisfactory. The price of f.1.25 for the first part and 60c. for the second makes them compare for value with any similar publication we have seen.

Hanover Remainders. The sale by auction of the remainders of Hanover and other stamps offered by the German Post Office, referred to in the number of this journal for November last, Vol. XXXII., page 221, took place on 9 December 1911, and attracted great attention, many dealers and speculators from all parts of Europe being present. The prices realised were, it is understood, a great surprise to the authorities, their reserves being entirely left behind, and the total sum obtained for the Hanover stamps amounted to M.93,959, about £4,583, to which must be added the government tax of 5 per cent. on the amount obtained. The used German colonials, etc., realised M.23,486, and the net result of the sale to the government exchequer is given by the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*, (to which we are indebted for details of the sale), at M.105,700, about £5,156, an enormous total, which fully justifies the advisers of the Post Office as to the method of disposal of these stamps. The chief interest centred round the sheets of the 10gr. green, and their advent on the market would not seem to affect the catalogue prices to any appreciable extent. We understand that the bulk of the stamps were purchased by very few persons, and that they will be held very tightly, so as to prevent depreciation. Of some values there were certainly large quantities, but when it is remembered that many sheets will be kept intact and that the stamps have always been popular with col-

lectors it seems likely that they will quickly become absorbed, and that prices will readily find a fairly high level. We give particulars of the various lots of the Hanover remainders only, references being to the list published in the number above cited, and the prices not including government tax :—

A. 1gr. rose, imperf. Lots 1 to 10, M.1220, 1040, 1050, 950, 1020, 1020, 1300, 1150, 1220, 910.
B. 2gr. blue, imperf. Lots 11 to 20, M.1250, 1350, 1300, 1300, 1360, 1350, 1320, 1350, 1300, 2100.
C. 3gr. brown, imperf. Lots 21 to 24, M.2900, 2850, 3150, 3500.
D. 10gr. green, imperf. Lots 25 to 30, M.7700, 5050, 5050, 5100, 4510, 5000.
E. 3pf. green, rouletted, red gum. Lot 31, M.3460.
F. Ditto, white gum. Lot 32, M.1710 ; Lot 33 M.1810.
G. 1gr. rose, rouletted, red gum. Lot 34, M.5560 ; Lot 35, M.1780.
H. Ditto, white gum. Lots 36 to 40, M.500, 510, 600, 610, 600.
I. 2gr. blue, rouletted. Lot 41, M.800.
K. 3gr. brown, rouletted. Lot 42, M.2000.
L. Envelopes. Lot 43, 105.

Royal Philatelic Society. The third meeting of the season 1910-11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 17 November, 1910, at 6 p.m., when Mr. E. B. Bacon read a paper on the stamps of Trinidad, illustrated by stamps from the collection of Mr. Yardley. The paper will be published in the *London Philatelist*. Mr. Bacon also produced a Memorandum, dated 15 September 1851, in reference to the native-printed stamps, such memorandum being signed by Mr. J. H. O'Brien, the Postmaster, and sent by him to the Colonial Secretary. It referred to the offer of a Mr. Pettit to print stamps for immediate use. The Memorandum was endorsed by the Colonial Secretary authorizing 5,000 stamps to be printed upon the terms of the Agreement. It is probable that the date of the Memorandum, 15 September 1851, was a mistake for 15 September 1852. This Memorandum was presented to the Society by Mr. Bacon, who was thanked for his paper and generous gift.

Manchester Philatelic Society. The 300th Meeting was held at the Geographical Society's Rooms on Friday, 2 December 1910, the President (Mr. W. Dorning Beckton) in the Chair. Mr. John C. North read a paper on the stamps of Malta, which he had written in collaboration with Lieut. W. R. Gatt, R.M.A., and as they both, some years ago, had resided in the Island, they had special facilities for obtaining information regarding the official decrees concerning the various issues, and were also able to make purchases of stamps under the most favourable conditions long before they had appreciated to anything like their present value.

The chief rarity of Malta is the 4d. imperforate, which Mr. North stated was discovered on 16 December 1893 by a police official, who happened to send for a stamp of that value to the Valetta post office. Noticing its peculiarity he immediately showed it to Mr. Leonardini, an old and expert Maltese collector, who at once sent to the post office and bought the remainder of the sheet, which proved to be the only one ever issued imperforate.

The pictorial issue of February 1899, was designed by a clerk in the postal service, evidently full of patriotism but laking in both artistic perception and the requirements of a postage stamp from a philatelist's point of view.

Mr. North's collection of Malta, shown at the meeting, consisted of three volumes, and the following is a list of the most notable stamps contained in it—

Most of the English stamps which were used in Malta prior to 1885 : the rare ½d. yellow-buff on bluish paper issued 1 December 1860, a mint block of four, a single, and three used copies, one on the original ; second issue, November, 1861, a fine mint pair ½d. buff-orange, a single mint copy of the bistre on white paper, three very fine copies used on originals ; 1863 to 1878 issues, watermarked C C, mint singles and many pairs in variety of shades ; the golden-yellow ½d., a block of six, a pair and several singles ; a mint imperforate copy of the brown orange C C ; two blocks of four, a pair, and several singles in shades of the perf. 12½ ; 1878 issue 14×12½, two mint copies ; C C perf. 14, large blocks in shades and fine series used on the original covers ; C A, ½d. yellow, block of 20 and three blocks of 12 in shades ; 1885 issue complete in mint corner blocks of four in variety of shades, and 1d. and 1s. with inverted watermark ; the 4d. imperforate, a mint pair, also a superb used pair on the original ; the "One Penny" on 2½d., several blocks showing the error "one pnney," also blocks showing the red tick ; the King Edward issues complete in corner blocks of four, also a very fine series of colour trials, including those adopted ; Revenue stamps (Malta and London prints) used postally on original envelopes.

Other highly specialized collections of Malta were shown by the President, Mr. A. H. A. Bennett, and Mr. K. H. Kricorissian.

The 301st meeting of the Society was held on Friday, 16 December 1910. Mr. Herbert Wade, of Leeds, gave a display of his fine collection of the stamps of Sicily, and in his opening remarks gave a little of the history of their production.

He stated that the first essays for Sicilian postage stamps were submitted to the Bourbon government in March 1858, by Guiseppe Barone, an engraver of Palermo, simply to illustrate the system by which he proposed to manufacture the stamps at a single im-

pression, producing the design in colour and also in white relief. At the same time he proposed to engrave a new die in steel to the design which should be given him. In these essays, of which Mr. Wade showed specimens, the design consisted simply of three Bourbon Lilies, surmounted by a royal crown, and the inscription "R. Posta De Sicilia" below, struck in relief, oblong in shape, in various colours and on coloured papers, but without any indication of value. On 28 January 1858, Tommaso Aloysio, of Messina, received an order to engrave a die for the proposed postage stamps, bearing the effigy of King Ferdinand II., "known as King Bomba," who came to the throne of the two Sicilies in 1830, and died 22 May 1859.

In May 1858, the original die, engraved in "taille-douce" upon steel was received in Naples, and with it proofs of each value from the die itself, the different values being made by inserting a separately engraved plate for each value, forming the lower label of the stamp.

Aloysio was one of the finest Italian engravers of the 19th century, and the representation of the King shows marvellous skill, softness of touch and life-like expression.

The plate for the seven values of stamps ($\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 grana) were produced by Guiseppe La Barbera and Francesco Lao, of Palermo, whose method was to take 100 impressions or matrices in an impression of lead, tin, and antimony, from the original steel die, by means of a small press, arrange them in 10 rows of 10, solder them together, and immerse them in a plating bath which deposited upon the face a thin layer of copper, but this deposit being pure copper, was somewhat deficient in toughness, causing the plates soon to show signs of wear, and the stamps printed from them lacking in definition.

Mr. Wade's collection contained the following rarities :—

Guiseppe Barone's first essay ; proofs from the plate of the $\frac{1}{2}$ grana in carmine, blue, black and grey ; 1 grana, Plate II., a fine block of 32 in mint state, from the top of the sheet and including several well-known varieties, among which the double impression ; Several strips of the $\frac{1}{2}$ grano, on the original covers, and the very rare orange-olive shade unused ; 1 grano, Plate III., blocks and strips unused and strip used ; 2 grana, Plate I., complete, the retouches shown in most instances in the early and late printings ; 2 grana, Plate II., a fine range of shades, unused, and pairs and strips used ; 2 grana, Plate III., complete, used and unused, showing some curious shades ; 5 grana, Plate I., eight copies of the rare brick-red shade, unused, and a superb used copy with bright blue postmark, also the carmine shade in blocks and pairs ; 5 grana, Plate II., in blocks and pairs, also a very fine strip of three, used, the used copies of this issue being rare ; 10 grana, practically complete, including blocks used, and showing all the retouches ; 20 grana, blocks unused, and three copies of the rare retouched in different shades ; 50 grana, blocks and pairs, including two copies of the retouch, and the double impressions ; also a fine lot of all values used on the original envelopes.

Aberdeen Philatelic Society. A meeting of the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society was held on 16 November 1910, presided over by Mr. James Anderson, the President. Mr. W. Rae Sherriffs, M.A., gave a paper on "The Educational Value of Philately." Mr. Sherriffs dealt with his subject in an original manner, and clearly showed how stamp-collecting might be made to prove profitable. The lecturer pointed out that philately proved helpful in the study of history, and international and colonial political geography was plainly to be learned from the study of philately.

Mr. Sherriffs further showed how philately trained the pupil in neatness and orderly habits, besides causing the eye to distinguish different shades of colour, makes of paper, methods of printing, and sizes of letters. The hand was also exercised in delicacy of manipulation. Other benefits to be derived from the study were pointed out. In conclusion, the speaker mentioned the attention paid to philatelic training in German schools. In at least twelve towns, he said, exhibitions had been held, and pupils received prizes. The training was of two kinds—creation of interest in philately by its introduction into school work, and special strictly philatelic training for the benefit of the senior pupils.

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

JANUARY 1911

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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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,, ,,	,, 1s, green and carmine	4	0	0
O.W. ,,	1896, ½d. and 1d., pair	0	17	6
,, ,,	1901, ½d. blue-green ...	0	15	0
,, ,,	1902, Queen, 5d. ...	2	10	0
,, ,,	,, ,, 10d. ...	3	10	0
,, ,,	,, King, ½d. and 1d., pair	1	5	0
,, ,,	,, ,, 2d. ...	1	10	0
,, ,,	,, ,, 2½d. ...	2	0	0
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,, ,,	1887, 1½d. ...	0	3	6
,, ,,	,, 6d. ...	0	6	0
,, ,,	1888, 9d. ...	0	15	0
,, ,,	1890, 1s. green	1	0	0
,, ,,	1891, 2d. ...	0	4	6
,, ,,	1892, 4½d. ...	0	17	6
,, ,,	1891, 1s. ...	1	5	0
,, ,,	1902, 1d, 2d., 6d., 9d. and 1s., 5 stamps	4	0	0
Board of Education,	1902, 5d., Queen	3	0	0
,, ,,	King, ½d., 1d. & 2½d. 3 stamps	3	0	0
Admiralty Official,	Type I, 2d. block of 4	2	10	0
,, ,,	,, II, 1½d. ,,	2	0	0
,, ,,	,, II, 3d. ,,	1	10	0
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variety horn repaired, block of 10

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIII FEBRUARY 1911 No. 2

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from Vol. xxxii, page* 221)

New postal conventions between Belgium and France were concluded on 27 February and 25 September 1865, which necessitated the creation of stamps of the values of thirty centimes and one franc. The extracts from the articles of the conventions bearing upon these stamps were as follows: "After 1 January 1866, the postage on single letters of 10 grammes between Belgium and France, including Algeria, shall be reduced from 40 centimes to 30 centimes. Letters circulating within a limited radius of 30 kilometres shall be subject to a tax of 20 or 30 centimes, according to whether they are prepaid or unprepaid."

"Registered letters sent from Belgium to France and Algeria shall be subject to the progressive tax of ordinary letters (20 or 30 centimes), augmented by a fixed tax of 50 centimes."

"The post offices of France agree to transmit letters intended for the French colonies and the various foreign countries, to which letters can be forwarded through its mails. The postage on such letters shall be 1 franc for each $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes or fraction thereof to Brazil, United States of America, Western Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, British Guiana, New Caledonia, and all the other English and French possessions, except South Australia, Tasmania, and the Sandwich Islands. The prepayment of postage shall not be mandatory."

"Letters sent from Belgium to Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Central America, Mexico (via Panama), and Cuba (via United States), shall be taxed at the rate of 1 franc and 30 centimes for each $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes or fraction thereof, and must be prepaid."

Over a year previous to the conclusion of these conventions the Government had determined that the production of stamps by the copper-plate process was entirely too expensive, and decided to try the surface-printing method from electrotyped plates. M. Jacques Wiener, the engraver of the mint, and the designer and engraver of the current stamps, was asked to prepare the new die, and although he submitted several designs, none of them were accepted by the Administration. The

celebrated engravers, Delpierre, Dargent and Hanoteaux were in turn appealed to, but their essays met with no more approval than did those of M. Wiener. On 3 February 1864 the Minister of Public Works inaugurated a competition open to all Belgian and foreign engravers, the object of which was to obtain a die suitable for the production of electrotyped plates, from which stamps could be made by the surface-printing process. A prize of 5,000 francs was to be paid to the artist submitting a die worthy of actual use, and the payment of the prize money was to vest all right and title to the die in the Administration. This competition failed to bring forth any designs of use to the Administration ; so the Minister of Public Works opened negotiations with the world renowned London firm of stamp manufacturers, Messrs. De la Rue & Co., who prepared dies and plates, of three hundred impressions, for the five values of 10, 20, 30, 40 centimes and 1 franc, printing and finishing a quantity of the one franc, and delivering them, together with the dies, plates, a supply of paper and a complete printing outfit, on 6 October 1865. With the shipment Messrs. De la Rue & Co. sent a number of skilled workmen, who set up the presses and instructed the Belgian workmen in the intricacies of surface printing.

In the meantime these stamps had been authorized by the following Royal decree :

Leopold, King of the Belgians,

To all whom it may concern, greeting :

In view of Art. 8 of the law of April 22nd, 1849, which reads as follows : " Besides the stamps of 10 and 20 centimes, created by Art. 4 of the law of December 24th, 1847, the Government may introduce other stamps for the prepayment of heavy letters, for those intended for foreign states, and for all other objects that may be confided to the mails for transportation."

On the proposition of our Minister of Public Works,

We have decreed and do decree :

Art. 1.—Postage stamps of a new type, for the prepayment of matter to be transported by the mails, shall be created.

Art. 2.—These stamps shall be charged to the Administration of Posts at their face value, which is to be, respectively, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40 centimes and 1 franc.

The stamps of 10 centimes and above shall bear our portrait.

The stamps of values below 10 centimes shall bear the arms of the kingdom.

All shall bear the word " POSTES " in the upper portion of the frame, and the indication of value in the lower portion.

Art. 3.—The colour of each value shall differ from that of all the others.

Art. 4.—The stamps of previous issues may be employed until July 1st, 1866. Those remaining in circulation on that date shall, for a period of three months, be exchanged at all post offices against stamps of the new type. They will cease to be available for postage at the expiration of the period named.

Art. 5.—Our Minister of Public Works shall determine the value, the form, and the colour of these stamps. He shall also determine the dates of the placing in issue of the different values mentioned above, and shall make such other dispositions as he may deem necessary for the execution of the present decree.

Given at Larken, September 25th, 1865.

LEOPOLD.

For the King, the Minister of Public Works,

JULES VAN DER STICHELEN.

This Royal decree was followed by a Ministerial decree.

The Minister of Public Works,

In view of Art. 5 of the Royal decree of September 25th, 1865, which states that the Minister of Public Works shall determine the form and the colour of the postage stamps, and shall fix the date of the issue of the different values, etc.,

Decrees :

Art. 1.—The colour of the stamps intended for the prepayment of matter transported by the postal service, shall be as follows :—

Stamps of	1	centime,	grey
,,	2	centimes,	blue
,,	5	,,	bistre
,,	10	,,	grey
,,	20	,,	blue
,,	30	,,	bistre
,,	40	,,	carmine
,,	1	franc,	lilac

Art.—The date of issue of the postage stamps of 1 franc and of 30 centimes is fixed for November 1st, 1865.

Brussels, October 7th, 1865.
JULES VAN DER STICHELEN.

The date of issue of the other values of the De la Rue type was fixed by the following decree.

The Minister of Public Works,

In view of Art. 5 of the Royal decree of September 25th, 1865, which authorizes the Minister of Public Works to determine the dates of issue of the stamps of the new type,

Decrees :

The issue of the new stamps of 10, 20 and 40 centimes will begin on January 1st, 1866. The officials are directed to provide for the execution of the present decree.

Brussels, November 24th, 1865.
JULES VAN DER STICHELEN.

This last decree caused the issuing of the following instructions :—

December 23rd, 1865.

In pursuance of the Royal decree of September 25th last, and of the Ministerial decree of November 24th, fixing upon January 1st as the date of issue of the new stamps of 10, 20 and 40 centimes.

Post-offices will, on the date mentioned, discontinue the distribution of the old stamps of these values, and will transmit to the Custodian of Stamps the unsold remainders accompanied by a statement.

Postage stamps of the new type of 10, 20 and 40 centimes will be sent separately to the various post-offices. The sale shall not, under any circumstances, commence before the 1st of January next, as provided in the instructions of November 24th.

Therefore, the post-offices which foresee that they have not in stock a sufficient number of the old stamps to cover the sales of the current month, are instructed immediately to address to the Central Administration an urgency demand, adding to the order the words " Old Stamps."

Postmasters are entrusted with the execution of the present order.

The Director General,
FASSIAUX.

(To be continued.)

A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE OFFICIAL ONE PENNY ENVELOPE OF GREAT BRITAIN

WITH A TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE OCCURRENCE OF THE DIE NUMBERS.

By CHAS. DAVIES SHERBORN

[AND THE LATE JUDGE FRED. A. PHILBRICK.]

Although much has been written concerning the one penny entire by Westoby, Philbrick, Evans, Ewen, Morley, etc., and more recently by B. W. Warhurst, there still remain a few points which it may be useful to put on record.

More than twenty years ago a chance letter of enquiry to Mr. Philbrick led to a correspondence, a meeting and a joint resolution to try and unravel the history of the penny entire. Little had been gained by Mr. Philbrick from the government records, and much remained to be done. The result was to have formed a part of a contemplated second edition of Philbrick and Westoby's "Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain," but circumstances have left it for me to publish instead.

It will be scarcely worth while to do more than recapitulate the general matter, reserving for detail such facts as are not available elsewhere.

The general matter is as follows :—

1.—There were two dies made by William Wyon, and from these matrices all the working dies were constructed. These two dies differ slightly in the tress of the back hair. Die I dates from January 1841, and the last working die constructed from it bears the number 115. Die II dates from October 1866, and the first working die used from it bears the number 140. Date-plugs were inserted in Die I in 1855, and the first working die known bears the number 86 ; 87 was not pierced (Philbrick), was "also drilled" (B.W.W.) ; 88 was not used without date ; the discontinuance of the date plugs was coincident with the introduction of the new series of dies, 1 to 36. The numbers will be found in the truncation of the neck, and are often followed by the letters W W (see paragraph 3).

2.—The dates of the working dies (made from the matrices I and II) are as follows :

1–3	20	1	1841
4	27	1	1841
11, 12, 14, 21–23, 31, 34, 43, 51, 53	18	1	1842
54–66	14	9	1843
67–79	9	5	1846
80–91	3	5	1850
92, 97, 99, 101, 102	9	10	1855
94–96, 100, 103	12	11	1855
104–106, 108–115	13	5	1862
140–142	10	8	1864
145–147, 149–155	17	1	1865
156, 158, 161-164, 166, 167, 180–186 ...	16	11	1867
187–198	13	5	1874
201–203, 207–209	1	8	1877
211–216	28	9	1877
217–228	2	4	1879
New series 1–36			

NOTE.—Dies 196, 225, 226, 227, 228 and New Series 10, 11, 19, 20 and 35 have not been seen by me on official issues.

3.—Of these working dies 5–10, 15–20, 24–30, 32, 35–42, 44–50, 52, 92, 93, 98, 107 (spoilt in making), 116–139 (spoilt and defaced), 143, 144, 148, 157, 159, 160, 162 (punched in error 261), 165, 168–179, 199, 200, 204–206, and 210 were either unregistered, were not made or were not used for some reason or other. Numbers 37–54 of the new series and numbers 229–264 of the old series were numbered for registration purposes, but the number was not punched in the neck of the head.

The working dies up to and including 155 had the initials of the engraver, William Wyon, punched after the numerals on the cut of the neck. The following peculiarities have been observed :—

In No. 4 the stops read 4.W.W
11 reads 11.W.W.
45, 54–58, 67, 72, 75, 106–155 have no stops
59–66, 68–71, 73, 74, 76, 78–81 have a stop only between the W.W
104 reads 104.W.W
105 reads 105.W.W.

The other working dies have the stops normal, W.W. On this matter consult Ewen, *Unadhesive Postage Stamps of Great Britain*, 1905, p. 19, etc., who also gives particulars as to the position of the W.W. which I have drawn in each case, but not listed here. Impressions vary so much and the final stop was so liable to damage that these details are often most difficult to obtain. There may be mistakes in the above list, but considerable care has been taken to attain accuracy, and each has been drawn under the microscope by camera lucida at 12 diameters from several specimens. This method has led to eliminations of so-called " unknown " or " unrecorded dies " based on poor impressions, bad eyesight, or enthusiasm.

4.—*Defects, etc.* Working die 78 has a small dent below the neck in late impressions ; 86 was first die pierced for date-plugs ; 96 is the last die found on Dickinson paper, and the last die used without date-plugs ; 102 has two dents under the N in ONE (and this first appeared in August 1859, and seems to have been a crack, for Mr. Ewen refers to it as a curved line) ; 150 has a chip in the margin of the die over the letter G in " POSTAGE " (this occurred between 26.5.68 and 18.9.68, but I cannot say exactly) ; 162 was punched 261 in error, and I have seen a specimen on " C " size, but unfortunately have not the details.

5.—*Sizes.* There were six Official sizes of this Penny Envelope.

" B." 128×84 mm. and 133×86 mm. January 1841.
Apparently the first size was found too small, as the latter was the one adopted, or it may be that the smaller size was a mere matter of folding, as that was done by hand. Whatever the cause the fact remains and can be easily verified. Moreover, the smaller size has been found by me only with impressions of dies 1–4.
" D " (first called A2). 119×71 mm. January 1841.
" Small " (first called A1). 101×64 mm. July 1841 to March 1873.
" C." (No. 6 of the Trade or commercial note folded in 3). 133×75. 1860.
" A." (8vo in half of the Trade). 120×93 mm. March 1873.
" Commercial " (also called E). 137×80 mm. January 1883.

6.—A seal device for the flap was in use from 1852 to 1878, and consisted of a rose surrounded by a collar (narrow or broad). This was struck in the same colour as the stamp, upon the flap, and is often found cracked.

7.—*Errors, etc.* Specimens are known in which the die is struck without colour (from two blanks passing together under the die) ; struck twice or thrice ; with crests or other device instead of the rose device ; with one or more threads missing when the Dickinson paper was in use ; and various other curiosities. But such things are accidental, and have no more than ephemeral interest.

8.—Previous to 1850 the blanks for the envelopes were cut up by knives, but in May 1850 the tongued envelopes came into use, and these were cut by cutters, and

made up by machinery. From this period also gumming came into use and superseded the old seal and wafer. Earlier gumming of the flap is known, but is probably unofficial. I have one specimen (D (b) No. 71) postmarked Ap. 11 1849.

9.—*Paper.* The cream wove paper in which the silk threads were inserted during manufacture, known as Dickinson paper, was in use for the Mulready envelopes and covers when the die struck envelopes were introduced, and was utilized for the newcomers (1841–1855). When the Dickinson Paper was discontinued (about 1850), envelopes " D," " Small," and " C" were issued on cream laid paper, and this coincided with the " tongued " cutter and the date-plugs. A small number of 95 and 96 " Small " were issued on Dickinson paper in 1860. Size " A " was also issued on cream laid paper, and " Commercial " also, but the latter was of a very poor quality. Size " B " always appeared in wove, whether cream or blue. I have not seen a specimen on blue laid, mentioned by " B.W.W. " (*Philatelic Record*, Oct. 1909, p. 182) as listed by Gibbons.

Having now given the general matter, let us examine the envelopes seriatim, according to sizes. We will begin with the large one, officially called " B " :—

B (*a*). Cream wove, four pointed flaps, six threads (three on each side flap, one blue between two reds) folded by hand into two sizes, 128×84 and 133×86 mm., in the larger of which the three threads appear on each side flap, while in the smaller one or more threads are often missing on one of the flaps. This is apparently due to the cutting of the blanks. As the make-up was done by hand the sizes vary among themselves, but the two distinct sizes above mentioned can easily be recognised. (This is the Mulready envelope paper).

B (*b*). Cream wove, three pointed flaps, three threads (on one flap only, one red between two blue), folded by hand in one size 133×86 mm., though variants can be found. (This is a new and specially prepared paper).

B (*c*). Cream wove, three pointed flaps, five threads (two blue running through or near the stamp, and three red through the opposite two flaps of the blank. The three red are rarely seen, one or more are usually missing, being cut away). Folded by hand to 133×86 mm., but variants occur. (This is the Mulready cover paper).

B (*d*). Cream wove, three pointed flaps, two threads (one blue, one red, the blue nearest to the left of the stamp, though often seen to be reversed or missing from accident in manufacture). Folded by hand, 133×86 mm. (A specially made paper).

B (*e*). Cream wove, tongued flap, two threads (as *d*). The blanks cut by a cutter and not by hand. Flap impressed with seal device and gummed.

NOTE.—This concludes the use of Dickinson paper for this envelope " **B**." It is clear that *a* and *c* were made from the stock of Mulready paper. Now this was most expensive to produce, and effort would naturally be made to reduce the cost, provided the safety supposed to be secured by the use of silk threads were attained by some reduction of the threading. We have no evidence, for the late Sir John Evans told me that all the records of Dickinson's mills perished long ago by fire, and we can, therefore, only surmise that some arrangement was agreed upon between the Government and Messrs. Dickinson to effect this saving. Such could be done by making a paper containing three sets of three threads instead of five sets of three, as for the Mulready envelopes, thus saving six threads in the sheet, a marked reduction in cost. This would be used for *b* envelope. A still further reduction would be secured by reducing these threads to two sets of three each, and a further effi-

ciency for the purpose of the envelopes *d* and *e* by an arrangement of these two sets of three threads into three sets of two threads. The diagram will, I hope, make my meaning clear.

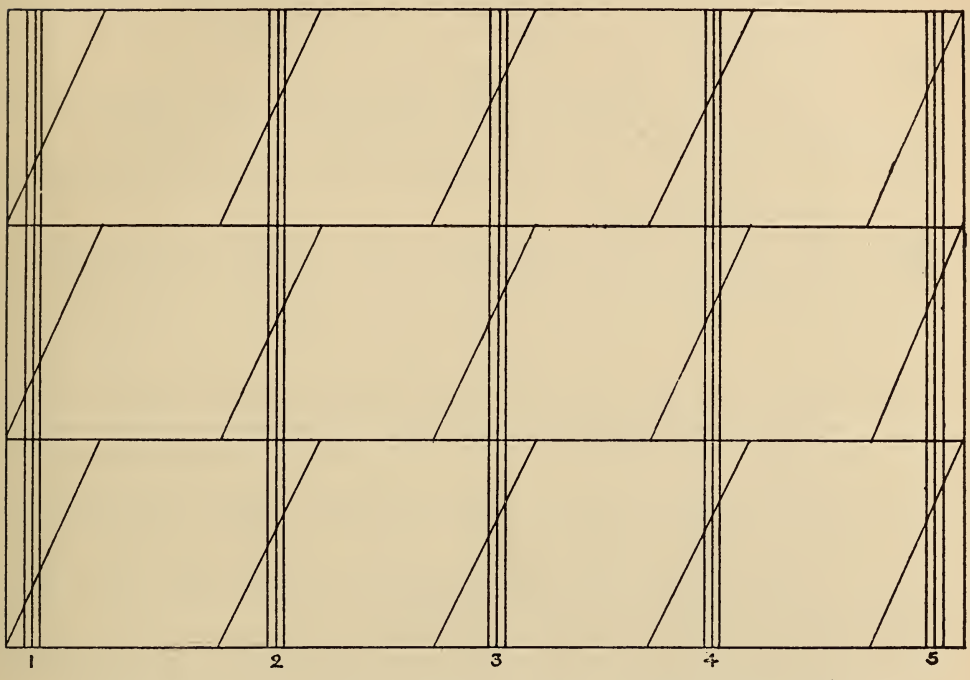


Diagram of a sheet of Mulready paper, showing fifteen threads to a sheet (used for B (*a*)). Eliminate sets 2 and 4, and you have a nine thread paper which would secure three threads to one flap in each envelope (B (*b*)). The same result would be secured if sets 1, 3 and 5 were eliminated. The subsequent substitution of two threads in place of 1, 3 and 5 would allow of the cutting of B (*d*) so that the surface of the paper should come outside when folded.

B (*f*). Blue wove, tongued flap (same cutter as for *e*), without threads, date-plugs, seal device, gummed.

B (*g*). Blue wove, new cutter, with flap an angle of 120, but with a slightly rounded tip. Otherwise as *f*.

B (*h*). Blue wove, as *g*, but without seal device. Date plugs omitted in New Series, 1 to 36.

B (*i*). Blue wove, as *g*, but with sharp, not rounded tip to flap. Seal as in *e* and *f*.

B (*k*). Blue wove precisely as *i*, but without seal device. Date plugs omitted in New Series, 1 to 36.

D. (A2).

D (*a*). Cream wove, four pointed flaps, three threads (one red between two blue). 119×71 mm., but, as folded by hand, variants can be found.

D (*b*). Cream wove, three pointed flaps, two threads (one red, one blue, the blue one nearest to the left of the stamp). Perhaps a change in position of the threads ordered in a new supply of paper, as the colours usually appear to be reversed after die 57. Some envelopes were made up the wrong way of the paper, and endless freaks can be found, if necessary.

D (*c*). Cream wove, tongued flap, two threads as in *b*, flap with seal device and gummed. The blanks cut with a peculiar cutter, and when folded up show an oval gap between the two side flaps. Working dies 73 to 78 are found on these blanks, which though long known to Mr. Philbrick and myself were first called attention to by B.W.W. in the *Philatelic Record*, Nov. 1909, p. 204.

D (*d*). Cream wove, tongued flap, two threads (as *b*). The blanks cut with a cutter of same pattern as that used for B (*e*). Flap with seal device, gummed.

D (*e*). Cream laid, tongued flap, no threads, date-plugs, seal device, gummed.

D (*f*). Cream laid, new cutter, flap an angle of 120, with sharp tip, seal device, date-plugs, gummed.

D (*g*). The same but without seal device.

D (*h*). The same as *g*, but no date-plugs or seal. Used for the New Series of numbered dies, 1 to 36.

SMALL. (A1).

(*a*). Cream wove, four pointed flaps, three threads (one red between two blue). Folded to 101×67 and 96×65 mm. Two specimens known to me, both postmarked T.P. Bromley, 4 Eg. 4 No. 20 1841, and 8 Nt. 8–Fe 2 1842.

Another specimen (one blue between two reds). Folded to 98×67 mm., *the lower flap folded in first*, postmarked T.P. Croydon H S (?) 8 Nt. 8–Ju 29 1841. All three are from Die 3.

NOTE.—These must be of extraordinary rarity as they are the first I have seen in 25 years (1910) collecting.

(*b*). Cream wove, three pointed flaps, two threads (one red, one blue, the blue nearest the left of the stamp, but occasionally found reversed by accident in manufacture).

(*c*). Cream wove, tongued flap, two threads. The blanks cut by cutter, and not by hand. Flap with seal device and gummed.

(*d*). Precisely as *c*, but with date-plugs. Used with dies 95 and 96 only.

(*e*). Cream laid, no threads, seal device and date-plugs.

C. (No. 6 of the Trade, 133×75 mm).

C (*a*). Cream wove, three pointed flaps, five threads (two blue through the stamp and three reds through the opposite two flaps). Mulready cover paper.

C (*b*). Cream wove, three pointed flaps, two threads (one blue and one red).

NOTE.—*a* and *b* are of extraordinary rarity. I know *a* from die 55 and *b* from die 70. They were probably made as a special favour for one person, as all the three envelopes seen by me are sealed with the same seal, the portrait of a Greek personage, possibly Homer. I do not suggest that they were ever sold to the public, but being on official paper I include them here. *a* is postmarked Bath 8 Ap. 1846, and *b*, 64 in circle, Chancery Lane, My 16, 1848, and 65 in circle, Chancery Lane, Ju 7, 1848.

[The normal official series begins here.]

C (*c*). Cream laid paper, tongued flap, no threads, seal device, gummed, date-plugs.

C (*d*). Blue laid paper, otherwise the same as *c*. (This series is very scarce).

C (*e*). Cream laid, the same as *c*, but flap cut at angle of 120, and with a sharp tip.

C (*f*). Cream laid, precisely the same as *e*, but seal device omitted.

C (*g*). Cream laid, precisely the same as *f*, but date-plugs omitted and used only with the New Series of dies 1 to 36.

A. (8vo. in half, of the Trade. 120×93 mm.).

A (*a*). Cream laid, flap cut at angle of 110, seal device, gummed, date-plugs.
A (*b*). Precisely as *a*, but without seal device.
A (*c*). Precisely as *b*, but without date-plugs. This *c* was confined to the New Series of dies 1 to 36.

COMMERCIAL. (137×80 mm.).

(*a*) Thin poor cream laid paper, flap cut at angle of 120. Only found with the later numbers of the New Series of dies 1 to 36.

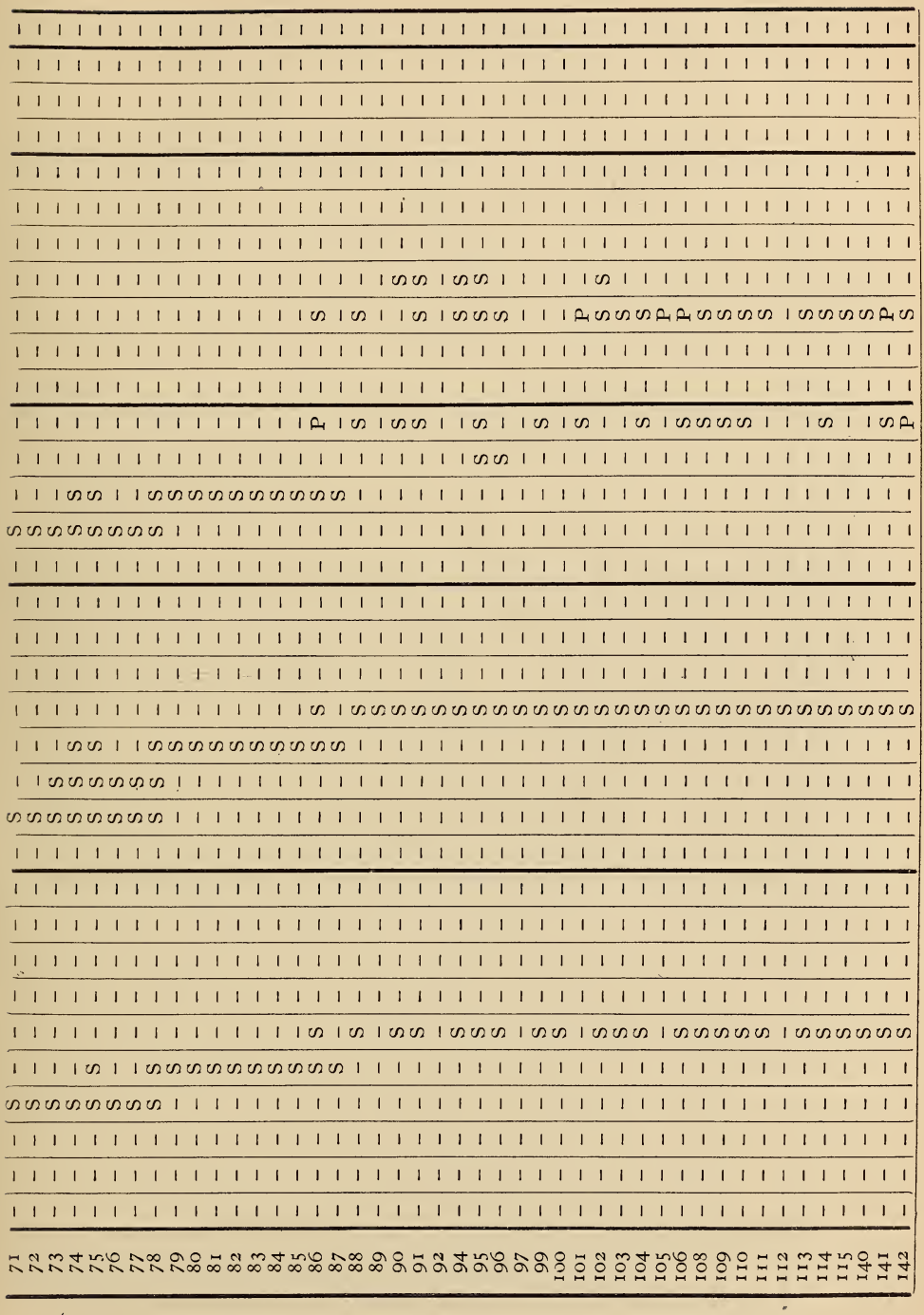
Such then is the history of the Official issues of the one penny entire envelope of Great Britain, as I know it, after the examination of thousands of specimens. Other die numbers used may very likely be found and recorded, for the "rarity" of specimens seems to be, curiously enough, a matter of geographical distribution. 77, for instance, most rare to me for some years, turned up at last largely from Herefordshire, and other numbers have similarly queer origins. I understood from Mr. Philbrick that there was no regularity in the use of the dies, but when an order had to be executed the clerk in charge took out of his tray the cleanest one. Hence die 77 may have been used to execute an order for a western office, afterwards becoming damaged, and never used again. I do not find any other "rarity" among the general run of envelopes, even the six thread B's turn up frequently, and Mulready cover paper B's are as common as the ordinary type. Possibly the later series, without the threads, are more difficult to secure than those with threads, for few people seem to have kept their correspondence in the original envelopes after the fifties. The largest and most useful hauls made by Mr. Philbrick and myself were the envelopes from the offices of Messrs. Fox and Bousfield and Messrs. Barnardy Brothers. They were especially rich in 1850–1885 issues, and helped us wonderfully. As a matter of interest I may mention that the pick of the Northey collection came into my hands. My own collection, on which this paper is chiefly founded, will, I hope, eventually find a resting place in the British Museum, where it will be available for anyone who wishes to consult its types and verify my observations.

It gives me great pleasure to associate Judge Philbrick's name with mine, as some recognition of his work upon the subject and in memory of many kindnesses and pleasant hours; and I have also to thank Mr. Arthur Hogan and Mr. M. Z. Kuttner, who have caused large numbers of envelopes to come to my hands, and liberally assisted me with the literature.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE OCCURRENCE OF THE DIE NUMBERS

S—My Collection; P—Philbrick; X—Seen by me elsewhere.

	B.										D (A 2)								Small (A 1)					C.							A.			Comm. E
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*k*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*a*
1	S	S	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	–	–	P	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
51	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
53	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
54	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
55	–	–	S	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
56	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
58	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
59	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
60	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
61	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
62	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
63	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
64	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
66	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
67	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
68	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
69	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
70	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–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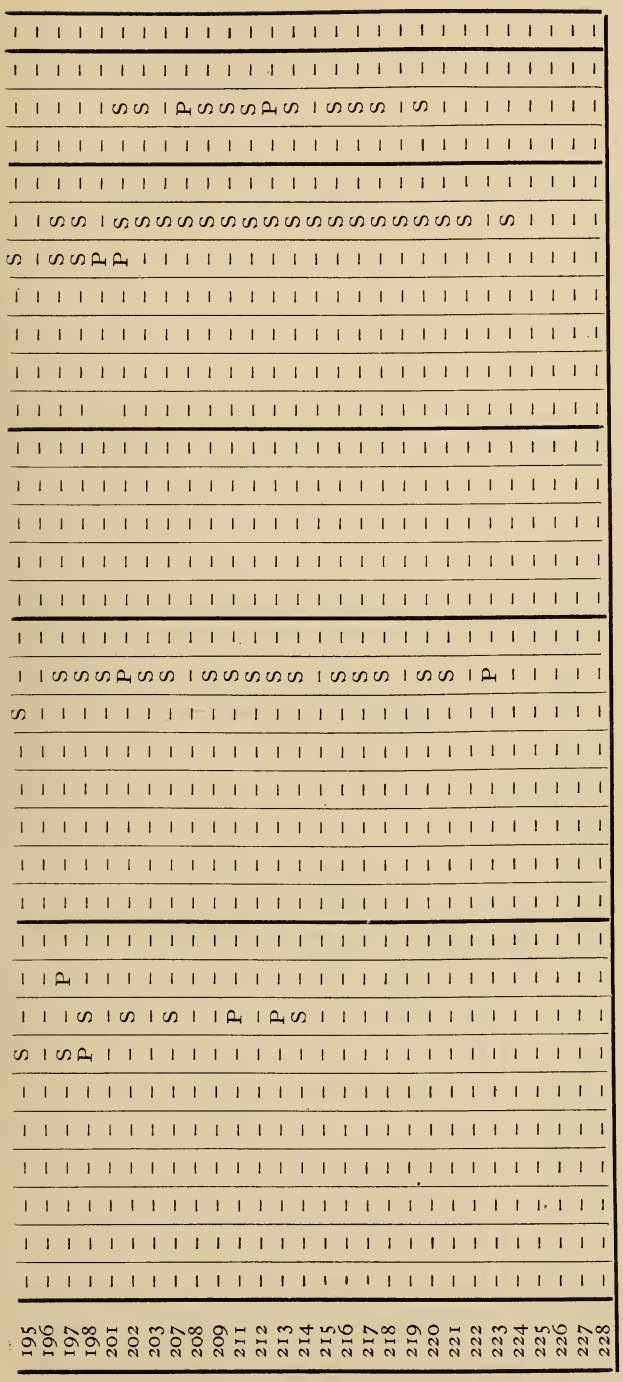
TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE OCCURRENCE OF THE DIE NUMBERS, (CONTD)

S—My Collection; P—Philbrick; X—Seen by me elsewhere.

	B.										D (A 2)								SMALL (A 1)					C.							A.			Comm. E
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*k*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*a*
145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
147	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
149	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
150	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
151	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
152	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
153	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
154	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
155	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	S	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–
156	–	–	–	–	–	S	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–
158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–
161	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	S	–	S	–	–	S	–	–	–
162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
163	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	P	P	–	S	–	–	–
164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	–	–
166	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	S	S	–	S	–	–	–
167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	–	–
180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	–	–
181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	P	–	S	–	–	–
182	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	P	–	–	–
183	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	–	–
184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	–	–
185	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	P	S	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	–	S	–	–	–
186	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	P	–	S	–	–	–
187	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	P	–	S	–	–	–
188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–
189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	–	–
190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	–	–
191	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–
192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	S	–	S	–	–	–
193	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–	–	–
194	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–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TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE OCCURRENCE OF THE DIE NUMBERS, (CONTD)

S—My Collection; P—Philbrick; X—Seen by me elsewhere.

N. S.	B.										D (A 2)								SMALL (A 1)					C.							A.			Comm. E
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*k*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*a*
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	P	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–
9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–
17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	P*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–
18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–
22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	S
23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	S
24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	S
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28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	S
29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	S
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	S	–
31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	P	–
32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–
33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	P	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–
35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S	–	–	–	–

*I have not verified all Philbrick's records and suspect these are B (*h*).

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bavaria. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. notify the issue of the current 1, 2, 3 and 5 mark stamps with a new watermark, horizontal wavy lines close together.

British Solomon Islands. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 4d. stamps have been despatched to these Islands.

Brunei. According to the *Colonial Office Journal* $5 and $25 stamps have been supplied. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.

$5 red on green
$25 black on red

Ceylon. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that new 2c. and 3c. stamps have been sent out, the former in a slightly different shade, the latter in the same colour as before, but showing the value in solid figures on a white ground.

Eritrea. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a copy of a 15c. in the new design, with a representation of the Government House at Massowah.

15c. black

Finland. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a set of new stamps for this country, which are available only for inland postage, issued on 23 January. The designs are identical with some of the current Russian stamps, but they have no varnish lines on the surface. No wmk. Perf. 14 (except the 10c., which is perf. 14×14½).

2 pen. orange
5 ,, green
10 ,, rose
20 ,, blue
40 ,, ultramarine and pale brown-purple

Gaboon. We learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the set chronicled by us in March and April last year is now superseded by a similar set lettered "Afrique Equatoriale" instead of "Congo Française."

Gibraltar. A supply of 8s. stamps in the new colours has been sent here, according to the *Colonial Office Journal.*

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. These islands have now been provided with a series of line-engraved stamps, showing a representation of the Pandanus or Screw pine. The colours are those of the colour scheme for steel-plate stamps.

Honduras. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles some provisionals, made by surcharging the 20c. with large figures, 9 mm. high, by means of a handstamp.

1 on 20c. dark blue (Black surcharge)
5 ,, ,, ,, (Green surcharge)
10 ,, ,, ,, (Red surcharge)

Italy. The commemorative stamps chronicled last month are said to bear a portrait of Garibaldi, and not of Cavour, as stated.

Jamaica. A 2d. stamp, showing the late King's head, has been supplied to this island, according to the *Colonial Office Journal.*

Johor. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the following varieties :—

Wmk. vertical rosettes. Chalk-surfaced paper
1c. lilac and green
2c. lilac and orange

Wmk. horizontal rosettes, multiple. Chalk-surfaced paper
3c. lilac and black
4c. lilac and carmine

Wmk. vertical rosettes. Printed from new plate (?) with fainter shading. Ordinary paper
25c. pale lilac and green
1$ pale green and lilac

Kelantan. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that this state has been supplied with a set of stamps of the following values : 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 30 and 50 cents, and 1, 2, 5 and 25 dollars. The first six are on unsurfaced paper, and the last six on chalk-surfaced paper. The colours follow the Federated Malay States series, value for value, with the exception of the 30c., which is substituted for the 20c. stamp, and is printed with purple centre and red border.

Malta. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a copy of a 5s. stamp of the current design, and notify the issue of the 2½d. "all blue." Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2½d. ultramarine
5s. red and green on yellow

New Hebrides Condominium. ½d., 1d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. stamps, and 5 and 10c., 1, 2 and 5 frs. have been despatched, the former to the New Hebrides, and the latter to Paris, whence they will be consigned as required to the islands, and where they will be on sale to the public at the Agence Comptable des Timbres-poste Coloniaux, 36, Rue Vaneau. The colours of both sets of stamps correspond as far as possible with the copper-plate colour scheme, but where they diverge in value different colours are given to the French stamps. These values will shortly be followed by 2d., 2½d., 5d., 6d. and 20, 25, 50 and 75c. The colours decided upon for 75c. is orange on white paper, 1 fr. red on blue paper, 2 fr. purple on white paper, and 5 fr. red on green paper. —*Colonial Office Journal.*

New South Wales. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 2s. 6d. perf. 11. Wmk. Crown and A.

2s. 6d. emerald-green

Northern Nigeria. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. notify the issue of the following. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

6d. purple
1s. black on green

Portugal. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the set of Postage Due stamps surcharged "REPUBLICA." The surcharge is in green on the 50r. and in red on the remaining values.

Queensland. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the current 2s. 6d. in a new colour—orange. Perf. 12½.

Russian P.O. in the Turkish Empire. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., in sending us a specimen of the issue, notify that the current issue of Russian stamps have been overprinted for use here.

5 par. on	1 kop.	orange	(Blue surch.)
10 ,,	2 kop.	green	(Red surch.)
20 ,,	4 kop.	rose	(Blue surch.)
1 pias. on	10 kop.	blue	(Red surch.)
5 ,,	50 kop.	yellow-green and purple	(Blue surch.)
7 ,,	70 kop.	orange and brown	(Blue surch.)
10 ,,	1 rouble	orange and brown	(Blue surch.)

According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* sets of the usual stamps have been surcharged "Beyrout" and "Dardanelles."

St. Lucia. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 6d. stamps have been supplied with the value indicated in the colour assigned to it in the new colour scheme.

Siam. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the following provisional on the 4 atts of 1906.

6 satang on 4 atts, grey and red

Straits Settlements. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that a new $25 has been supplied, printed in purple on blue surfaced paper.

Somaliland Protectorate. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that stamps of 3, 4, 6 and 8 annas have now been supplied for the first time on chalk-surfaced paper, with multiple Crown CA watermark.

Trengganu. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly send us a set of the stamps foreshadowed in our October number of last year. They bear a portrait of the Sultan. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. The three higher values are on chalk-surfaced paper.

1c. green	10c. purple on yellow
3c. red	20c. purple
4c. orange	50c. black on green
5c. grey	1 $ red on blue
8c. ultramarine	

United States. The current stamps are now appearing on a new watermarked paper with the letters "U.S.P.S." in single-lined instead of double-lined capitals.

Uruguay. Mr. A. H. Davis very kindly sends us a specimen of a new 5c. stamp, issued to commemorate the inauguration of the first South American Postal Congress. The design consists of a winged female figure carrying a letter in the right hand, and a posthorn in the left, in an upright rectangular frame. 200,000 of these have been issued, and were available for postage to all parts of South America till 31 January. Printed by the American Bank Note Co. Wmk. Script "RO" within line forming a diamond pattern Perf. 11½.

5c. black and carmine

Victoria. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the current 6d. has been issued. perf. 11.

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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.

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V. Ventom, Bull & Cooper. 20 January

Barbados, March 1878, 1d. on half of 5s. rose, unused. *G.* 1 .. £11 10 0
Belgium, 1850, 10c. brown, block of six, with wide side margin, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 36 0 0
Ditto, 20c. blue, block of four, with side margin, mint. *G.* 1 22 0 0
1865, imperf., 40c. carmine, on original. *G.* 1.. .. .. 2 10 0
Bermuda, March 1874, 3d. on 1d. rose, S.G. 12, mint, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 10 0
Brazil, 1845-6, 300r. black, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 4 4 0
Ditto, 600r. black, unused. *G.* 1 6 10 0
British Bechuanaland, 1887, 2d. in green on 2d. lilac, superb. *P.* 2. .. .. 6 0 0
British Central Africa, 1903-4, £10 ultramarine and black, fine. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 4 0 0
British East Africa, 1891, hand-stamped, ½a. on 3a. black and red ('A B'), S.G. 40, very fine. *V.* 11 15 0
Canada, 1851, 12d. black, very fair. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 13 0 0
Ditto, another copy, repaired. *G.* 2 .. .. 9 0 0
1852-7, 7½d. green, mint, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. 9 15 0
Ditto, used on original, large margins and fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 7 6
Ditto, 10d. blue, unused, with large margins, superb. *G.* 1.. 5 15 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood-block, 4d. deep blue, superb. *P.* 2. .. .. 8 0 0
Ditto, 4d. blue, fine pair on original. *P.* 2. .. .. 8 0 0
Ditto, 1d. blue, error of colour, lightly postmarked, and very fine colour, superb. *P.* 2. .. 72 0 0
Ditto, 4d. red, error of colour, with large margins and fine. *P.* 2. .. .. 56 0 0
1863, 1s. emerald, block of six, superb. *P.* 2... .. .. 23 0 0
Ceylon, 1855, proof of the 6d. purple-brown, horizontal pair. *G.* 1 4 5 0
Ditto, 2d. deep green, block of four, with large side margins, slightly creased, mint. *G.* 1.. 3 7 6

Ceylon (*contd.*)
1857-9, 8d. deep yellow-brown, well centred and exceptionally fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. £12 15 0
Ditto, Essay of the 8d., printed in ochre, and proof of 1867, 3d. rose. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 4 2 6
Ditto, 1s. 9d. green, well centred and exceptionally fine. *G.* 1.. 3 5 0
Ditto, 2s. blue, very fine. *G.* 1.. 6 0 0
1888-90, 2c. on 4c., S.G. 159, error 'tw cents.' *V.* .. 1 4 0
Ditto, 2c. on 4c., S.G. 165, variety without bar. *V.* 1 3 0
Ditto, 2c. on 4c. S.G. 180a., mint. *V.* 4 4 0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. 180b, mint. *V.* 3 3 0
1890, 5c. on 15c. olive-green, surcharge double, S.G. 188. *V.* .. 3 7 6
Ditto, ditto, variety inverted s in 'Cents.' *V.* 0 13 0
Finland, 1867, 1m. brown, S.G. 49, mint, superb. *G.* 1 .. 2 0 0
Gibraltar, January 1886, 1s. bistre, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 2 0
Great Britain, 1840, House of Lords envelope (1d.), postmarked Feb. 4th, 1840, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 6 10 0
Ditto, House of Commons envelope (1d.), postmarked 31st. Jan., 1840. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 10 0
1847-54, octagonal, 1s. green, pair, one with small crack, mint. *P.&S.* 9 0 0
1854-7, wmk. small crown, perf. 16, 2d. blue, mint. *G.* 1 .. 3 5 0
Government Parcels, 1891-1901, 1s., S.G. 0.72, block of twelve, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 10 10 0
Levant, 1906, 1pi. on 2d., pair used on original, very fine. *P.&S.* 16 0 0
Grenada, January 1883, ½d. on half of 1d. orange, S.G. 30, unsevered pair, mint. *G.* 1 .. 8 15 0
Holland, 1867-71, 25c. purple, S.G. 15, block of ten, mint. *G.* 1 6 0 0
Holstein, 1864, half of 1¼ sch., S.G. 59, used on original. *G.* 1 1 4 0
India, 1854, 4a. blue and pale red, block of four, with blue dividing lines and rosettes, from the corner of the sheet, with margins and inscriptions, except a few creases and a small tear at right in fine condition, unused. *P.&S.* 70 0 0
Ditto, 4a. blue and red, variety head inverted, cut to shape. *G.* 1 .. .. 30 0 0

LABUAN, 1885, 2c. on 16c. blue, S.G. 25, unused. *P.* 1. .. £7 5 0
Ditto, 2c. on 16c., surcharge double, S.G. 26a. *P.* 1. .. 8 5 0
1891, 6c. on 8c., variety 'Cents' omitted, S.G. 44. *P.* 1. .. 3 17 6
1893, 2c. on 40c., surcharge inverted, S.G. 53a, mint. *P.* 1. 3 5 0
LUBECK, 1859, with wmk., ½sch. lilac, superb. *P.* 1. .. .. 2 17 6
MAURITIUS, September 1891, 2c. on 17c. rose, S.G. 121c., surcharge double, unused. *G.* 2 8 0 0
Ditto, 2c. on 4c. carmine, surcharge double, one inverted, S.G. 122a, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 5 5 0
NATAL, 1857, 1d. rose, with very large margins, a 'record' copy. *P.* 2. .. .. 4 12 6
Ditto, 1d. blue, large margins, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 4 4 0
Ditto, 3d. rose, magnificent tête-bêche pair on piece. *P.* 2. .. 21 0 0
Ditto, 6d. green, a 'record' copy, on piece of original. *P.* 2. .. 4 10 0
Ditto, 9d. blue, a 'record' copy on piece of original. *P.* 2 .. 17 0 0
1869, 3d. blue, S.G. 46, fine. *P.* 2. 3 15 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 3d. green on bluish, variety without whip, used on piece, with pair of 1853, 6d. brown, one of which is the error 'WALLS,' very fine. *P.&S.* .. 14 0 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1860, 1s. orange-vermilion, unused. *G.* 1 .. 14 10 0
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE, 1893, ½d. in black on 2½d., S.G. 14, mint. (Only 19 issued). *P.* 1. 10 0 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 1s. dull purple, brilliant unused. *G.* 1 .. 23 0 0
NOVA SCOTIA (*contd.*)
Ditto, 1s. purple, brilliant mint. *G.* 1 .. ..£27 0 0
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1859, 10c. dull rose, an entire sheet of 56. *P.&S.* 6 10 0
ST. HELENA, 1864, wmk. CC, perf. 12½, 1d., S.G. 26, but surcharged in blue instead of in black, unused. *P.* 1... .. 4 7 6
SAMOA, 1877, 1d. blue, an entire sheet of ten. *P.&S.* 7 0 0
Ditto, 2d. red (unissued), ditto. *P.&S.* 0 16 0
Ditto, 3d. vermilion, ditto. *P.&S.* 5 10 0
Ditto, 6d. violet, ditto. *P.&S.* 7 10 0
Ditto, 9d. yellow-brown, ditto. *P.&S.* 10 0 0
Ditto, 1s. yellow, ditto. *P.&S.*.. 12 10 0
Ditto, 5s. green, ditto. *P.&S.*.. 22 0 0
SAXONY, 1850, 3pf. red, good margins. *P.&S.* 9 10 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1906-10, $100 purple and green on yellow, mint. *P.&S.* £12 10 0
SWITZERLAND, Basle, 1845, 2½r., unused, with part gum. *G.* 1 7 0 0
TUSCANY, 1860, 3 lire yellow, little close, but a very fair copy. *P.&S.* 20 0 0
UNITED STATES, 1869, 15c., variety with centre inverted, corner slightly defective. *G.* 1 .. 9 5 0
St. Louis, 1845, 10c., very good copy. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 8 0 0
VICTORIA, 1868-81, 5s. blue on yellow, unused with full gum. *G.* 2 .. .. 7 15 0
WURTEMBERG, 1873, 70kr. purple, very fine. *P.&S.* 4 5 0

NOTES & NEWS

Essex Stamp Exhibition. The South Essex Philatelic Society held an exhibition of postage stamps at the Public Library, Walthamstow, from 4 to 11 February 1911. The exhibition was opened by the Solicitor-General, Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P. for Walthamstow, and attracted a large number of visitors.

The Hall provided was suited for the purpose, though rather small, and the space available was not increased by the disproportionate allotment to at least one of the dealers' stalls, much valuable room being lost thereby, with consequent crowding of some of the exhibits, so that is was not very easy to locate them. The Exhibition being a local one, and having in view the object of attractiveness to the general public as well as to philatelists, the exhibits were naturally somewhat different to those of the larger exhibitions, and there were fewer large collections.

His Majesty the King sent the original sketches by Sir Rowland Hill of the first 1d. and 2d. stamps, the original sketch for the Mulready, a photograph of the proof of the 1d., head of the late King Edward VII, initialed by him, and the unissued 2d. magenta of last year. Lord Crawford showed a portion of his famous collection of English essays, proofs, etc., and various ordinances, notices, prints and other matters relating to early postal history. Mr. A. L. Adutt's collection of Cayman Islands, was probably the best representative specialised collection, Mr. W. J. C. Pope's collection of Guatemala, being another. We also noticed particularly Mr. C. E. Page's exhibit of Great Britain, line-engraved stamps, a very nice collection, showing much work and carefully mounted ;

Mr. S. R. Turner's collection of early English and of postmarks before the introduction of stamps, very interesting; Mr. B. B. Kirby's little collection of Holland, first and second issues, quite unpretentious, but a pleasure to look at for the choice condition of the stamps, and for its arrangement and mounting; a collection of British New Guinea, Papua, etc., by Mr. A. Ashby, and an interesting series of Proofs, essays, etc., of Great Britain, sent by Messrs. C. Nissen & Co. The Philatelic Students' Fellowship also showed various attractive items, arranged and mounted with much taste.

A number of medals and diplomas were awarded for both specialized and general collections.

Current British Stamps. Information has appeared in the daily press and elsewhere that the new contractors, Messrs. Harrison and Sons, are now printing the current stamps of this country. No difference in appearance or in the matter of control letters or marginal details have as yet been observed, but it is probably too soon yet for any of Messrs. Harrison and Sons' printings to have got into circulation. From similar sources we gather that Messrs. McCorquodale and Co. are engaged upon the production of the stamped envelopes, postcards and wrappers of the King Edward series, so that some indication of the change of printers is likely to be found on these as soon as the new products get into circulation. In the case of the envelopes, as is well known, the dies used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., bear "B.R.", for "Bunhill Row", at the base of the bust, and it does not appear likely that Messrs. McCorquodale and Co. will continue to use these. It will be interesting to see what will be substituted for them.

New British Stamps. It is stated that the stamps with the head of King George have been approved, but that they will not be issued for some months yet. The colours will probably be different from those of the Edwardian series, except for the values which have to be in accordance with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union. It is also probable that a new gauge of perforation will be employed, as the present one has not given general satisfaction.

Plates of British Colonials. In view of prospective changes in the stamps of the British Colonies, the *Colonial Office Journal* summarises the various methods now in use for the production of stamps, and explains their relative advantages and disadvantages. There are now four 'keyplates' in use, and 'border' or 'duty' may be obtained to fit these. These four keyplates may be divided into two sets:

A.—Keyplates carrying not only the King's head, but also either (1) the word 'Postage' on each, (2) the word 'Revenue' on each side, or (3) 'Postage' on one side and 'Revenue' on the other. These form three distinct keyplates, each of which is fitted by the plate bearing only the name of the colony and the value.

B.—The keyplate, which has been comparatively recently introduced, carrying the King's head alone in an oval, the name of the colony, the value, and the use which the stamp serves being supplied by the border plate, *e.g.*, the stamps of Nyassaland Protectorate.

No charge is made for the use of the general keyplates to those colonies which have already purchased border or duty plates to fit the keyplate, so that in view of future changes colonies will be put to no expense if they decide to use the universal keyplate provided.

Waterlow Perforations. The philatelist in search of a subject for research, both useful and important, may be directed to the question of the perforations found on the stamps printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. Mr. E. W. Wetherell, in the last number of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, calls attention to the considerable discrepancies in the leading catalogues as to their gauges, but supposes that they are all irregular perforations from machines gauging from 12 to 16. In *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, however, some seven years ago, it was pointed out that the sheets of Labuan stamps of that date were perforated either 13½, 14, 14½, 15 or 16, and with one exception the perforation of a sheet was regular throughout. The exception found was that in a few sheets of the perf. 14 gauge there occurred a section of 28 holes, perf. 12½, and another of a dozen or so perforated about 13½, the rest being an even 14.

The multiplication of varieties of perforation in the catalogues is certainly tiresome, but the dates at which they first appear is often of value in distinguishing between different printings, and a knowledge of the number of perforating machines used by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and the dates when they were first used would be a valuable help in classifying and arranging many postal and fiscal stamps of considerable interest to collectors.

Third Philatelic Congress. The Hon. Secretary of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Birmingham, 7 to 9 June 1911, sends us the following information:—

In addition to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., J. Henniker-Heaton, Esq., and M. P. Castle, Esq., J.P., the following have accepted the position of Patrons of the Congress:—The Rt. Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, M.P., Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., former Post-

master-General, and the Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., also former Postmaster-General. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the First and Second Philatelic Congresses, and Mr. W. T. Wilson, have been added to the Executive Committee.

A tentative programme has been drawn up, and with the papers, bourse, exhibition, auction, banquet, garden parties, etc., the time available is already fully taken up. Several suggestions have been made for altering the date, but each suggestion clashes with other conferences at Birmingham, and would prevent the booking of rooms, so that it had better be taken for granted that the dates already given, 7 to 9 June, hold good. The Executive Committee will be glad to know the names of Delegates, as soon as Societies can elect them.

Stamps for the auction sale in benefit of the expenses of the Congress have been received from Messrs. I. Groom and W. F. Wadams. In aid of the funds Mr. W. H. Peckitt has sent £10, Major E. B. Evans £2 2s. od., Messrs. E. D. Bacon, G. B. Barrington, Harvey R. G. Clarke, H. L. Hayman, J. N. Keynes and W. Scott £1 1s. od. each,Christ's Hospital Stamp Exchange Society, 15s. od., E. H. Atchley 10s. 6d., H. Fiddian and Rev. W. N. Usher 5s. od. each.

The Sydney Philatelic Club Gold Medal. It has been decided by the Committee of the Sydney Philatelic Club to offer the Annual Gold Medal for competition by philatelists who are or are becoming subscribing members of the Club, for the best article on any series or issue of the postal or fiscal stamps of British Oceania, including all or any of the following :—

Commonwealth, including Papua, New Zealand, including dependencies, Fiji, New Hebrides, Solomon Islands, Tonga.

Articles submitted for competition must be original and bear a *nom-de-plume*, the writer's name and address to be placed in a sealed envelope, and such envelope, with the article, to be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, Sydney Philatelic Club, Box 1751 G.P.O., Sydney, any time before 31 May, 1911. Competitors may send in one or more articles, the length of same is left to their own discretion. The articles will be adjudicated upon by a board of three, consisting of Mr. Basset Hull, Mr. David Hill, of Melbourne, and Mr. F. Hagen. These gentlemen will not compete, and their decision shall be final. All manuscript submitted shall become the property of the Club. In addition to the Gold Medal, the President, Mr. A. H. Pettifer, will give a trophy valued at One Guinea as second prize, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. F. Williams, a trophy valued at one guinea as third prize.

Lindenberg Medal. We learn that the Lindenberg Medal has been awarded to Dr. F. Kalckhoff, of Berlin, well-known throughout the philatelic world as one of the foremost German philatelists.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal. An event of the past month has been the re-appearance of the *Monthly Journal*, already foreshadowed in these columns, and to it we extend a cordial welcome. Its temporary cessation was a loss to philatelic literature, for it held, from the reputation of its Editor, and the enterprise of its publishers, a place in the esteem of collectors of all ranks which probably no other journal has enjoyed. It is highly satisfactory to note that neither of these two attributes are absent from the first number of Volume XIX, and we heartily wish them long continuance. The January number before us has both quality and quantity. Mr. Phillips commences a series of articles upon the stamps of Paraguay, and we are delighted to find the veteran M. Pierre Mahé, who was editing his own journal in the early sixties, still active in philately, as may be judged from the first portion of an article on the stamps of Brazil. Other articles continue those of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, now replaced by the new *Monthly Journal*.

Stamps of Brazil. It is not a little strange to find two serial articles upon the stamps of Brazil, one that above referred to by M. Mahé, and the other by Captain Napier, now being published in the *London Philatelist*, appearing at the same time, and philatelists will have the unusual opportunity of comparing the investigations of two writers upon the same country, the more interesting since there has been but little published upon it. The first issue is particularly interesting, and judging from the first instalment of the above-mentioned articles we are likely to learn much that is new. Speaking generally, it would seem that whatever the claims of Africa might have been to the ancients to produce *semper aliquid novi*, from the modern philatelic point of view the privilege is transferred to South America, for recent experience has shown that every country of that continent is full of interest, apparently inexhaustible.

New Philatelic Journals. We note the appearance of several new philatelic periodicals. *The Australian Stamp Journal*, No. 1, November 1910, is issued by a firm of stamp dealers in Sydney, New South Wales, Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., and comes from a source which promises that its contents should prove interesting, its Editor having occupied a similar position to "*The Australian Philatelist*," when connected with the firm of Fred. Hagen, Ltd., also of Sydney. *The South African Philatelist*, No. 1, November 1910, is published under the auspices of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society, and succeeds, in title at least, a typewritten journal, issued for private circulation. From the two numbers we have seen we seem to be in for an irruption of something similar to that which has made the name of 'Tancred' famous, wherein

philately (?) appears as an exuberance of facetiousness in two syllables. We welcome our colonial contemporary, and hope it will not forget to give the grain as well as the chaff. The third journal we have to mention is *The Philatelic Gazette*, published by The Philatelic Publishing Company, 99 Nassau Street, New York, U.S.A., and it gives us much pleasure to record the appearance at last of an American periodical which has reason to claim itself philatelic and original. The contents of the numbers we have seen (No. 5 appeared for January 1911) are much above the level of American stamp magazines, both in the quality of the articles and in the general tone, and it is a journal which we can recommend to philatelists who want an American paper similar in type to European magazines and *original*. We note among the serial contents an article on the stamps of the Philippine Islands, by Major F. L. Palmer, one of the authors of the standard monograph on these stamps.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society. At a meeting of the Society, held on 10 January, Mr. Schofield gave some interesting and authentic information anent the newly catalogued Bechuanaland Protectorate overprint on the current Transvaal 6d., S.G. 79. He read a letter from the postmaster of Mafeking stating that the stamps in question had been issued to a few Commissioners of Revenue for fiscal purposes only, and had never been authorized for postal use. It follows, therefore, that any postal cancellation found on them must have been put there by some good-natured post office clerk. In the same connection it was remarked that more than one member present possessed Transvaal stamps, overprinted for revenue purposes in Swaziland, postally cancelled (*i.e.*, by favour and unofficially), but that no one would dream of claiming them as postal fiscals, or allowing them catalogue status.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. Mr. A. Wolfers, Hon. Secretary of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, having resigned, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, Llanadern, Broadstairs, has been appointed Hon. Secretary for the remainder of the Session, and all communications should be addressed to him. The Society is now firmly established as a local institution, and is in a highly flourishing condition. Visitors are welcomed at the meetings, and local stamp collectors are urged to associate themselves with the propaganda work which the Society is carrying out in the district.

The Committee announce that they are prepared to arrange for a limited number of lantern lectures on " The Romance of Postage Stamps," to be delivered at the local schools, under the auspices of the Society, and Head Masters interested in the project should communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

International Philatelic Union. At the fifth meeting of the session, held on 9 February 1911, Mr. H. R. Oldfield was unanimously elected Honorary President, in place of the late Judge Philbrick, K.C. Judge Philbrick occupied the position of President of the Society from 1895 to 1898, when he became Honorary President on his removal to the country.

At the next meeting of the Society, on 9 March, displays will be given of Servia by Mr. Abbott, of Manchester, and of Sicily Mr. Wade, of Leeds, when visitors will be heartily welcome.

Manchester Philatelic Society. At the 302nd meeting of the Society, held on Friday, 6 January, Mr. W. Martello Gray, of Bradford, gave a display of his fine collection of the Fiscal postage and Official stamps of Great Britain. He stated in his notes that formerly the use of two stamps of the value of 1d., one for postage and the other for receipts or other fiscal purposes, was always attended with some inconvenience, and accordingly, in 1881, an arrangement was made between the Post Office and Inland Revenue, whereby in the event of the 1d. postage stamp becoming available for fiscal purposes the post office was to pay to the Inland Revenue a certain sum annually, based on the average amount of the 1d. fiscal stamps issued during the preceding five years, and increasing yearly to an agreed maximum sum. This system was, by an Act passed in 1882, extended to various other postage and fiscal stamps of values not exceeding two shillings and sixpence. Early in June 1881 the Post Office issued the following

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

> In future the ordinary adhesive Penny Receipt Stamp may be used as a penny postage stamp and the adhesive Penny Postage Stamp as an ordinary receipt stamp.

By Section 13 of Revenue, Friendly Societies and National Debt Act, 1882, passed on 18 August of that year it was enacted :—

> On and after the first day of January 1883, any stamp duties of an amount not exceeding 2s. 6d. which may be legally denoted by adhesive stamps not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to any particular description of instrument, and any postage duties to the like amount may be denoted by the same adhesive stamps.

The effect of the above enactment was to permit the use for postal purposes of certain embossed stamps of 2s. 6d. and under, which had been issued by the Inland Revenue Authorities, and were not appropriated to any special instrument. The various stamps which became available for postal purposes under the provisions of the above Act were nine in number, seven values, 2d., 3d., 6d.,

9d., 1s., 2s. and 2s 6d.; they were embossed at Somerset House by the Inland Revenue Department, and the remaining two values of 3d. and 6d. were prepared and surface printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and the whole of these nine stamps became available for postal use on 1 January 1883. In connection with this Act, the Post Office issued the following circular under date of 20 February 1883:—

> Inland Revenue Stamp Duties. The duties which have hitherto been denoted by adhesive Inland Revenue stamps of the value of 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s. and 2s. 6d., or by combinations of these stamps, are for the future to be denoted by postage stamps, one or more stamps, as may be necessary to be used to make up the requisite amount, care being taken, however, in every case to cancel the stamps by writing the signature or initials and the date across the stamps. Until a postage stamp of the value of 2s. 6d. shall have been provided the amount of the duty may be denoted either by the present Inland Revenue Stamp at 2s. 6d., or by the necessary number of postage stamps at lower rates, and although no more of the superseded adhesive Inland Revenue stamps will be supplied to postmasters for sale to the public, yet any such stamps which may already be in the possession of the public may continue to be used for the payment of Inland Revenue duties and they may be used also in payment of postage.

It will be observed that most of the embossed stamps were in use for postal purposes only about six months, and six out of the seven values were not sold by the post office after the end of February 1883. The ordinary 2s. 6d. surface printed postage stamp was not issued until 2 July 1883.

The portion of Mr. Gray's collection exhibited included the following:—1d. Postal fiscals all unused. Complete set of imperforate stamps from imprimatur sheets filed at Somerset House (exclusive of embossed fiscal stamps). A collection of rare, unused, embossed fiscal stamps, including unused postal fiscal value 2s. 6d. dated 1860, Die *N.* (not "O"). This stamp is not catalogued in Gibbons, and is extremely scarce. Unused specimens of 6d. and 2s. first issue, and 9d. second issue, imperforate, all of the greatest rarity. Many other specimens of these stamps (including tête-bêche) in mint condition.

The 303rd meeting of the Society was held on 20 January 1911, when Mr. W. Waite Sanderson's collection of Nevis was shown.

At the 304th meeting, held on Friday, 3 February, Mr. G. B. Duerst, Vice-President of the Society, read a paper entitled "Further Roumanian Novelties," and dealt with the issues of 1872-79. He stated that the Roumanian Postal Administration decided early in 1870 to obtain a more modern design for their stamps, and entrusted both the design and the production of the stamps to M. Hulot, Director of the Paris mint, and as he designed the stamps of the French empire it is not to be wondered that the new Roumanians bore a strong resemblance to them. The Franco-German war and the siege of Paris delayed the work, as M. Hulot had at the same time to finish the new stamps of the Republic, and the Roumanian stamps were not completed until the beginning of 1872.

The design is well known, being similar to that of the stamps of the French Empire, and it is only necessary to note that the circle surrounding the medallion contains 65 pearls, as this is an important factor in the detection of forgeries, of which many very deceptive ones exist. They are also similar to the French stamps as regards paper, colours, execution and perforation, and were likewise engraved by M. Albert Barre and printed at the Hotel de la Monnaie, the French mint, in sheets of 300 stamps divided into 2 panes of 10 stamps in 15 rows, and for convenience in handling were cut into two, so that only half-sheets of 150 stamps were obtainable at the post offices. The sheets bear on the margin, printed in blue, the words "Controle T.M." in two curved lines in a single-lined oval. 60,000 sheets were printed and issued 15 October 1872.

Mr. Duerst fully illustrated, by means of his collection, the intricate perforations of this issue, some printings being done at Paris and others at Bucharest, where different machines were used, and successfully demonstrated that even in common stamps, many of which can be purchased by the thousand, there is much of an interesting nature to note, and the exercise of patient study is amply repaid.

In addition to the commoner stamps Mr. Duerst showed a very fine lot of proofs, essays, colour trials, stamps imperforate between, and stamps printed on both sides.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROMAN STATES.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,

In the January number of the *Philatelic Record* Mr. L. W. Fulcher published his "*Notes on some sheets of the* 1867 *and* 1868 *issues of the Roman States.*" As Mr. Fulcher mentions my name in connection with my work on these stamps, published in the *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*, I think it would be useful to philatelists to add some further information with respect to these stamps, which have been so little studied.

When I wrote the above-mentioned work I found great difficulty in getting together the

necessary information. Since that time, by continuing my researches, I have found further documents and information, which permit me to establish with certitude a number of details which were hitherto unknown and wanting. The composition of the sheets is now certainly known. In the issue of 1867 *all* the seven denominations, viz., 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80 centesimi, were set in sheets of 64 stamps, in 8 rows of 8, or rather in four panes of 16, 4 rows of 4.

In consequence, Mr. Fulcher makes an error in stating that the sheets of 120 stamps, in 8 rows of 15, *without perforation*, belong to the 1867 issue. The 10 centesimi of 1867, unknown to him, is set, like the other denominations of this issue, in sheets of 64 stamps, divided into four panes of 16 stamps. The panes are divided by an interval about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide, with a double-lined frame round each pane. A similar double-lined frame divides the stamps; horizontally the lines are continuous, but vertically in sections between the horizontal lines. No sensible varieties exist, except those produced by bad printing. In the stamps the "t" of "Cent" is generally imperfect, but in stamps, Nos. 9 and 23, it is nearly absent, only a small trace of the top showing. In stamp No. 50, the "e" of "Cent" is like an imperfect "o." In No. 37 the stop after "Cent" is like a small circle; in No. 45 it resembles a comma, and in No. 54 the stop seems to be an inverted comma. On about half of the stamps on the sheet the "7" of "70" is imperfect at the base.

In the description of the imperforate series of 1867, and of the perforated series of 1868, Mr. Fulcher gives full details which may vary sometimes according to the printing, which was not very good, and also for the reason that the ink would not take well on the glazed paper employed. He makes another error in placing the sheet of the 10 cent. black on vermilion, formed of 120 stamps, in 8 rows of 15, with the issue of 1867. The sheet he describes is that of the 1868 issue, and is precisely the same as the perforated one, which was composed of 120 stamps in order to facilitate the perforation. The existence of the 10 centesimi in sheets of 120 stamps, imperforate, together with those of 5 centesimi and 20 centesimi in the same state, is merely due to the fact that a large quantity of these three stamps, prepared by the *Tipografia Camerale* (where the stamps were printed), in consequence of the change of Government, remained *unfinished*, viz., only printed and not gummed or perforated. Amongst the very large number of these three denominations, some few sheets of the 10 and 20c. were found gummed.

Your obedient servant,
PIO FABRI.

ROME, 7 February 1911.

[The object of my article was mainly to put on record the characteristics, hitherto undescribed, of certain sheets of these stamps, which were obviously original impressions, and I fully recognised that more information as to the different settings was still required. Signor Pio Fabri's very interesting letter carries us somewhat further. We have a definite statement that the 10c. black on vermilion does exist in sheets of 64 stamps, like the other values, and he also makes it clear that the imperforate sheets, containing 120 impressions of this stamp, even when gummed are only unfinished remainders of the 1868 issue. I have, however, reason to believe that there is at least one other setting of this stamp in this perforated issue. I further presume, although Signor Fabri does not specifically mention the fact, that the 20c. in sheets of 120 also belongs to the 1868 issue, being unfinished without perforation. There is still, however, the setting of this stamp in sheets of 80, described by Mr. Phillips, to be accounted for. Does this belong to the imperforate set of 1867 or the perforated series of 1868 ?—L.W.F.]

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

FEBRUARY 1911

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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.

RECENTLY PURCHASED: A very fine specialised Collection of Great Britain Officials, in MINT condition. I offer the following:

I.R. Official,	1882, 6d. grey	£0	5	0
,, ,,	1885, 2½d. lilac	1	0	0
,, ,,	,, 1s. green	3	0	0
,, ,,	,, 5s. rose	5	10	0
,, ,,	,, 10s. ultra-marine	11	0	0
,, ,,	1889, 1s. green	0	12	6
,, ,,	1891, 2½d. purple on blue	0	6	0
,, ,,	1901, 6d. purple on rose	1	0	0
,, ,,	,, 1s. green and carmine	4	0	0
O.W. ,,	1896, ½d. and 1d., pair	0	17	6
,, ,,	1901, ½d. blue-green	0	15	0
,, ,,	1902, Queen, 5d.	2	10	0
,, ,,	,, ,, 10d.	3	10	0
,, ,,	,, King, ½d. and 1d., pair	1	5	0
,, ,,	,, ,, 2d.	1	10	0
,, ,,	,, ,, 2½d.	2	0	0
Army ,,	1896, 2½d., block of 4	0	10	0
,,	OFFICIAI (error) ½d. and 1d., pair	1	10	0
,,	Official, 1902, 6d., block of 4	0	17	6

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,, ,,	6d. and 9d., pair	5	0	0
,, ,,	1883, 1s. brown, plate 13	1	5	0
,, ,,	1887, 1½d.	0	3	6
,, ,,	,, 6d.	0	6	0
,, ,,	1888, 9d.	0	15	0
,, ,,	1890, 1s. green	1	0	0
,, ,,	1891, 2d.	0	4	6
,, ,,	1892, 4½d.	0	17	6
,, ,,	1891, 1s.	1	5	0
,, ,,	1902, 1d, 2d., 6d., 9d. and 1s., 5 stamps	4	0	0
Board of Education,	1902, 5d., Queen	3	0	0
,, ,,	King, ½d., 1d. & 2½d. 3 stamps	3	0	0
Admiralty Official,	Type I, 2d. block of 4	2	10	0
,, ,,	,, II, 1½d. ,,	2	0	0
,, ,,	,, II, 3d. ,,	1	10	0
Army Telegraphs,	£5, mint	3	10	0
Board of Trade,	1902, complete set, 12 varieties	3	10	0
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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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MARCH 1911

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

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Volume XXXIII MARCH 1911 No. 3

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BUENOS AIRES

By F. J. PEPLOW

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Among the stamps which may be said to have attained classical rank few have enjoyed a more consistent popularity than those of Buenos Aires. The quaint and primitive design of the 'ships,' the small number of them for the general collector to acquire, and the comparative difficulty of their acquisition, together with the glamour which was connected with the States of South America in the early days of philately, all tended to appreciate these stamps in the eyes of collectors before the days of specialism, and certain of these attributes have determined a much greater demand of recent years, particularly in the country of origin, where stamp collecting has received the natural impetus due to wealth and its corollary connoisseurism. Whether, however, collectors were satisfied to possess the normal varieties, or the stamps have always been too scarce for specialised collections to be made in any number, or, again, that during the rise of specialism the indifference to the stamps of South American countries, due to a variety of causes, was extended to the stamps of Buenos Aires, from whatever cause it may be it is certain that if the test of published matter be accepted, these stamps have not attracted the specialist, and although it by no means follows that the amount written upon a country is necessarily the criterion of its popularity, it very often gives a comparative indication of it. The literature on the stamps under discussion is unusually meagre, and, in fact, of original matter there has been published practically only one article of any value on these stamps. This is the *Timbres de la République Argentine et de ses diverses provinces*, by J. B. Moens, Paris, 1882, the second volume including the stamps of Buenos Aires, with information derived from official sources. The first definite information upon these stamps appeared in *Le Timbre-Poste* for 1864, and was copied in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for the following year, and as far as I have been able to discover this is the only article of any value upon Buenos Aires which has appeared in English. It might be considered, therefore, that a further account of these interesting stamps is somewhat overdue, especially when there is taken into account the greatly enhanced popularity of the stamps of all the South American countries, and it is the almost entire lack of recent literature on the subject which has induced

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the present writer to get together such information as is available, to add thereto some observations, and to furnish at least a ground for criticism and for further inquiry. It might have been expected that an elaborate study would appear from Buenos Aires itself, where it is well known that the stamps are held in large quantities, and where co-operative effort would probably yield their full history, and I confess to considerable surprise when, knowing the philatelic activity of that centre, I searched in the *Revista* of the Argentine Society and found almost no mention of these stamps.

The article here given has no great pretensions, and above all, makes no claim to be a definitive account. I have not specialised in the stamps of Buenos Aires, and the information here given is rather general than particular. I was fortunate, however, to have access to one of the finest collections of these stamps ever brought together, and to devote some time to its study. This was the collection made by the late Mr. R. Ehrenbach, which passed into the hands of the late Mr. William Moser, and was, upon his death, purchased by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. It contained the first type in considerable numbers, and it was a chance discovery while examining this collection which led me to further interest in these stamps. I am also indebted to Mr. T. W. Hall, the well-known specialist in South American stamps, for the loan of his collection of Buenos Aires, and I lay myself under obligation to Mr. C. J. Phillips for very kindly placing the stock of his firm at my disposal. My primary object here is rather to make a survey of the history of the stamps of Buenos Aires than to announce original research, but I am able, nevertheless, to publish for the first time several matters of considerable interest, which may or may not be known, but which certainly have not appeared in print. I also give, in fuller detail than was done by M. Moens, some very interesting particulars from the official publication of the Post Office, the *Anuario de la Administracion General de Correos*. Of this I have only been able to see the first issue, dated 1859, and covering the year to 31 December 1858, but as it deals with the first period of the reform of the postal service and the introduction of postage stamps it is very valuable, and I have drawn upon it constantly, using a translation made for me by Mr. F. Grundy. For the following years I have extracted the official ordinances from M. Moens' book. The postal history of this old province has all the interest which is associated with a state of things long since changed. Of the city which still retained much of its mediæval character at the middle of the nineteenth century there are few traces in the present capital of South America, and the postal system of fifty years ago serves to recall the extent of its growth.

The Province of Buenos Aires is the most important of the fourteen provinces of the Argentine Republic. It has an area of some 118,000 square miles, about that of the United Kingdom, and a population of 1,500,000, exclusive of the City of Buenos Aires, which has a population of about 1,200,000. The growth of both province and city has been phenomenal. In 1853 the population of the former was 180,300 and the latter 91,500. The history of the province is largely that of the city. It was founded in 1535, but had to be abandoned owing to difficulties with the native tribes and was refounded in 1580 ; its progress was very slow, owing to its dependence upon Peru and resultant commercial restrictions, but the province was made a vice-royalty in 1766, with Buenos Aires as capital. In 1810 the Argentine threw off allegiance to Spain and finally maintained its autonomy in the form of a number of semi-dependent states (one of which was Uruguay), in more or less constant antagonism and civil strife. After various political changes followed the dictatorship of Rosas, 1828-52, and further civil wars to 1861, from which period the province and city entered upon their later development and by increase of population through immigration and of wealth have attained the position of the greatest prosperity. The city of Buenos Aires is the capital of the Argentine Rupublic ; it has been almost entirely rebuilt during the last fifty years or so, with fine buildings, magnificent docks, and all the municipal advantages of a modern city. At the time of the reform

of the postal service, in 1858, the city still preserved the essential characteristics of a Spanish town, its ancient houses, chiefly of wood, a disregard for sanitation which caused travellers to look upon its name as a misnomer, and, as will be seen from particulars to be given, easy going methods of administration, if the post office be taken as a specimen. The province of Buenos Aires was still largely undeveloped, a condition which would naturally be associated with the disabilities of civil and inter-state warfare, but these ceasing about the same time as the improvement of postal communication it is not surprising that the latter soon began to increase vastly. The number of letters handled by the Post Office in 1862 is given at 195,000 ; thirty years later it had grown to over twenty millions.

Such particulars as I have been able to gather with regard to the history of the post office up to the issue of postage stamps are derived almost entirely from the *Anuario* above mentioned. The information is unequal and refers almost entirely to the actual time of publication. As the postal history was closely bound up with the means of communication for travellers at that time I have also included some of the interesting information contained respecting the official provision and regulations for this service, for it seems to have been equally the duty of the Administrator of the Post Office to supervise the means of conveyance as of the one branch of the government service which used them, and if the regulations and restrictions were as well observed as they were considerate for the interests of the public, the province had excellent communications, under circumstances which must have presented great difficulties.

The foundation of the post office of Buenos Aires took place in 1767, the year following that in which the province ceased to be subordinate to the vice-royalty of Peru, and was accorded its own government. The Administrator of Posts was Don Domingo de Basabilbaso, and his authority extended over the vice-royalty of the River Plate and Chili. The revolution of 1810 naturally altered the jurisdiction of the office, and in 1814 this became Administrator General of Posts of the United Provinces of the River Plate. From 1821 to 1826 the post office was under the authority of a Committee of three, but in the latter year the administration reverted again to a single holder, and in 1858 came under the control of Don Gervasio A. de Posadas, under whom were instituted the reforms which will be described later. It may be of interest to cite here some observations made upon the state and methods of the post office at Buenos Aires in a work published in 1828, *Travels in Buenos Ayres and the adjacent provinces of the Rio de la Plata*, by J. A. B. Beaumont, which will show the primitive nature of the distribution of letters at least :—

> The post office is under the superintendence of a director, and though capable of very great improvement, displays some regularity in its arrangements. The inland posts are universally conveyed on horseback ; and, though they have to travel over many hundreds of miles of almost desert country, they are generally exact in their arrival. The postman receives his letters in a portmanteau ; this is tied behind the saddle of his guide, who is changed at every post-house, each relay of horses having its own guide ; the postmen have the privilege of calling for horses at any time in the night, by which means they are enabled to make up for the time they may have lost in the day ; they are likewise at liberty to gallop in the streets of the different towns, a privilege denied to others. They wear a short jacket, generally red, and their arrival and departure from Buenos Ayres is announced by the blowing of a horn, carried by the guide. On the arrival of the different posts, a list of the letters received is made out, and fixed up in the *patio* of the post office, each letter having a number affixed to it ; these letters are given up, without inquiry, to anyone who tenders the amount of the postage. On the arrival of the English packet, the letters, being too numerous to allow of a list being made out, are given to such persons as answer to the names called, upon their paying two rials for each letter. By this means it frequently happens, that a person, after having been engaged for two hours in a hard scuffle to approach the crowded window of the office, finds he has no letter

to receive ; some other person either through inadvertence or design, having already paid the two rials for postage and carried his letter off. This serious inconvenience the present director, whom I had the pleasure of being acquainted with, informed me had been attempted to be remedied by sending the letters to the individuals' houses, as in England ; but the carelessness of the servants who took them in was found to be a more serious evil than the occasional loss of a letter at the office ; it is, however, to be hoped that some improvement in their domestic arrangements may assist the completion of his improvements. The expense of an extra *medio* or rial to the postman, would be amply repaid by the gaining of some hours and of the struggles uselessly thrown away at the post-office window.

(*To be continued*)

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from page* 25)

I think it would be well to jump some six months ahead and publish the final order, which was the requiem of the old stamps.

June 24th, 1866.

The Royal decree of September 25th, 1865, in introducing postage stamps of a new type, orders, by Art. 4, that the postage stamps of the previous issue shall cease to be used after July 1st next, and that they may be exchanged during a period of three months, against the stamps of the new design. In consequence, after the date mentioned, the post offices are to consider as unpaid all correspondence, the postage on which is represented by stamps of the old design, taking care, at the same time, not to cancel these stamps, so as to allow those interested to recover the value by means of exchange, as is explained hereafter :

On and after the same date and during a period of three months, that is to say, from July 1st to September 30th inclusive, the receivers and distributors are to exchange at the stamp windows, by means of new stamps, all the old stamps which the public may present for that purpose. However, in case the value of the stamps presented by any single person should be sufficiently large to endanger the supply of the office, they will request this person to appear a few days later when the supply will again have been completed. If, as cannot now be foreseen, this should occur in the last days of the period named for exchange, that is to say, towards the end of September next, the office is to request the deposit, against a receipt, of the old stamps to be retired from circulation, and it will remit the new stamps to the house of the depositor, against return of receipt, immediately after the arrival of the necessary stock for that purpose. This receipt is to indicate the number and the value of the stamps of each class, as well as the name

and exact residence of the depositor. Exchanges are only to be made against stamps of the same value ; that is to say, that the stamps of 1 centime of the old type are to be replaced by stamps of the same value of the new type ; that those of 10 centimes are to be replaced by stamps of 10 centimes, etc.

In order to make this exchange possible, the Administration will send to all offices of the first, second and third classes a supply 25 per cent in excess of actual requirements. Offices of the other classes can provide stamps for such exchange from their ordinary supplies.

The Director General,
FASSIAUX.



FIG. 12.

Stamp printed in London on thin, fine, closely woven white paper 1-12th mm. in thickness, having a satin gloss finish. Perforated 14.

1 franc, lilac.

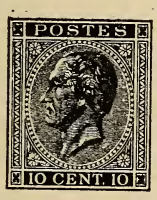


FIG. 13.



FIG. 14.

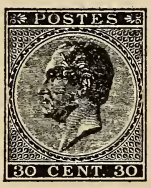


FIG. 15.



FIG. 16

Stamps printed in Brussels in October 1865, under the supervision of the De la Rue workmen, upon paper brought from England, the same as used in printing the one franc stamp. Perforated by Gouvellos Frères $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

10 centimes, deep pearl-grey
20 ,, sky blue
30 ,, dark cinnamon-brown
40 ,, pale rose

Although the ten, twenty and forty centimes were not issued to the public until 1 January 1866, the first printing was made at the same time as the thirty centimes, which was issued on 1 November 1865, so that the English workmen might be sure that the plates for all values were in good working order.

The second printing from the plates was made in November 1865, on thin white closely woven paper of Belgian manufacture, 1-10th mm. in thickness, the impressions are clear and sharp. Perforated by Gouvellos Frères $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

10 centimes, dark slate
20 ,, pale blue
30 ,, deep brown
40 ,, carmine
1 franc, lilac

A short time previous to this M. Delpierre, an artist attached to the Stamp Bureau, had been ordered to prepare designs for the stamps of one, two and five

centimes; this he did, the designs were accepted, and M. Dargent was ordered to engrave the dies. The dies were sent to Antwerp, the electrotypes manufactured and the plates constructed there, and sent to the Printing Office in Brussels.

In May 1866, the following order was issued.

> The Minister of Public Works,
>
> In view of Art. 5 of the Royal decree of September 25th, 1865, which authorizes the Minister of Public Works to determine the date of issue of the postage stamps of the new type,
>
> Decrees:
>
> The issue of a postage stamp of the value of one centime shall take place on June 1st next.
>
> Brussels, May 9th, 1866.
>
> The Minister of Public Works,
> JULES VAN DER STICHELEN.



FIG. 17.

The first printing of the one centime stamp was made in February 1866, on a thin, yellowish, closely woven paper, 1-10th mm. in thickness, and at the same time the third printing of the other values took place, on the same paper. Perforated by Gouvellos Frères 14½ by 14. Fair impressions.

1	centime,	dark grey
10	centimes,	,, ,,
20	,,	dull blue
30	,,	yellowish brown
40	,,	rose-carmine
1	franc,	deep violet

The one centime of this printing comes imperforate.

About this time the post office demand for the stamps of all values was so great, that the five hundred sheets a day perforated by Gouvellos Frères was not sufficient to keep the offices supplied with perforated stamps of all values. As the one centime stamp was in greatest demand the government therefore ordered that it be issued to the public in an imperforate condition until such time as Gouvellos Frères should be able to bring the stock on hand of the other values up to the requirements. At the same time the government placed an order for an up-to-date perforating machine of Austrian manufacture, that would perforate a sheet of three hundred stamps all at one time. It is claimed that 6,800,000 of the one centime stamps in an imperforate condition, printed in both light and dark grey, were issued to the public from September to December 1866.

The following decree fixing the date of issue of the five centimes, also defines its duties, as well as those of the two centimes, to be issued later.

> The Minister of Public Works;
>
> In view of Art. 5 of the Royal decree of 25th September 1865, in relation to the creation of a new type of postage stamp.
>
> Decrees:
>
> Art. 1.—The issue of postage stamps of 5 centimes shall begin on 1st September next.
>
> Art. 2.—The postage stamps of 1, 2 and 5 centimes, issued or to be issued by virtue of the above mentioned Royal decree, may be employed only for the prepayment of newspapers, printed matter, business papers

and samples of merchandise, entitled to the usual reductions of postage. All officials whom this order may concern are charged with the execution of the present decree.

The Minister of Public Works,

JULES VAN DER STICHELEN.

Brussels ; 28 August, 1866.

The first printing of the five centimes was made in August 1866, on thin yellowish wove paper, 1-10th mm. in thickness, perforated by Gouvellos Frères, 14½ by 14.

5 centimes, light brown

The five centimes, while similar to the one centime in design, differs from it greatly in the construction and arrangement of the leaves at the sides of the oval containing the lion, and in the drawing of the ribbon containing the word POSTES. The background of the stamp is also entirely different.

In December 1866 a printing of all existing values was made on thin yellowish paper, 1-10th mm. in thickness, perforated by Gouvellos Frères, 14½ by 14. This printing contains a number of coarse and blurred impressions.

1	centime,	grey-black
5	centimes,	brown
10	,,	grey-black
20	,,	deep blue
30	,,	brown
40	,,	dull rose
1	franc	dark violet

The one centime of this printing also comes imperforate.

In February 1867 a printing was made on thin white paper, 1-10th mm. in thickness, perforated by Gouvellos Frères, 14½ by 14. Impressions worn and poor for the high values.

1	centime,	black
2	centimes,	milky blue
5	,,	dark brown
10	,,	black
20	,,	milky blue
30	,,	dark brown
40	,,	deep rose
1	,,	violet

A decree was issued fixing the date of issue for the two centimes as 1 March 1867. The design of the stamp was the same as the five centimes in every way except the background, which was of fine horizontal lines instead of a fancy net work.

In July 1867, a printing was made upon coarse white paper, varying in thickness from 1-10th mm. to 1-7th mm. About this time the Austrian perforating machine ordered by the government was delivered and set up and the government began perforating for itself. The new machine gauged 15. A number of sheets of the one and ten centimes of the July printing were, however, perforated by Gouvellos Frères to round out their contract. Perforated 14½ by 14.

1	centime,	grey, slate
10	,,	,, ,,

Perforated 15, by the government.

1	centime,	grey, slate
2	centimes,	deep blue
5	,,	grey-brown
10	,,	grey, slate
20	,,	deep blue
30	,,	grey-brown
40	,,	carmine
1	franc,	violet

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

THE SALE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS; THEIR USE, CANCELLATION, ETC. (contd.)

(*Continued from Vol. XXXII, page* 243)

Besides payment of postage, postage stamps can also be used for the payment of telegraph fees. In 1872 C. SKJÖLDEBRAND and others proposed to His Royal Majesty the introduction of stamps of suitable values by which telegraph fees could be paid, the stamps being affixed to the telegrams, which thereafter could be sealed, addressed to the nearest telegraph station, and after being provided with postage stamps could be dropped into a letter box or otherwise delivered for forwarding by post. After the directorates of the postal and telegraph departments had reported upon this proposal, His Majesty, in a decision of 21 March 1873, ordered that until further orders telegrams could be franked by means of postage stamps. This arrangement has been in effect since 1 July 1873. A postage stamp used as a telegraph stamp had to be cancelled with two pen strokes by the sender himself, but this regulation was changed in 1881, so that the stamps, entirely uncancelled, should be attached to the message. The postal department recovers from the telegraph department the postage stamps used as above mentioned at a discount of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the nominal value of the stamps.

Postage stamps have to a great extent been used for a purpose for which they were not intended, namely, as small currency. The stamps, nevertheless, have no value for such purpose, since the source of their issue, the postal department, does not purchase back postage stamps after they have once been sold. For several years such repurchase took place on a small scale. In a circular of 22 November 1869, it was ordered that if a correspondent or his messenger, when handing in at a post office a letter or other matter to be franked, gave in payment therefor one or more postage stamps of higher value than the postage required, the difference in value between the postage stamps received and the amount of the postage due should be refunded to the correspondent or his messenger, either in money or in postage stamps, or part in cash and part in stamps, according to the judgment of the postmaster. The Directorate afterwards found cause for the issue of a circular, 15 February 1878, prohibiting this course, except on the mailing of letters and postal matter which must be franked, and stating that it rested with the postmaster whether the privilege should be accorded. When, as a result of a decree in the postal regulations of 1881, the privilege referred to was abrogated, a general complaint was heard, so that the Directorate found occasion for the issue of a circular on 16 May 1882, permitting for a short time the exchange at post offices of postage stamps of higher values for stamps of 12 öre or less. When on 1 July 1858 the currency was altered, permission was given for the exchange of skilling banco stamps for the new öre stamps, and in 1885, the domestic letter postage and the local postage being reduced from 12 and 6 to 10 and 5 öre respectively, it was ordered that until the close of March 1885, the public could exchange postage stamps of 6, 12 and 24 öre, envelopes of 12 öre, and post cards of 6 and 12 öre for postage stamps of other values than those mentioned. In 1872, the first year in which post cards and envelopes were in use, it was announced that post cards or envelopes which, through errors in addressing or for other similar

cause had become useless for their purpose, but on which the stamped impressions were uncancelled, could not be exchanged, through the postal department, for other post cards or envelopes. A change in this regulation was made by the General Postal Directorate in a circular of 31 January 1896, which stated that post cards, envelopes, and letter cards, which for the reason just mentioned had become useless, could be exchanged at post offices for other postal values, after a deduction of the cost of manufacture. As a condition for such exchange it was stipulated that the card or envelope should be intact, so that no part thereof is separated from the rest, wherefore letter cards torn apart or reply post cards with one card missing were not received in exchange. The cost of a postal value taken in exchange is rated at 1 öre for envelopes and single post cards, and for reply post cards and letter cards at 2 öre less than the face value. In 1872 it was ordered that the stamped impression cut from a post card or envelope could not be used again for the payment of postage. This regulation now applies also to stamps from a letter card. A letter card separated in two halves could not be used as a postal card. In a circular of 24 May 1855 it was directed that postage stamps should be placed on the address side of a letter, in the upper left corner, but in a similar circular of 31 May 1858, respecting the issue of new postage stamps in öre, this direction was omitted, and it was only mentioned that the stamps should be affixed to the address side of a letter. The public seems to have quite frequently neglected to follow this direction, since in a circular of 4 March 1869 the General Postal Directorate, in order to avoid errors in the handling of letters, requested that stamps should be put on the address side of the letter, preferably in the upper right corner. Postage due stamps, as has previously been mentioned, were to be placed on the back.

The postal regulations of 9 September 1899, at present in force, direct, among other items in regard to the franking of mail matter :—

> That on letters and on such packages which are not accompanied by address cards stamps should be placed in the upper right hand corner of the address side.
>
> That the franking of letters should be done in such a way that the stamps do not protrude beyond or fold over any of the edges of the letter or part thereof. Letters so franked would not be accepted for insurance or registration.
>
> That if more than one postage stamp is used for the payment of postage on an insured or registered letter the stamps should be placed at a distance from each other corresponding to at least half the width of an ordinary postage stamp. A letter addressed to a foreign country and having been franked in disregard of this regulation would not be accepted for insurance.
>
> That when franking, suitable values should be used as far as possible in order to limit the postage stamps to the least possible number.

In a circular of 4 March 1869, to postmasters, the General Postal Directorate called their attention to the impropriety of removing stamps affixed to letters received for delivery to the addressees direct from the post office or through mail carrier, even if they were cancelled and the delivery was free of postage due. A postal official or attendant found guilty of such treatment of letters in the care of the postal department would be severely punished. This order was made still more severe in a circular of 29 May 1883, by which the Directorate decreed that postage stamps affixed to mail matter or to forms accompanying the same must not, even with the consent of the addressee, be separated from the mail matter before being delivered to the addressee. The same restriction is incorporated in the present instructions for the postal service.

Even before the introduction of postage stamps a letter before being forwarded must receive a stamp mark indicating the place of mailing and the date the letter was forwarded. With the advent of postage stamps this stamp mark was used for a new purpose. In order that postage stamps once used should not be further applied for the payment of postage, it was directed in a circular of 24 May 1855 that postage

stamps affixed to letters received at a post office should, before the letters were delivered or forwarded, be cancelled at such post office by an impression with printer's ink from the name and date stamp of the post office. If two or more postage stamps were affixed to the letter each postage stamp should receive a separate impression, so adjusted that as far as possible the date of cancellation was visible on every stamp. It was the duty of the postmaster at the place of arrival to see that this was done, in case it had been neglected at the place of departure. A postmaster who neglected to cancel in the manner mentioned the postage stamps affixed to letters would be subject to the same fine which had previously been imposed for neglect to furnish letters with a plain stamp mark, 1 rdr. 32 sk.bco (2kr. 50 öre) for each omission. On 20 August of the same year the General Postal Directorate found it necessary to urge that the instructions as to cancellation of postage stamps be more carefully observed, and again drew attention to the fact that besides the cancellation given to every stamp, each letter must receive a separate impression of the name and date stamp of the post office. These reminders were renewed in the Directorate's circular of 13 May 1860, in which attention was also called to the fact that black printer's ink and not blue stamping ink should be used for cancelling stamps. In a circular of 8 October 1863 the Directorate revoked the order for the application of a separate impression to each stamp, and the fine for wrong cancelling was reduced to 1 rdr. This fine was afterwards removed. The Directorate has in circulars of 1875, 1876, 1877, 1886 and 1890, as well as in the regular instructions, repeatedly called for careful cancelling of the stamps. In time it was found that the printer's ink ordinarily used for cancellation was not suitable for this purpose, as the impressions could be removed by chemical processes and the stamps be used again. In order to prevent this the General Postal Directorate decided on 7 April 1877, to provide all post offices with special cancelling ink, manufactured by Wilh. Becker, of Stockholm. This ink was used for stamping mail matter and cancelling postage stamps up to 1896. From that year the ink needed by the postal department has been provided by Wilhelm Lagerholm, of Stockholm. For spreading the ink when in use so-called stamp balls were at first used, but according to a circular of 27 October 1864 it was found that brushes proved more satisfactory, because they cleaned the stamp every time it absorbed a new layer of ink from the brush. Such brushes the postmasters had the right to receive from the postal department's supply of materials. In a circular of 2 January 1865 turpentine was recommended for thinning and spreading the ink on the brush. Tin boxes, lined with felt on the inside, came into use in 1869, and have since that time undergone several changes and improvements. In order to produce distinct impressions post offices are furnished with so-called stamp plates, made from caoutchouc, and used as an underlayer when cancelling. The regular post offices have been supplied with these since 1885, and the post stations from 1888. Cancelling stamps were at first made of brass, afterwards of steel. Their shape and size have been changed from time to time. While the older stamps gave rectangular impressions, with or without frames, circular stamps were being adopted at the time postage stamps were introduced. The stamp was now used for a double purpose, namely, to indicate the place and time of posting, and to render the postage stamps unfit for further use. That which made the cancelling stamp suitable for one of these purposes as a rule impaired its suitability from the other point of view, and consequently a great variety of types of cancelling stamps resulted as an endeavour to unite the two desired objects in one stamp, and the question of obtaining a fully satisfactory type of cancelling stamp is still among the desiderata of the Swedish postal department.

In regard to the inscriptions on the cancelling stamps the following abbreviations may be mentioned : pkxp. (mail cart office), plk. (postillion coupé), and abpxp. (steam boat post office). The abbreviation Lbr. means box letter. Temporary post offices, such as those at the larger exhibitions, etc., have been provided with inscriptions of special significance on their cancelling stamps.

At the time of the introduction of postage stamps the cancelling stamps were supplied to the postal department by the engraver W. A. BARKLUND, of Stockholm. At present, and for several years back, the date stamps for post offices have been manufactured by Anton SALMSON, of Stockholm.

An electric cancelling machine, supplied by Nils A. KRAG, of Christiania, has been in use since January 1905, in the Central Post Office at Stockholm, in the division for outgoing mails. This machine cost 2,500 kroner, and cancels 500 to 600 pieces of mail matter a minute.

Stamps which have been cancelled with an impression from the date stamp of a post office and postages stamps which overlap are manifestly put together from parts of separate postage stamps, or are otherwise essentially damaged or soiled, will not be accepted in payment of postage. The criminal law of 20 June 1890 (chapter 12, paragraph 7) provides punishment for the forgery of a postage stamp or other postal value, and the fraudulent use of postal values from which the cancelling mark has been removed.

The printer's waste from the manufacture of postal values, as well as postal values returned to the postal department's supply on account of not being intended for further use, were for a long time destroyed by burning, but nowadays this destruction is accomplished by chemical process.

As has previously been mentioned, Sweden had a post office of its own at Hamburg, even as late as the period when postage stamps were in use. Founded in the 17th century, this post office was intended to facilitate the exchange of mails between Sweden and foreign countries, and for such purpose a Swedish mail service through Denmark was kept up until 1814. Thereafter the Danish postal department forwarded the closed mail bags through Danish territory. The Hamburg post office lost most of its importance in 1815, when Sweden surrendered its last possessions on the other side of the Baltic, but it was continuously maintained under the supervision of the local Swedish-Norwegian Minister. In 1856 the post office was reorganised and placed in charge of a post commissary, afterwards called post director, to which position the secretary of the Court Chancery, Johan CARL HELLBERG, was appointed. But its time was past; the postal traffic found other routes, and the usefulness of the office was more and more encroached upon by Hamburg's own postal department. When at last, after the second Danish-German war, the North German Confederation could not be persuaded to allow Sweden to send closed mail bags through Schleswig-Holstein from and to the post office at Hamburg, this post office was abolished at the close of March 1869, in accordance with the postal treaty between Sweden and the North German Confederation of 23 and 24 February of the same year. This Swedish post office did not use postage stamps, but accounted for its revenues in another manner. Swedish postage stamps were, however, cancelled with the obliterating stamp of this post office, when this had not been done in Sweden. A regulation, in force for some time, that the cancelling of postage stamps on letters to foreign countries which were forwarded by mail car should not be done in the car but by the post office at the border, may to some extent have caused the neglect of cancelling in Sweden, and the occurrence of the Hamburg postmarks.



FIG. 1.

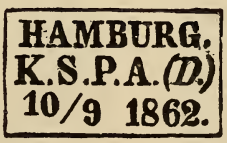
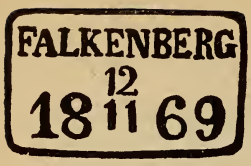


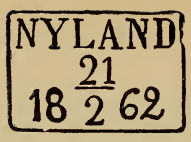
FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.









































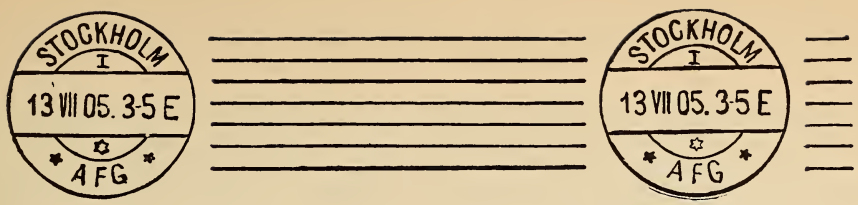








Postmarks used at Various Times.































1866.













Postmarks used at Various Times.

(The bottom row shows letter carriers' stamps, only used exceptionally for cancelling)

Franked letters from Sweden, forwarded to Hamburg by steamer, were naturally also cancelled with the stamp of that office. For such cancellations one of the stamps illustrated above was used : Type 1 (Fig. 1) for letters which had passed *via* Prussia, and Type 2 (Fig. 2) for letters *via* Denmark, including Lübeck, where the Danish postal service prevailed. Besides these two stamps with abbreviated inscription for Königl. Schwedisches Post-Amt, another stamp, Type 3, (Fig. 3) was used, on which the office was indicated, in abbreviation, as Königl. Schwedisches und Norwegisches Post-Amt. To some extent Norwegian mail matter was also handled by this post office.

The island of Saint Bartholomew, in the West Indies, which belonged to the Swedish crown from 1784 to 1878, had no post office, and consequently no postage stamps were used at that place. The mail from and to the colony was forwarded *via* the neighbouring island St. Christopher, belonging to England, from which place a commissioner arranged for the further transportation of official communications. In 1868 the governor of the island requested that, in accordance with a privilege formerly granted, letters to officials in St. Bartholomew should be left at the office of the Department of Finance at Stockholm, in order to be forwarded in the packages of letters which were sent monthly from that office to the colony, through the agency of the Swedish-Norwegian Consulate General at London. After having been consulted in the matter the General Postal Directorate found that it could not approve of this request, and consequently it was not granted. Had this matter terminated so that arrangements could have been made to facilitate the exchange of mails between Sweden and this colony, in which case the General Postal Directorate considered that it would have been necessary to establish a post office in St. Bartholomew, Swedish postage stamps would have gained a valuable addition at least in scarce cancellations.

End of Part I.

REVIEWS

Howes (C. A.) Canada : its postage stamps and postal stationery. 287 pp. illus. With 15 collotype plates. Boston, U.S.A., 1911 : *New England Stamp Co.* $3 paper, sewed ; $4 cloth ; édition de luxe on Japanese vellum $10.

This sumptuous monograph is the most important work on the stamps of Canada since Mr. Donald A. King published his researches in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* in 1896-97. The author has aimed at producing an extended treatise on all that is known about the stamps of Canada and has not spared his energies in collecting the necessary material. He has consulted all available official records, in search of which a special trip to Ottawa was found necessary ; he has examined the finest collections of the stamps of Canada to be found in the United States, including those of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, of Lakewood, N.J., of Mr. George H. Worthington, of Cleveland, Ohio, and of the late Mr. John F. Seybold, and finally he has paid careful attention to the bibliography of the subject, having diligently searched the philatelic press for light on the philatelic problems which the stamps of the country afford. The result of all this conscientious research is an authoritative monograph to which the philatelic enquirer may appeal with confidence for exact information and illuminating discussions of the vexed problems which have arisen from time to time in the various issues of the stamps of Canada. Premising that the documentary evidence as to authorization of the various issues is adequate we propose to note what our author has to say in reference to some matters which have from time to time been subjects of discussion. One of the most interesting of these is the question as to whether the 12d. black of the first emission was ever issued on wove paper. Mr. Howes examines this question at some length, and as he justly says the desideratum for the settlement of the whole question is to find a copy of the stamp used on cover. Failing this, however, and in view of the facts that certain copies

duly postmarked are known to be in existence, and that well-known authorities, such as Mr. J. N. Luff and Mr. C. L. Pack, are convinced that the stamp was issued, together with the new fact which Mr. Howes now establishes for the first time that the first deliveries of stamps in April and May 1851 included the wove paper, the conclusion is almost irresistible that the 12d. on wove paper was really issued, and it is accordingly included in the reference list at the end of the volume.

The variety of the 3d. which is generally known as the "double strike" is one which is eagerly sought for by collectors of Canadian stamps, although the cause of its existence is but vaguely understood, and, in fact, very often wrongly assigned. Mr. Howes very properly states that it is a plate variety caused by a slight impression of the transfer roller in the wrong position on the plate previous to the heavy impression sunk in its proper position. The position of the variety on the plate is not known. There is also a similar "shifted transfer" variety of the 10d. value, the letters "A D A" and "S" of "Canada Postage" and "PEN" of "Pence" showing a distinct doubling at the bottom.

The existence of the 7½d. and 10d. stamps in varying sizes has been a subject of much speculation. Mr. Howes, in an especially illuminating discussion of the facts, makes it tolerably clear that the differences must be due to shrinkage of paper, and that there cannot have been more than one die of each value as has been sometimes supposed.

The subject of the perforated pence issues forms a singularly interesting chapter of this work. The author comes to the conclusion that November 1858 or January 1859 are the most probable dates of issue of these varieties. The 3d., perf. 14, is supposed to be an unofficial perforation, while the 3d., perf. 13, and the 6d., on laid paper, perf. 12, are relegated to the limbo of fraudulent productions.

Having discussed the cancellations of the early issues and the "cents" issue of 1859, the stamps of which were prepared from the dies of the pence set, with necessary alterations, we come to a very interesting chapter on the 1868 issue, the first issue for the Dominion of Canada. Collectors will find here all that is known as to the varieties of paper and shade, in both of which these stamps are somewhat prolific. The stamps which are found watermarked with large double-lined letters or portions of letters appear to be of more importance than is usually assigned to them. We also observe that in addition to the 1c. and 3c. on laid paper, the 15c. is also mentioned as existing on this paper, on the authority of a note in the *American Journal of Philately* for October 1892, although this variety does not find a place in Gibbons' Catalogue.

We are not able to follow our author through the later issues now, but we are very glad that he has included in his work a full discussion of the envelopes and post cards, which are too much neglected at the present day. We can only note in passing that the author is not able to shed any light on the supposed error of the 10c. envelope of 1860, with the stamp printed in vermilion, the colour of the 5c. instead of in brown, the normal colour.

In conclusion we have only to state that in point of typography and illustration the work leaves nothing to be desired, and we fear that the moderate price asked for it will by no means cover the cost of production. We can only hope that philatelists will show their appreciation of the work, on which, indeed, we heartily congratulate the author, by a speedy exhaustion of the edition.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL, 1911. A year-book of philately. Edited by Percy C. Bishop and Charles Nissen. 8vo. pp. 112. 1s. net. London: *Chas. Nissen & Co.*

We are very pleased to welcome this useful little annual, now in the eighth year of its existence. The most valuable feature, which we hope to see continued in future editions, is Mr. Bishop's "Philatelic Literary Index for 1910-10," being an index to all the chief philatelic journals in the English language. This item is well worth the 1s. which is asked for the work. We would suggest that it would be still more valuable if Mr. Bishop would include some of the more important continental journals. Other articles in the present issue are "The Story of the Year," "The postage stamps of Portugal," "The stamps of King Edward" (a guide to the British Imperial issues of 1909-10) and "Great Britain: the Queen's Head Control letters."

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bavaria. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us same values of a new "Jubilee" set, issued in honour of the 90th birthday of the Prince Regent, whose portrait they bear. The values from 3 to 25 pf. are of the same size as ordinary stamps, values from 30 to 80pf. the size of the present Bavarian stamps, while the values in marks are large oblong rectangles, 40 × 34 mm. The lower values bear the date "12 Marz 1911," the values in marks "1911." Wmk. wavy lines, running horizontally on the 3 pf. to 25 pf. values, and vertically on the remaining values. Perf. 14 for values from 3 pf. to 25 pf. and 11½ for values from 30 pf. to 20 marks.

3 pf., dark brown on pale brown
5 pf., dark green on pale green
10 pf., Turkey red on chamois
20 pf., dark blue on light blue
25 pf., deep violet on chamois
30 pf., orange on chamois
40 pf., olive-green on chamois
50 pf., carmine-brown on grey-brown
80 pf., blue-violet on grey-brown
1 mark, dark brown on pale brown
2 marks, dark green on light green
3 ,, Turkey red on chamois
5 ,, dark blue on chamois
10 ,, deep chrome yellow on pale chrome
20 ,, black-brown on ivory

Brunei. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the $5 stamp chronicled last month.

Bulgaria. Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a new pictorial set, all except the 3 leva value which has not yet been issued, for this country. Perf. 12.

1 stot. slate-green
2 ,, carmine and black
3 ,, brown-red and black
5 ,, dark green and black
10 ,, carmine and black
15 ,, yellow-brown
25 ,, ultramarine and black
30 ,, blue and black
50 ,, ochre and black
1 leva, purple-brown
2 ,, violet and black

Gwalior. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the 1 anna, rose, of India, Postage and Revenue type surcharged for this State.

Italian P.O. in the Turkish Empire. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the Italian Express Delivery stamp of 30c. has been surcharged "60 paras" for use here. The *Monthly Journal* states that the 10 lire stamp of Italy, chronicled in January, has been surcharged "Constantinople 40 piastres 40."

Johor. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the following new varieties:

Wmk. vertical rosettes, faint shading, ordinary paper
8c. lilac and blue
50c. lilac and carmine
Wmk. multiple horizontal rosettes, chalk surfaced paper
10c. lilac and black (two shades)

New Hebrides Condominuim. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us some of the values of the set in English currency notified last month. The surcharge is in red on the 1s. and black on the remaining values. The three higher values are on chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. blue-green
1d. carmine
2d. grey
2½d. ultramarine
5d. purple and bronze-green
6d. purple
1s. black on green

From Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. we have received the set in French currency. The design is an oblong rectangle with a trophy of native idols and arms in centre, British emblems on right and French emblems on left. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

5c. green
10c. red
20c. grey
25c. ultramarine
30c. purple on yellow
40c. red on yellow
50c. sage green
75c. orange
1 fr. red on blue
2 fr. purple
5 fr. red on green

Newfoundland. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. and Mr. W. T. Wilson write that they have received a fresh supply of the "Guy" issue and find that all values above 5c. are engraved instead of lithographed and printed on a tougher and harder paper, apparently hand-made. There is no difference in design or colour.

Nicaragua. Mr. P. J. Evans kindly submits some new provisionals similar to those chronicled in November and January last, but with a yet larger type of overprint.

2c. on 3c. orange
10c. on 15c. slate
10c. on 50c. dark green
10c. on 1 peso orange

Also the 2c. of 1900 surcharged "Telegrafos. Vale 10c." in two lines in black. Mr. Evans states that he has a strip of six of these in which the first and sixth stamp show an error, the "o" and "s" of "Telegrafos" being transposed, and the word thus reading "Telegrafso." Another variety shows a wrong fount "e."

Northern Nigeria. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 5d. in accordance with the universal colour scheme. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

5d. purple and sage-green

Nyassa. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a new set in four types, all overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red. They are printed in sheets of 50, without plate numbers. Perf. 14-14½.

Dromedary.

2½r. violet and black
5r. black
10r. olive-green and black

Zebra.

20r. carmine and black
25r. purple-brown and black
50r. indigo and black

Giraffe.

75c. brown and black
100r. brown and black on green
200r. green and black on salmon

Ship.

300r. black on blue
400r. purple-brown and black
500r. purple and bronze-green

Sudan. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. notify the receipt of the 10 piastres with the new watermark, multiple crescents and stars. Perf. 14.

10 piastres, mauve and black

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DANNATT (G. H.) The imperforate issues of Chili. *S.L.* Mar.

Chili.

[Kohl's Monographs : China] pp. 41–56. Serial inset with *M.* Feb.

France.

FLANDRIN (V.) Timbres des colonies françaises : Nouvelle Calédonie. *T.-P.* Feb.

Germany.

ELSTER (J.) Die Platten-und Auflagenummern der deutschen Marken seit 1900. *M.* Feb.

KALCKHOFF (Dr.) Die Korrespondenz-karten der Norddeutschen Bundespost (ctd). *D.B.-Z.* Feb.

MÜLLER (H.) Bayerns Ausgaben 1911. *D.P.* Feb.

OMMERBORN (C.) Ein philatelistischer streifzug durch Baden. *S.P.N.* Feb.

OMMERBORN (C.) Ein Blick in die werkstatt der Neudrucke und Nachdrucke der Postwertzeichen Hannovers (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 4 Mar.

Bayerische Jubiläumsmarken 1911. *M.* Feb.

Bayerns neue Postwertzeichen. *G.B.* Feb.

Die bayerische Jubiläums-Postwertzeichen. *P.* Feb. *I.B.-J.* 18 Feb.

Noch einmal die Thurn und Taxis Neudrucke. *I.B.-J.* 4 Mar.

Thurn und Taxis : Neudrucke. *D.B.-Z.* Feb.

Great Britain.

BERNSTEIN (I. J.) and NISSEN (C.) British stamps used abroad (contd). *B.P.* Feb.

Greece.

PEMBERTON (P. L.) The stamps of Greece (contd). *P.J.G.B.* Feb.

Hayti.

HANCIAU (L.) Les timbres provisoires d'Haïti (1902 à 1908) (concld). *J.P.* Feb.

Italy.

KRÖGER (J.) Fehldrucke der italienische Aufbrauchsansgabe von 1905. *I.B.-J.* 18 Feb.

Mexico.

MENNEVÉE (R.) Emissions postales de la République Mexicaine (contd). *T.-P.* Feb.

SCHMECKPEPER (Ed.) Mexiko, die Briefmarken von 1863 und deren Verwendungen. *B.B.-Z.* 4 Mar.

WILSON (W. T.) and WETHERELL (E. W.) The 1868 issue of Mexico (contd). *P.J.I.* Jan.

New Hebrides.

Condominium or no Condominium. *A.S.J.* Jan.

New Zealand.

The N.Z. fourpence colour error. *A.P.* Feb.

Paraguay.

PHILLIPS (C. J.) The stamps of Paraguay (contd). *M.J.* Feb.

Philippines.

PALMER (F. L.) Postal issues of the Philippines (contd). *P.G.* Feb.

Russia.

La Russie : son organisation postale et ses timbres-poste (contd). *E.* 29 Feb.

Servia.

DEROCCO (E.) Geschichte der Postwertzeichen von Serbien (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 4 Mar.

Siam.

ROW (R. W. H.) The adhesive postage stamps of Siam (contd). *S.L.* Mar.

Spain.

WETHERELL (E. W.) The 10c. de peseta of Spain, 1873 (Peace design). *P.J.I.* Jan.

Turkey.

HANCIAU (L.) Die Post-und Nachportomarken der Turkei (Januar 1862 bis Februar 1892) (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 4 Mar.

United States.

MASON (E. H.) Proofs and essays for U.S. envelopes (contd). *P.G.* Feb.

U.S. Postal stations in foreign countries. *P.G.* Feb.

Generalia.

HAAS (T.) Die Erinnerungsmarken (contd). *I.B.-J.* 4 Mar.

KRÖGER (J.) Die "Seebeck-Marken," ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd). *I.B.-J.* 18 Feb.

MELVILLE (F. J.) Postage stamps in the making (contd). *M.J.* Feb.

PARIS (I.) The gauging of perforations (contd). *S.C.F.* 4 Mar.

L'Affranchissement des imprimés. Timbres oblitérés d'avance. *C.* Mar.

La Gomme. *Post* 25 Feb.

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) 7 and 8 February ; 2) 21 and 22 February

H. HARMER, ROOKE & Co. 1) 11 and 13 February ; 2) 25 and 27 February

P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 9 and 10 February ; 2) 23 and 24 February

P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 31 January and 1 February ; 2) 14 and 15 February

V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 2 and 3 February ; 2) 16 and 17 February

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1864, 10c. green, imperf., fine. *V.* 1 .. £3 0 0
1891, 20p. blue-green, fine. *V.* 1 2 2 0

BAHAMAS, 1862, 4d. rose, unused, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 4 15 0
Ditto, 6d. lilac, unused, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0

BAVARIA, 1862, 12kr. green, entire sheet of 45. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 14 10 0

BREMEN, 1855, imperf., 3gr. black on blue, horizontally laid, strip of three, showing all the types, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 2 8 0

BRITISH GUIANA, 1st issue, 8c. green, cut round, fine. *V.* 1 .. £15 10 0
1862, 4c. black on blue, trefoil border, with full roulettes, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 9 0 0

BRUNSWICK, 1862-4, *percé en arc*, ⅓gr. black on green, vertical pair on small piece, wide plain edge at left and lower stamp slightly creased. *G.* 2 .. 18 10 0

CANADA, 1851, 12d.'Specimen,' *H.* 1 1 17 0
1858, perf., 6d. grey, unused. *P.* 2 .. .. 5 0 0
1859, 1c. rose, on ribbed paper, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 1 14 0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, Woodblocks, reprints of the 1d. and 4d., used on entire original. *P. & S.* 1 .. .. .. 1 4 0
1874-80, Three Pence in red on 4d. blue, the error 'Pencb,' on piece of original, very fine. *P. & S.* 2 .. .. .. 2 17 6

CEYLON, 1857-9, imperf., 8d. deep yellow-brown, superb. *V.* 1 .. 17 10 0

CEYLON (*contd*)
1857-8, ½d. lilac on bluish, mint, superb. *V.* 1 .. .. ..£10 0 0
COLOMBIA, 1862, 20c. red, postmarked, very fine. *V.* 1 .. 3 0 0
FINLAND, 1858, larger pearls in post horns, 5k. blue, *tête-bêche* pair, on entire, superb. *V.* 1 .. 14 15 0
GIBRALTAR, November 1889, error, no value, carmine, mint. *V.* 1 18 5 0
GOLD COAST, 1889, 20s. green and red, imperforate, mint. *V.* 1 4 10 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, block of four on piece of original, very fine. *P.* 2 .. 2 0 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, block of four, with red cross postmark, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 4 10 0
1862, 3d. rose, with dots, imperf., mint. *H.* 2 .. .. .. 4 0 0
1872, £1 brown-lilac, horizontal strip of three, superb. *P.* 2 .. 7 15 0
I.R. Official, 1892, £1 green, variety without stop after 'R' *V.* 1 .. .. 10 10 0
Board of Education, Queen's Head, 1s. green and carmine, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 4 17 6
Ditto, King's Head, 5d. purple and blue, superb. *P.* 2 .. 6 12 6
Ditto, 10d. purple and carmine, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 5 10 0
Levant, July 1906, Beyrout Provisional, 1 pi. on 2d., used on piece, very fine. *P.* 2 .. 5 5 0
HAMBURG, 1859, 9 sch. yellow, lightly cancelled, fine. *H.* 1 .. 3 5 0
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Interisland Postage, 1859, 1c. pale blue on thin bluish white paper, unused, Expert Committee's opinion attached. *V.* 1 .. .. 12 0 0
INDIA, 1854, ½ anna, lion and palm essay, in four different colours. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 1 10 0
Ditto, 4a. red and blue, wide setting, pair showing lines and rosettes. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
Service, 1866, 8a. purple, unused with gum, very fine. *V.* 1 .. 12 0 0
Jhind, Service, 1896, 2a. blue, error 'Jeind,' mint. *P.&S.* 1 4 10 0
IONIAN ISLANDS, 1859, ½d. and 1d. used together on piece of original, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 3 15 0
ITALY, Neapolitan Provinces, 1861, 50 gr. pale grey, fine. *P.&S.* 2 2 0 0
LEEWARD ISLANDS, 1897, Sexagenary issue, 5s. green and blue, mint. *H.* 1 .. .. 1 17 0
LUBECK, 1859, 2sch. brown, entire sheet of 100, including the two 'ZWEI EIN HALB' errors. *V.* 1 8 5 0
MEXICO, 1868, 12c. black on brown, error of colour, used on piece, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 3 15 0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, Half of 6d. yellow, used as 3d., on entire, *H.* 2 .. .. 1 14 0

NEW BRUNSWICK (*contd*)
1860-3, 5c. brown, Connell, perfs. cut at right, unused with gum. *V.* 1 .. ..£10 10 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850-1, Sydney View, 1d. bright red on yellowish, good margins and very lightly cancelled, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
Ditto, 2d. deep blue, Plate II., early impression, on original, superb. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 4 10 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1856, serrated perf., 1s. green, slightly defective. *G.* 1 .. .. 6 15 0
1872, no wmk., 2d. vermilion, retouched variety, mint. *V.* 1 3 0 0
Niue, 1903, 1s. brown-red, error 'Tahae,' block of four, mint. *P.* 2 .. .. 8 0 0
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE, 1893, Half Penny in black on 2½d., S.G. 14, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 8 5 0
Ditto, Half Penny in violet on 2½d., S.G. 27, mint. *P.&S.* 2 8 15 0
Ditto, 5s. in violet on 2d., mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 13 5 0
Ditto, 10s. in vermilion on 2d., mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 12 5 0
Ditto, 10s. vermilion on 5d., mint *V.* 1 .. .. 13 0 0
1894, One Half Penny on 2½d. blue, a pair, one the error 'OIE,' mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 2 15 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, 6d. yellow-green, strip of three. *V.* 1 .. 8 0 0
Ditto, 1s. deep purple, very faint postmark, with good margins on all sides, a magnificent copy. *G.* 1 .. .. 18 0 0
OLDENBURG, 1859, ⅓gr. black on green, large margins and lightly cancelled, superb. *P.&S.* 2 13 0 0
Ditto, 2gr. black on rose, superb. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 15 0
PERU, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, 1857, 2r. brown-red on blued paper, mint. *V.* 1 .. 2 10 0
PRUSSIA, 1851-2, 4sgr. brown, envelope stamp cut square and used on entire original, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 3 0
REUNION, 1852, 15c. black, penmarked. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 16 10 0
SAXONY, 1850, 3pf. red, nice colour and fine, but slightly thinned, unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 7 7 0
Ditto, another copy, used, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 7 0 0
1856, 10 ngr. blue, fine pair. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 12 6
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 1850, 1sch. blue, horizontal pair, on original. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 7 10 0
SPAIN, 1865, 12c. rose and blue, error frame inverted, on original, very fine. *H.* 1 .. 3 15 0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1892-4, 32c, carmine-rose, error surcharge omitted, vertical pair with corner margins, mint, superb. *V.* 1. .. .. £34 0 0

SWITZERLAND, Winterthur, 1850, 2½r. black and red, pair with good margins on small piece of original, very fine. *P.&S.* 2.. 10 0 0

1867-8, 25c. green, variety with figures twice printed, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 2 17 6

TRANSVAAL, October, 1877, 6d. blue on blue, S.G. 229, brilliant block of four, one stamp *tête-bêche*, S.G. 231, a unique piece, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 115 0 0

TRINIDAD, 1852-3, on thick white paper, 1d. milky blue, early impression, on piece of original, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. £3 15 0

1847, the 'Lady McLeod,' 4c. blue, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 7 0 0

TUSCANY, 1851, 60cr. brick-red on azure, unused with part gum, very fine. *G.* 1. .. .. 10 10 0

WURTEMBERG, 1858-60, no thread, imperf., 6k. green, unused, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 10 10 0

1873, 70kr. deep purple, very fine. *P.&S.* 2.. .. .. 4 0 0

ZULULAND, Postal Fiscals, £20 green and black, mint. *P.&S.* 2 12 0 0

NOTES & NEWS

New South Wales Handbook. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., announce the forthcoming publication of the Handbook on the Postage Stamps of New South Wales, by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, which has been revised and amplified by a committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, and which will be published under the auspices of the Society. This most important work which has been for a long time in hand, will be illustrated on a scale rarely attempted, even in these days of luxurious illustration. The greatest care and labour has been given to the selection of the stamps from which the reconstructed plates reproduced were made. Wherever possible only the finest unused and used copies were taken, and those who had the privilege some time back of inspecting proofs of the plates were much struck by the splendid results attained. Of the hand-engraved stamps plates are given of all, and the further numerous illustrations include enlargements of certain stamps, essays, etc., of the highest value to the specialist. Probably, on no previous publication has such exacting care for text and illustrations been displayed, and the evident intention of the Editors has been to produce a work of value equal to the estimation of one of the most interesting series of stamps ever issued.

Part I. of the work is in the press and will be ready in April, and it is hoped that Part II. will be ready this year. The subscription price is £3, and as only 500 copies will be issued, a large proportion of which will be taken by members of the Royal Philatelic Society, the publishers ask that early application be made.

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Third Philatelic Congress. The Executive Committee request that all philatelic Societies who have not already chosen their Delegates to the Third Philatelic Congress, Birmingham, 7 to 9 June 1911, should do so at the earliest possible moment, and send their names to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham. The number of Delegates is according to the following scale: Two for societies with less than 100 members, three for societies with 100 to 200 members, and four for societies of more than 200 members.

All donations and stamps for auction should reach the Hon. Secretary by 25 April. Since the last report donations have been received from Messrs. W. Dorning Beckton, £1 1s. 0d., V. F. James, 10s., and B. B. Tilley, a selection of stamps for the auction.

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British Guiana Philatelic Society. At the annual meeting of the British Guiana Philatelic Society, it was decided to hold a Philatelic Exhibition, postponed from last year, in the first week of October of the present year, and that in connection therewith medals should be awarded for exhibits.

It was also proposed to inaugurate a Junior Philatelic Society as a branch of the Society for young collectors.

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Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. In accordance with the proposal, referred to in this journal last month, to hold a number of lantern lectures at local schools, two such lectures were delivered by Mr. D. B. Armstrong at Cliftonville College and Margate College on the "Romance of postage stamps," and proved highly successful. The Society also proposes, in furtherance of its educational propaganda, to organise a small local postage stamp exhibition, for the benefit of scholars at local schools, to be held early next season, about October and November.

The Society introduced a new feature at its meeting on 22 February, in a stamp auction, one hundred lots of members' duplicates being sold, and it is proposed to hold a public auction of stamps under the auspices of the Society.

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Manchester Philatelic Society. At the 306th meeting of the Society, held on Friday, 17 February, a paper on the stamps of Denmark, by the President, was read. Mr. Beckton stated that the early history of the post in Denmark bears great similarity to that of our own and other countries, insomuch that private individuals sent their letters by their own servants, and neighbours often clubbed together for that purpose; later the different local posts would get into the hands of a family, and be carried on by them until such time as the Government stepped in and deprived them of their privileges.

It was in the reign of Christian II., in 1555, that the first traces of the Danish Post Offices are to be found, but down to 1602 the post office only provided for the conveyance of the state correspondence and not until after that private persons were permitted to take advantage of the service. In 1607 an "Ordinance for Messengers" appeared in print, with a tariff of charges. A service by messengers had been organised by the merchants of Hamburg, between that city and Copenhagen, and extending over the greater part of the country. These messengers carried on the service many years later, even after a postal ordinance had been promulgated by Denmark. They were suppressed by an ordinance of 30 September 1653. On 16 July 1653, Paul Klingenberg was appointed Director-General of the Posts of the State, and he farmed out the undertaking, on lease for a period of 30 years at an annual rent of 6,000 rigsbankdaler. He introduced considerable improvements into the service. The postage at that time for a single rate letter was 4 sk. for a distance of four miles, 6 sk. for 5 to 10 miles, etc. After the death of Klingenberg in 1690, Count Christian Gyldenlöve, a natural son of King Christian V., was placed at the head of the posts, an office which was conferred on him free of charge. As the Count was but eleven years old it was evident that this was done to provide him with an income, and not with the idea of any duties to perform. Two Directors were appointed in 1695, one of whom, M. Moth, being left in sole charge later, purchased the under lease of the post office for a certain sum of money. After the death of Gyldenlöve, the posts passed into the hands of the widow, Dorothea Krag, who personally superintended them. In 1711 the State took the posts under its own charge again. About 1833 the first steam packet appeared which carried the mails between Kallundborg and Aarhus, and in 1844 the first railway between Kiel and Altona. Up to that time the mail had been conveyed by horsemen and carriages, a special carriage which would hold but one person being used, in order that the drivers might not yield to the temptation to take up passengers on the road and cause delay by the additional weight carried.

On 18 October 1842, a Royal Decree was published authorizing the Post Office Department to make preliminary investigations, in consequence of the postal reform which had taken place in England in 1840, the object being to introduce a new method of collecting the postage on letters and to lower the postal rates. The Post Office Department applied to the British Government for information on the subject of the manufacture of stamps, and learned that a contract had been entered into by them with the firm of Perkins, Bacon and Petch for the supply of the stamps of Great Britain, which were printed on a special paper. The Department, however, did not consider that manufacture by private enterprise would afford sufficient security, and declined the offers of that firm. After trying to induce the Bank of Copenhagen to undertake the work, permission was requested from the authorities of the Bank for the government engraver, who was in their service, to carry out the engraving of the stamps, and at the same time for the use of the machinery of that establishment for printing them, and this was granted. A special contract was made with the paper-makers, Messrs. Drewson & Sons (after 1889 "The United Paper Mills") for the supply of a hand-made paper with a watermark, the design for which, and also the inscriptions in the margins of the sheets, was to be furnished by Ferslew, the engraver. In 1864 the hand-made paper was replaced by machine-made, but the same firm has always supplied the paper required for the stamps. The manufacture of the first supply of stamps was entrusted to Furslew, but the work has been done since and down to the present day by the firm of Thiele, to whom it was assigned by a letter dated December 31st, 1851.

Of the first issue on April 1st, 1851, consisting of two values the 2 rigsbank skilling, blue, and the 4 r.s., brown, which were issued for franking local letters for the city of Copenhagen, Mr. Beckton's collection contained a fine range of shades, unused, with pairs used on the originals, and a variety of the 4 r.s., unofficially perf. 12.

Of the second issue, November 1853-7 :— 2 sk. blue, unused corner block of 15 with marginal watermark, block of 6, strip of 3, several pairs and singles in shades; 4 sk. brown, 3 pairs, 5 singles; 8 sk. green, corner block of 4, unused, with margins, and a variety of shades both used and unused; 16 sk. violet, shades and varieties of all the values of this issue perforated and rouletted.

Of the third issue, 1858, with background of horizontal lines :—4 sk. brown, variety of shades and an unused block of 31, rouletted; 8 sk. green, in shades.

Of the fourth issue, June 1864-8, new design, 5 values :—2 sk. blue, 3 sk. lilac, 4 sk. vermilion, 8 sk. bistre, 16 sk. green, watermarked Crown and perforated 13, shown in shades on both thin and thick papers.

Of the fifth issue, 1870-1, six values :—2 sk. blue, 3 sk. violet, 4 sk. red, 8 sk. brown, 16 sk. green, 48 sk. mauve, each with frames in grey and perf. 13½, shown in almost every graduation of shade, all typographical varieties being most carefully annotated, and also shown perf. 12½ and imperf. between.

Of the sixth issue, January 1875, seven values to meet the change in the coinage from skilling to öre :—3 öre grey-black, 4 öre blue, 8 öre red, 12 öre mauve, 16 öre brown, 25 öre green, 50 öre violet, each with grey frame, watermarked Crown, and perf. 13½, shown on three distinct papers, (*a*) thin semi-transparent paper, (*b*) thick paper, and (*c*) thick and rough paper. Of the 3 öre Mr. Beckton showed two pairs of the variety with the first "A" of "Danmark" missing, and the bottom two rows of a sheet with full margins, also blocks in variety of shades of all other values. In October 1877 the 100 öre orange-yellow was issued, and of this stamp the collection contains a pair imperforate and two blocks perf. 12½×13.

Of the seventh issue, two values, 5 öre green, 20 öre blue, watermarked Crown, perf. 13½, with all shades fully represented and varieties annotated, and the Official Stamps, Proofs and Essays concluding the portion of the collection exhibited.

At the 306th meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society, held on Friday, 3 March, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton in the Chair, a paper was read by Mr. R. A. Mannings, B.Sc., Hon. Secretary of the Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society, on "Colours."

Mr. Mannings illustrated his paper by a profusion of diagrams and appliances, and in so doing certainly went a long way towards removing some of the difficulties under which his hearers had laboured, giving them a clearer perception of the definitions of various shades and many most valuable suggestions enabling them to be applied practically. He prefaced his paper with what he termed "a few elementary facts," the first of which was that "colour" is not a property of the substance which is said to possess it, but is merely a sensation produced in the brain by the apparatus of the eye when the light, which is being emitted by or reflected from the substance, falls upon the retina. Colour, therefore, has no real existence save in the brain of the observer, proof of this lies in the fact that an object which is carmine in daylight looks scarlet in yellow light, grey in green light, while in the dark it is black, the colour varying according to the conditions under which it is viewed, and as the substance itself undergoes no change when placed in different lights, we conclude, firstly, that no specific colour can be definitely associated with it, and secondly, that light is necessary for the production of colour. By means of a diagram of the spectrum, the appearance of a narrow slit of white light viewed through an arrangement of prisms showed the emergent colours to range from red, which is the least refracted, through orange, yellow, green and blue, to violet, which undergoes the greatest refraction. These colours may be recombined to make a white light, as demonstrated by means of a disc painted as nearly as possible with the primary colours of the spectrum, and made to whirl rapidly round its centre, the result being that the circle will appear white.

The purity and brilliancy of these spectrum colours cannot be approached by means of pigments. A pigment colour is always a mixture of several colours, the predominance of one or more of which over the others imparting to the pigment its characteristic hue—in other words, there are few, if any, substances which reflect only a single coloured element of the white light which falls upon them and absorb the rest. A stamp which we call green in colour, absorbs all the constituents of the white light falling upon it except the green ones and some of those in the immediate neighbourhood in the spectrum, which are reflected back to the eye—its colour in a white light is therefore called green. If we look at it by a red light which has no green in its composition, it is obvious that there is no green light for the stamp to reflect and it cannot in consequence send any green light to the eye. It has not the property of reflecting any other kind of light and therefore appears to have no colour at all—that is to say it looks what we call *black*. Black is not a colour, on the contrary, it is the absence of colour.

Dealing more particularly with colours as applied to stamps, Mr. Mannings went on to say that the subject had been settled down comfortably and permanently in its appointed place, along with Perpetual Motion and Squaring the Circle, among the "great unsolved." Our standard catalogues are said to be full of inconsistencies; colour charts published to assist gropers after the truth are alleged to differ widely in the names allotted to the colours reproduced, and the whole subject is generally regarded as being in a state of absolute chaos. Although matters may really not be in quite such an impossible muddle as this would indicate, yet when scientific authorities of the highest eminence are diametrically opposed upon some of the fundamental principles of colour, the mere philatelist may be pardoned for not seeing quite eye to eye with his follow collectors.

Dr. A. Lindsay Johnson in a chapter on "Colour Vision" in his book "Photographic Optics and Colour Photographs," published in 1909, summarises the present position in these words :—"The whole subject of colour vision is in a very nebulous state, and there still remains much to be discovered." The great difficulty of the colour question arises

from the absence of any definite and fixed standard of measurement. If we are uncertain from inspection of what is the length or size of any body we have ready access to the foot-rule or other graduated measures, by means of which we can permanently record the dimensions for future reference, but in the case of colour no such standard is available outside a physical laboratory.

Many attempts to provide a standard of colour at a reasonable cost have been made, but except as a sort of " first aid to memory " they are not of great practical value to the collector. The normal eye is capable of distinguishing at least 50,000 different colours. These do not all possess distinctive names, nor should we be able to remember them if they did, much less to associate each with the particular colour it described. The number of colour names in ordinary use among stamp collectors is about 340, and includes double and treble-barralled names, also names produced by adding the words pale, light, dark, deep, dull, bright, milky, etc., as prefixes. In the 340 odd colour names given in Stanley Gibbons' 1911 foreign catalogue :—

93 are reds
72 ,, browns
38 ,, greens
36 ,, blues
26 ,, greys and blacks
25 ,, lilacs and violets
21 ,, yellows
20 ,, purples and mauves
12 ,, oranges

The colour names in general use are derived mainly from the names of objects possessing the colours and from the names and districts whence colour pigments are derived. Among classes of objects giving names to colours may be mentioned :—Flowers and fruits, giving names like mauve, rose, lavender, hazel, chestnut, cerise and maroon ; Minerals and precious stones, emerald, amethyst, garnet, malachite, turquoise and ruby ; Insects yielding names like puce, vermilion and crimson ; Plants, such as indigo and madder ; Metals, as gold, cobalt, bronze, copper and cadmium ; Skins and flesh giving rise to such names as buff, chamois, carnation, and carnelion ; Fish, as salmon and sepia. Among colour names derived from the names of towns or districts are Gamboge, Sienna, Havana, Magenta, Solferino, Venetian and Turkey-red, Tyrian purple, etc.

All these are the names that are commonly met with, but in special trades or professions a much wider range of objects is drawn into the service of the colour namer. Shades may arise in various ways ; from a strictly philatelic point of view the only collectable shades are such as arise through different printings. The printer does not quite succeed in matching the exact shade of the ink with which he printed a previous supply, and a ' shade ' is the result. Other causes of variation may occur after the stamp has left the printer's hands, a hot or damp climate, a sea voyage, prolonged exposure to a bright light or impure air, chemical action or immersion in water, the saturative qualities of aniline colours—each of these causes may affect the colour of the specimen and produce a variety of which the possessor might be less proud did he know its whole history.

In judging the colour of a stamp it is important that allowances should be made for the conditions under which the specimen is seen. Firstly, there is the character of the light by which the stamp is shown. Diffused daylight is, of course, the best, the direct rays of the sun in the latter part of the day being apt to produce a yellowish tinge ; gaslight contains yellow rays in abundance, but this may be obviated by the use of a bluish tinted globe or a shade with blue lining, the excess of yellow rays of the illuminant combining with the blue complimentary colour of such a globe or shade and producing a more or less white resultant light ; the electric arc and acetylene gas give a fairly white light, in some cases even tinged with blue or violet ; an incandescent gas mantle yields a light much less yellow than that of an ordinary burner ; electric incandescent lamps give a yellowish light, but if the current is strong the yellowness is considerably less. As we are often under the necessity of examining and working at stamps by artificial light, it is well to know approximately the effect which yellowish light has upon colours. Pale yellow becomes almost invisible, and orange much yellower ; purple inclines to magenta, and violet to purple, while blue assumes a violet tinge and at the same time becomes duller ; green generally becomes bluer, and is with difficulty distinguished from blue, but much depends upon the absorptive quality of the pigment used, greenish-blue pigments, for example, sometimes owing their colour to their absorption of the red, orange and yellow rays and their reflection of the green, blue and violet. Next there is the question of distance from the eye ; a current penny British stamp looks much rosier in colour when a yard from the eye than it does at a distance of ten inches, owing to the fact that in the centre of the retina of the eye there exists what is known as the yellow spot, where sensitiveness of vision is greatest, this spot containing a brown pigment which absorbs part of the light falling upon it, to which fact, of course, it owes its colour. When the stamp is viewed at a distance of a yard the whole of its image falls within the yellow spot and sustains its full absorbent effect ; when at a short distance a portion of the image falls outside the yellow spot, the full absorbent effect is not experienced, and the colour thereby losing fewer of its red rays appears redder. Mr. Mannings dealt with the subjects of " Successive and Simultaneous Contrasts " and " Colour Fatigue," but taking only the portions more applicable to philatelists he recommended them when they find the eye becoming confused after examining a number of shades to rest it by means of a card tinted with some quiet colour

such as grey or dull-green. In bi-coloured stamps it is advisable to conceal one of the colours with a strip of paper while judging the other, but stamps on coloured paper are more difficult to deal with, as in most cases the ink is of sufficient transparency to show the colour of the underlying paper, and its colour thus appears modified by that of the paper. The collector often when working with an illuminant which is none of the best, sees what appears to be shades among a lot of precisely similar stamps spread out on a table, and Mr. Mannings very aptly expressed the situation by saying that "the cold grey light of morning has often brought disillusionment to the collector who has retired to bed happy in the belief that he was the possessor of uncatalogued shades."

———

New British Stamps. The postage stamps of this country formed the subject of a debate in Parliament on Thursday, 9 March. Mr. Hobhouse in reply to questions raised stated that when the matter of renewing or terminating the contract with Messrs. De La Rue came under review it was determined, after careful consideration, that it would be better on the whole that the Government should themselves embark on the manufacture of stamps. There would be a saving of £40,000 a year on the former contracts. It was stated that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. received £97,000 and made between 80 to 100 per cent. profit. In future it appears that the Royal Mint will be responsible for the engraving of the dies. It is to be presumed, however, that the contractors will be responsible for the manufacture of the plates as well as the printing of the stamps.

———

Current British Stamps. In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Hobhouse stated that the present stock of ½d. and 1d. stamps held by the Inland Revenue is sufficient to supply the requirements of the United Kingdom for a period of about two months. The stock of other denominations is sufficient for from six to twelve months. In the past it has been considered necessary to hold a reserve stock of ½d. and 1d. stamps sufficient to last six months. As, however, it is proposed to issue the new George V. stamps at the time of the Coronation it has not been thought necessary to maintain such a large reserve. With regard to the new contractors for stamps, the first delivery of sixty-eight reams had been made and the stamps delivered fulfil the conditions of the new contract.

We referred last month to possible differences in control letters or marginal inscriptions which are likely to be found when the stamps printed by the new contractors come into circulation.

Corrigenda. We regret that in our Notes last month on the Essex Stamp Exhibition we confused the exhibit sent by Lord Crawford with that of Mr. W. V. Morten. To Mr. Morten should have been attributed the extensive ordinances, notices, broadsheets, etc., referring to the history of the British Post Office.

In Signor Pio Fabri's letter on page 46, line 35 from the top, for '7' read '1' and for '70' read '10.'

———

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

———

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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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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIII APRIL 1911 No. 4

THE CRAWFORD CATALOGUE

The PHILATELIC LITERATURE SOCIETY has just published its special edition of the *Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T.*, (1) an announcement of which was given in the January number of this journal, and one of the finest volumes ever issued connected with philately has appeared. The circumstances under which the work has been issued have already been referred to, and are recorded in a note appended by the Council of the Society to the present edition. The original edition of the Catalogue was prepared for private circulation only, but Lord Crawford gave to the Philatelic Literature Society the rights of publication of a special edition for general issue, and the Society has printed three hundred copies, reserving one hundred for its members. This generous gift is duly appreciated in the note mentioned, and philatelists are under a debt of gratitude to Lord Crawford for placing the work within the reach of the general public.

The history of the great collection of the literature relating to philately (a part of a world-famous library), of which the present volume is the outcome, is given in the preface. It was commenced by its present owner so recently as 1901, but the nucleus was the Tiffany collection, purchased entire, upon which the American collector had worked with constant energy for many years, in his attempt to acquire every publication bearing upon stamp collecting, and to his pertinacity is largely due the preservation of many items which from their ephemeral nature rarely survive. Mr. Tiffany died in 1897, and the collection was left untouched until purchased by Lord Crawford. As it naturally ceased with the original owner's death its present owner decided to bring it down to the present date, and to make the collection as complete and of as wide a scope as possible. Among the many acquisitions made for its benefit the purchase of the Library of the late Dr. Fraenkel, in itself a very extensive collection, will be remembered by those interested in philatelic literature, for it not only gave the Crawford Library many new things, but it provided a fine library for the Royal Philatelic Society, through the generosity of Lord Crawford. Mr. Bacon gives some idea of the extent of the present vast collection, stating that of a series of miscellaneous journals and pamphlets bound together, the number in the original Tiffany library of 72 volumes has now increased to 283 volumes, and the Crawford library of philatelic literature is by far the largest collection extant. For this reason the Catalogue which we notice has special pretensions ; it really forms a philatelic bibliography, and as such will rank in literature.

(1) Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T., by E. D. Bacon. London : The Philatelic Literature Society. Pp. v, 462. Price Two Guineas net.

Turning to the work itself, it is printed in large format, $10\frac{1}{4} \times 14$ inches, in double columns, and the columns and not the pages are numbered. It is in two parts ; Part I contains the monographs, catalogues, price lists, and generally those works which were not issued serially, while Part II is devoted to periodicals only. There are also two appendices, one giving an arrangement of the periodical literature under the countries of origin, in chronological order, and the second a very interesting bibliography of information relating to philatelic literature. The two main parts, strangely enough, are of almost similar bulk. The work is printed upon excellent paper in the style which may be expected from the Aberdeen University Press, and it presents an appearance which makes it a credit to all concerned. With regard to the entries, books in Part I are entered under the author where known, and the periodicals in Part II in alphabetical order. In each case the full title is given, with all possible particulars of publication, and a most important feature is the addition of copious notes, giving much out of the way information as to edition peculiarities, errors, presence of plates, addenda, references to various sources, etc., all of which are of the highest value to the collector and which are the result of study and research almost incalculable. Some of the entries under Part II are especially noteworthy in this direction, extending occasionally over a whole column, and to the collector of philatelic literature especially this portion of the work will be invaluable. Every source of information would seem to have been exhausted in the endeavour to make the notes and particulars of editions as complete and correct as possible, and for the period which it covers the Catalogue may be considered as definitive. Those who have had some experience in the tortuous paths of philatelic literature will know how to appreciate the excellent work which Mr. Bacon has done, and there will be no one who will not discover from the present volume something new and unexpected. Another important feature is the inclusion of works not in the Crawford Library but known to exist, so as to make the Catalogue as complete as possible, and in this respect reference may be made to the entry under Great Britain, Proclamations concerning the post, where a number of these records are given in précis. A second excellent feature, which brings out well the care and thought which have been expended on this work, is the interpolation of subject entries in Part I ; all monographs referring specially to a country are arranged under the name of the country, as well as under the author, so that it is possible to see what has been published separately upon any particular country.

It is impossible to examine this volume without wonder at the vast literature to which it relates. The work itself appears at an appropriate time, for it is fifty years since the first piece of philatelic literature appeared, and its pages are the most striking witness to a specialist literature, probably indeed unique, certainly so in the annals of collecting. The examination of the geographical list of periodicals alone astounds one with the number of journals devoted to philately which have appeared, and though most of these enjoyed but a very fleeting existence this is made up for by the diversity of the places of publication, for practically every civilised country can lay claim to one or more. In this list the United States comes easily first, with 26 columns, against Great Britain, 10 columns, Germany, 8 columns, France, $3\frac{1}{2}$ columns, of from 30 to 35 entries to each column.

With regard to the Catalogue as a whole we can only speak in terms of the highest appreciation. Mr. Bacon has given many valuable works to the philatelic world, but the Crawford Catalogue will, we think, stand as his *chef d'œuvre*. In it is the assiduous work of many years, work which is rarely self-evident and never showy, but often tedious and exacting. Catalogue making is an art apart ; the number of persons capable of such a work as this is very few, but Mr. Bacon has performed it with great judgment, while it is doubtful if anyone could have been found who would have bestowed such evidence of fostering care as marks this volume, which is a credit not only to philatelic literature, but to English bibliography.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BUENOS AIRES

By F. J. PEPLOW

(*All rights reserved*)*

(*Continued from page* 50)

How far the system, or want of system, above described was current at the commencement of the period which comes within the present survey I am unable to say, but the information incidentally given below will show that similar methods at least were still in vogue for the actual delivery of letters. In the *Anuario* it is mentioned that the improvements in the postal service dated from the beginning of 1858, and it will not be difficult to assign to the new administrator a determination and an interest to carry out a complete change in the post office, coincident with the introduction of new methods of franking correspondence, and an examination of his report for the first year of his office shows that this was done with energy and enthusiasm. There appears early in this report a reference to the *Report of the Postmaster-General* of the United Kingdom, which is interesting from a variety of reasons, for the Post Office of Buenos Aires was dependent upon that of England to a very considerable extent, since the whole of the foreign mail of Buenos Aires passed into the hands of the British Consul there and was conveyed to England and re-dispatched therefrom. This service had its origin in the position which England held at that time in South America, and was one of the last links of the history of British political influence in Buenos Aires, the remnant of a power which, but for circumstances fortunately rare in English history, might have affected greatly the history of South America.

After the capture of Cape Colony from the Dutch, Sir Home Popham, hearing that the people of Buenos Aires and Monte Video would welcome liberation from the oppression of the Spanish Government, and thinking that an enterprise which would offer England new colonies and new commercial outposts would be approved, took five warships with transport and some 1,600 men, under General Beresford, leaving Cape Town on 13 April 1806, and arriving at the River Plate on 10 June. Proceeding to Buenos Aires, Beresford obtained possession of the city on 27 June, but he did not hold it long. A Frenchman, Jacques Liniers, at the head of an irregular force of the inhabitants, with help from Monte Video, attacked and defeated the small English force, and Beresford was forced to surrender. However, Popham had given such accounts of the possibilities of the country that reinforcements were dispatched both from the Cape and from England, and the total British strength amounted to about 12,000 men with 18 men-of-war. In command of the expedition was a General Whitelocke, to whose mismanagement, if not pusillanimity, was due the disaster to British arms which ensued. Before he had arrived, indeed, the British improved their position by the bombardment and capture of Monte Video. Whitelocke landed many miles from Buenos Aires, and had to proceed through difficult country to the capital, and it was not until he reached it that the enemy were seen. In the engagement which took place, on 1 July, Liniers was driven back, but the success was not followed up, and it was not until 5 July that the attack was made on the city. The British met with a heavy fire from the besieged, and the fight continued from early morning until afternoon, when several British brigades had surrendered, and a loss of nearly 3,000 officers and men had been sustained. Liniers called upon Whitelocke to withdraw from the country, and this the latter agreed to do. The English army evacuated Buenos Aires on 12 July and Monte Video on 9 September. On his return to England Whitelocke was cashiered, and others of his subordinates

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were censured ; the whole affair bearing but little likeness to the conduct of British arms of the period.

" There and then," says a recent writer, " the destinies of Argentina might have been changed for ever, but for the valiant fighting qualities of the Argentine populace, led by an energetic Frenchman in the first instance, and the utter absence of military capacity in the British leaders subsequently. The time-worn and dust-covered remnants of eight British colours (four of which decorate the Church of San Domingo at Buenos Aires, and four at Rosario) still remind the visitor of a story which is almost forgotten in England, and which is treated with delicate reserve before Englishmen in Argentina." " England's connection," he continues, " with the history of Buenos Aires is not one which confers much lustre on her flag ; but England's influence in the field of diplomacy has, nevertheless, had much to say to the position of independence which is now enjoyed by the Argentine Republic, and is gratefully acknowledged by her people."

The British control of the foreign mails had been in force for many years, and under the dictatorship of Rosas was enunciated by the repeal of an Act which directed that the mails from English ships should be delivered to the Post Office. The Government made several attempts to regain its former authority over its own mails, by the exchange of letters with the British Government, and it was only in May 1858, that the right was restored, in accordance with the following correspondence.

General Post Office, Buenos Aires.
1 February 1858

Sir,

Having recently been appointed Postmaster-General, I have given attention to all that might encourage commerce between Europe and this part of America by facilitating the prompt delivery of correspondence, and in view of the advantages which must result from this, I suggest that in future you would be good enough to forward the commercial correspondence separate from the official.

If you could render me this service I should esteem it a great favour, so that instead of the mail being landed and taken to the residence of H.B.M.'s Consul it would be brought direct to this Post Office, whereby recipients would by this alone gain two or three hours in the delivery of their letters. For this purpose the mail should be endorsed : " Post Office matter for immediate delivery."

Your obedient Servant,
G. A. de Posadas.

General Post Office, London.
29 March 1858

Sir,

I have laid your letter of 1 February before the Postmaster-General, and in reply he has directed me to notify you that in acquiescence with your request correspondence from this country for Buenos Aires will be made up by this office into two separate mails, one containing dispatches or official correspondence for British officials in Buenos Aires, directed to H.B.M.'s Consul, and the other containing business and private correspondence, directed to the Post Office of Buenos Aires, where it will be delivered on the arrival of the mail-boat, instead of being taken, as previously, to the office of the British Consulate.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. Hill.

To the Postmaster-General,
Buenos Aires.

General Post Office, Buenos Aires,
28 May 1858

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed letter of 29 March, and the mail from H.B.M.'s mail boat "Camilla," as I requested from you under date 1 February.

I am extremely grateful to you for your consideration, which has enabled me to deliver business letters immediately. I tender my sincerest thanks, and

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
G. A. de Posadas.

To H.B.M.'s Postmaster-General, London.

Before dealing with the actual postal system of the province I give some particulars of the means by which communication for the mail services was carried out. The country, as has been already stated, was still largely undeveloped, and the postal service was conducted by coach and by water. Correspondence for the interior of the State was dispatched and received every day, and the Post Office entered into agreements with contractors for that purpose. Railway service in the province was, at this time, but in its inception, and it had already been utilised for some months as far as available. Letter-boxes were established at convenient points touched by the line, and at the end of 1858 four had been provided, which were cleared daily, but this service necessarily gave but a very small part of that required for the carriage of the mails. The Post Office authorities undertook a complete re-organisation of the diligencies and other coaches in their relation to the conveyance of postal matter, and to effect this the help of prefects of the divisions of the province was sought, with the object of establishing post houses at convenient distances apart, so as to render the service quick and easy, limiting the distance to from three to four leagues. The Government, desiring to define the position of masters of the post houses, and to assure their efficiency, issued the following decree, which in itself serves to illustrate difficulties which were experienced in a service which was of the first importance to the province.

Department of Foreign Affairs. Buenos Aires. 6 October 1858

Considering :

1. That the existing tariff of long-standing use, is not consistent with the changes which the currency has undergone, nor with the enhanced value which horses and labour have attained, whereby the tariff fixed by the Post Office and previous regulations has decreased by more than three-quarters ;

2. That it is principally due to this that difficulty is experienced in maintaining well served posts, and in finding persons to undertake their charge ;

3. That as a result of this difficulty the Government finds itself under the ruinous necessity of providing the posts with horses from public property, so that the various services may be kept up ; and, finally, that such a system is prejudicial to the best public service and to the interests of the State ; the Government, therefore, taking into consideration information supplied by the Postmaster-General and several country prefects has consented to and decrees that :—

1. From 1 January of the succeeding year all posts of the State will be served by horses of private ownership, which the post-house masters will put to their account, and as a result all the horses which are public property at present engaged in these duties will be withdrawn.

2. From the same date the masters of the post complying with the foregoing article will charge to those having use of the posts two pesos for each saddle horse and four pesos for each draught horse, and half these amounts to those travelling on the account of the Treasury,

3. Masters of the post not complying with Article 1 will not be allowed to charge more than is at present charged, either for saddle horses or for draught horses.

4. The Postmaster-General, in so far as it affects him, and the country prefects as to the collection of the horses which are public property, are held responsible for the fulfilment of this decree.

5. To be communicated, published, and inserted in the Official Register.

ALSINA.

BARTOLOMÉ MITRE.

The Government undertook the numbering of the various posts, and the allotment of the distances to be covered, and to the account of this given in the *Anuario* is added a footnote that " the indolent and typical mode of life of our ' gauchos ' permits only a very gradual introduction of improvements which may affect their habits and customs, however simple these improvements may appear to residents in the city." Only such posts as were duly enumerated in the official register were recognised, and of these there were, in 1858, 326. The quota of horses, except in special cases, was four for each post-house.

Comprehending the necessity of an inspection of the service of the posts, in order to obtain accurate information, the Postmaster-General, as a part of his scheme, appointed a number of Inspectors of Posts, whose office should come into force in 1859, and for their guidance issued an order of Instructions, which included not only the supervision of the services within their district, according to the above decree, but also a detailed statement of the same, so that their duties were an inquest upon the whole system. An order of Regulations was also issued to Masters of the Posts, particularising the matters contained in the above decree, and further laying down various restrictions and instructions in connection with their work, one of which provided that on the days when the mail bag was carried the masters of the post should be in special readiness.

From the above it will be seen how closely the posting service was allied to the postal service, and the necessity for efficiency in the latter doubtless conduced to equivalent improvement in the former, and provided the motive power and otherwise regulated the arrival and departure of the vehicles covering their routes. With regard to the stage coaches and diligencies themselves, the official information is limited.

Contractors for the service of the posts were subject to a Government decree of 28 July 1858, the general conditions of which were set out in the " Regulations for the service of stage coaches and diligencies across the State," given in the *Anuario*, a summary of which I give. They were obliged to register according to prescribed form with the General Post Office, under a penalty of 1,000 pesos for each conveyance travelling unregistered ; an itinery of the journeys travelled had to be given, showing the towns on the route and the days of departure, which could not be varied without due notice being given ; the number of passengers and the weight of luggage were limited to 14 passengers and 40 arrobas (1,000lbs.) in summer, and 9 passengers and 25 arrobas in winter, under heavy penalties for excess. No conveyances could travel as posts without the necessary warrant, and masters of the post providing horses to drivers of diligencies and coaches without the warrant were liable to a fine of double the amount they would have been entitled to under the Post Office tariff for such service. Contractors were forbidden to carry any correspondence not franked with the requisite postage stamps, or which did not fulfil the regulations in force. The drivers of post vehicles were directed to deliver correspondence to the postmasters of towns, or, at places where there was no postmaster, to the local judiciary, and they received the mail from them, refusing all matter not properly franked, and the owners of stage coaches were specifically made responsible for the fulfilment of this last condition.

In a minute, dated 29 December 1858, from the Postmaster-General to the

Minister of Foreign Affairs, sending up the contract upon the above conditions, it was stated that " the Government has not only saved 8,000 pesos monthly of grants to the Mensajerias Argentinas, but there will be no necessity to use the 3,500 pesos set aside by the estimate for the succeeding year as payment for the conveyance of public correspondence," and from this it may be gathered that the conditions had been some time in force. Ratification of the contract (for the ensuing year) was requested, and duly received, with the addition of " thanks in the Government's name to the said Contractors, for their generosity in taking such an opportunity of rendering the country so important a service." The actual contract is a document of some interest as a witness of the early arrangements for the carrying service, and I give a translation in full.

G. A. Posadas, Postmaster-General, and the Contractors for stage coaches and diligences, undersigned, have agreed to make and do make the following contract :—

Art. 1. The Postmaster-General, availing himself of the powers granted him by the Government for drawing up a contract which shall fix conditions for the conveyance of public correspondence, and in accordance with the provisions of the Post Office regulations, grants to the undersigned Contractors the privileges enjoyed by the State Posts.

2. The said Contractors pledge themselves to carry from 1 January 1859 all correspondence sent by the General Post Office by various routes, guaranteeing such carriage and undertaking to present on the return of each coach receipts which will prove the delivery of such correspondence.

3. The General Post Office, having regard to the routes and printed itineries of the stage coaches and diligences, will forward correspondence so as to anticipate the starting times.

4. The Contractors signing this agreement shall not suspend the departure of their coaches, nor change or alter the aforesaid itineries without giving due notice to the Post Office.

5. The Postmaster-General, in accordance with the decree of 9 April 1858, authorizes the said Contractors to receive and dispatch from their agencies every description of correspondence, so long as it is franked with the necessary stamps ; they will in case of default be liable to the fine which the said decree lays down.

6. The duration of this agreement shall be for one year, it being renewable if agreeable to the contracting parties.

And as a pledge of their respective obligations they sign this document at Buenos Aires on 27 November 1858.

G. A. de Posadas.

José Merlino—Manuel A. Rodriguez—Pedro F. Lupo—José Eusebio Gutierrez—Exequiel Moreno—Higineo Aguilar—Feliz Garcia—Manuel Montenegro—José Torre y Ca.

(To be continued)

MOROCCO AGENCIES

By D. B. ARMSTRONG

Preface

The interest which has always been taken by a large number of philatelists in the stamps overprinted for use by the British Postal Agencies in Morocco, has received an additional impetus during the present century by reason of the political prominence into which the country of their issue has been brought. It is, therefore, felt that no apology is needed for the presentation of this work for which the moment would appear to be not inopportune. The writer's original intention was to have incorporated these notes on the stamps of the Morocco Agencies in a larger and more ambitious work on the "Post in Morocco," upon the preparation of which he has been engaged for some time past, but they have assumed such proportions as to render the fulfilment of the project impracticable, and they are therefore now issued separately. Whilst the works of other writers have been freely drawn upon for information embodied herein, many of the facts relating to the British postal service in Morocco are now given for the first time, having been obtained after considerable trouble and delay from official sources. A large number of general works on Morocco have likewise been consulted, whilst much interesting intelligence has been derived from the files of the *Times of Morocco* and *Al-Moghreb Al-Aksa*, two English newspapers published in Tangier. Reference has also been made to the *Gibraltar Handbook* and *Gibraltar Chronicle*.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to several correspondents in Morocco, who have kindly assisted me in the collection of data for this work, and to the members of the British Consular service in that country for the very courteous treatment I have received at their hands in the pursuit of my investigations.

I.—Great Britain and Morocco.

Commercial intercourse between England and the Sultanate of Morocco dates back to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom an Embassy was dispatched to the Sheriffian Court in 1577, headed by Sir Anthony Sherley. Eight years later there was incorporated under Royal Charter, the London Company of Barbary Merchants, presided over by the Queen's favourite, the Earl of Leicester. By this company a brisk trade was opened up with the ports of the Barbary Coast, the reigning Sultan having given pledges to Elizabeth that her subjects should not be enslaved or molested. It is recorded that Charles I. of England sent assistance to the Sultan Mulai Zidan to enable him to successfully resist the onslaughts of the Andalucian Moors of Salli. The fortified port of Tangier, on the Moorish shore of the Straits of Gibraltar, passed into the possession of the English Crown in 1662, forming part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage to Charles II. For a time it was held by force of arms, but eventually, in 1684, was evacuated, after the fortifications had been destroyed.

During the 17th and 18th centuries trade with Morocco was greatly hampered by the piratical depredations of the Barbary Corsairs, of which some of the most notorious were those known as the Salli Rovers, hailing from the port of that name on the Atlantic seaboard of Morocco.

In 1721, however, a commercial treaty was concluded between H.M. Government and the Sultan of Morocco, following the ratification of which British consular representatives were appointed to the various Moorish ports. These Consulates, which had previously been controlled by the Colonial Office, were placed, in 1734, under the direct administration of the Governor of Gibraltar, being finally transferred to the Foreign Office in 1836. When the British land and sea forces were investing Gibraltar supplies for the combatants were obtained from Morocco in exchange for

munitions of war. It is to one of the Moorish Sultans also that Gibraltar owes the fact of its being a free port, as in 1705, when materials where required for the construction of certain fortifications there, he forbade their exportation from Morocco unless his subjects were granted perpetual free trade rights at that port. During the famous siege of Gibraltar the position of the English diplomatic representative at the Court of Morocco was one of extreme difficulty, owing to the intrigues of the French and Spanish agents to obtain ascendency in the Sultan's favour. On one occasion, owing to the dilatoriness of the home authorities in fulfilling certain pledges undertaken by the British political officer at Tangier, that dignitary was compelled to flee the country in an open boat to avoid being cast into prison. About the middle of the nineteenth century British interests in Morocco were greatly advanced on account of the country being at war with both France and Spain, and to-day British trade is paramount in Morocco, fully 55 per cent. of the country's commerce being in the hands of British firms. This state of affairs is largely due to the close proximity of Gibraltar, which is within a few hours' sail of the Morocco coast, thus providing unrivalled facilities for communication with that country, with the result that a large portion of the coasting trade is carried in British bottoms.

The efforts of the Great Powers to attain political supremacy in Morocco, gave rise, in the early part of the present century, to considerable discussion as to the *status quo* of the several nations concerned, culminating finally in an international Conference on Morocco, which was held at Algeciras, Spain, on 16 January 1906, France and Spain being finally made responsible to the other Powers for the preservation of law and order, and the introduction of certain administrative reforms in the country. In the following year they were called upon to support this prerogative by armed force during the anti-foreign outbreak which occurred in Morocco in the autumn of 1907.

The Empire of Morocco, the cause of all this controversy, occupies the extreme north-western corner of the African Continent. It is the most westerly outpost of Islam, being at one point within eight and a half miles distant from Europe, thus gaining for itself the Arabic soubriquet of "Al-Moghreb Al-Aksa" signifying the "Farthest West." As at present constituted the Empire is but eighteen years old, being formed in 1892 by the federation of the erstwhile independent native kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, whilst it embraces also the fertile southern regions of Sus, Dra, Tuat, Wadi, and Tafilet, although in these latter regions the Sultan's rule is nominal only. With an area to 314,000 square miles and a population of from five to eight millions, it stretches from the borders of the Sahara Desert on the south to the shores of the Mediterranean on the north, and from the Algerian frontier on the east to the broad expanse of the Atlantic Ocean on the west. The country is divided for administrative purposes into thirty-three districts, each under the control of a local official known as a "Kaid." Before the Christian Era, the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco were included in the famous Barbary States coalition, of which it is the last to retain even a semblance of independence. The country was then in a comparatively high state of civilisation, but for several centuries past it has been on the downward grade, and to-day the whole land is steeped in barbarism and fanaticism to an extent hardly credible. The Government, if government there can be said to be, is founded on principles of absolute despotism, and is one of the most tyrannous and corrupt that the world has known. The inhabitants are generally depraved and indolent, and the soil, though fertile, remains for the most part untilled. Though the land is rich in all the resources of nature, they are undeveloped on account of the anti-foreign proclivities of the natives.

Roads, railways, bridges, wheeled vehicles, the post and telegraph, and, in fact, all modern facilities for inter-communication are unknown in Morocco, where time is of no account. It is a land of yesterday and to-morrow, but never of to-day. The absence of a reliable government postal system has led to the establishment of postal

agencies in the principal towns by those nations having vested interests in Morocco, on a similar footing to the Levant post offices. For the reason set forth above, all correspondence handled by these foreign postal agencies has to be conveyed from one town to another either by sea or by native foot couriers, known locally by the Arabic term " r'kass " These are a hardy race of men hailing usually from the Sus country, who lightly clad and armed with a long stave for protection against thieves or assistance in fording swollen streams, travel with remarkable speed and regularity, covering on an average about 40 miles a day. These runners are relieved at each town, and they carry as a rule about 20lbs. weight of mail matter. The work is both trying and hazardous, but the pay is good and there is no lack of men willing to undertake it. This method of mail transport is, however, very costly as compared with that of conveying the mails by sea, but it is much more expeditious, and is therefore most frequently utilised.

The reigning Sultan is Mulai Hafid, who having raised the standard of revolt in the south in 1907, succeeded in the following year in deposing his brother, Abd-el-Aziz, who, on account of his pro-European tendencies, was not popular with his subjects.

There are no fewer than three capitals of Morocco, between which the Sultan divides his time. The principal capital and seat of government is Fez, 175 miles inland from Tangier, with a population of 120,000. Twenty-three miles south-west of that city lies Mequinez, the summer capital, having 56,000 inhabitants, whilst in Southern Morocco, near the foot of the Atlas Mountains is the city of Marrakesh, or Morocco City (50,000), the ancient capital of the Moorish Empire. These and the following coast towns are now open to foreign trade, but the interior of the country is still for the most part inaccessible to Europeans: Tangier, Laraiche, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, Saffi, Tetuan, and Alcazar. At Tangier, which is the principal port and commercial centre, reside the diplomatic representatives of fourteen nations, the town itself having a population of 40,000. It may be reached from London in four days by the Sud Express. Here also are located the headquarters of all the foreign postal administrations, the Post Offices of France, Spain, Germany, and Great Britain jostling one another in the Little Sok, or Central Market square of Tangier.

II.—Rise of the British Postal Service.

Early in the 19th century, with a view to providing facilities for communication between the British Minister in Morocco, the Governor of Gibraltar, and the home authorities, a mail felucca was established for the conveyance of government dispatches between Tangier and Gibraltar. This boat, in addition to purely official communications, carried also private correspondence for the foreign residents in Tangier, which the master of the vessel, in return for certain stated charges, undertook to deliver to the addresses. There was no stated time for the sailing of this courier boat, the hour of departure depending upon the state of wind and tide. From Gibraltar letters received from Tangier for the outside world, were forwarded by the British Post Office agency there. The precise date of the commencement of this service is uncertain, but it was in operation prior to the year 1831. Letters were also received and dispatched by occasional sailing vessels trading between Tangier and Gibraltar, but there was at this time no officially recognised postal service between the ports. In 1834, the first attempt was made at bringing the town of Mogador, in Southern Morocco, the second port of the Sheriffian Empire (with a growing European community), into regular postal communication with Tangier, a private overland courier service being organised in that year by a committee composed of the Consular officials and the principal merchants and traders. After a short time this service was allowed to lapse, but it was re-established on 1 January 1836, with a courier once a fortnight, instead of monthly only. This courier service was quite unofficial, although created and directed by Consular officials.

No further efforts at the extension of existing postal facilities were made for a period of more than twenty years, until Sir John Drummond Hay, then British Minister to Morocco, succeeded, with the co-operation of Mr. Cresswell, Deputy Postmaster-General for the Mediterranean, in securing the establishment in Tangier, of a receiving agency in connection with the Imperial Post Office at Gibraltar. This office was opened in the British Consulate General on 1 April 1857, and a more frequent mail service between Tangier and Gibraltar was inaugurated, letters being forwarded both by the regular mail felucca, or any other available vessel. The Post Office was a small room on the right of the entrance to the Legation. This office being merely a receiving agency, no stamps were sold, and all postal charges were prepaid in cash, which was enclosed with the letters in the mail bag to the head office at Gibraltar, where contemporary English postage stamps of the requisite denominations were affixed, the letters postmarked, and dispatched to their respective destinations. The rates of postage were, 2d. to Gibraltar, and 6d. from thence to England. Correspondence arriving by sea was delivered to the addressee on application at the Consulate, a charge of ½d. per letter being exacted for this convenience. At this time the British appear to have enjoyed a monopoly of the public postal service between Europe and Morocco, for although the other foreign Consulates continued to run their own dispatch vessels for the conveyance of official messages, all private correspondence either inward or outward, had to pass through the British Postal Agency in Tangier. The procedure at the other ports of the Morocco Coast was much the same, postal business being transacted by the British Vice-Consuls.

A semi-official courier service commenced operations on 21 July 1858, with its headquarters at Rabat ; the courier lines running north and south along the coast from that port. It was organized by the British Consular officers under the direction of Sir John Hay, and was supported by voluntary subscriptions, although letters were also accepted for transmission from non-subscribers at specified rates. The service was very popular, and proved a great boon to the mercantile community. It continued in operation until early in the seventies, when, owing to the inauguration of a new and more frequent official courier service by the Spanish Post Office, it was found inexpedient to continue its upkeep. Meanwhile British Postal agencies in connection with the Consular establishments had been opened in various of the coast towns, but with the exception of that at Mogador (which was established in 1864 by a Vice-Consul named Elton), I have been unable to ascertain the respective dates upon which they commenced to transact regular postal business.

(*To be continued*)

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from page* 53)

Up to this time the stamps had all been printed in Brussels, but on 1 January 1868, the stamp works were transferred to Malines, and have since remained there.

In February 1868 the first printing was made in the new works, upon a heavy coarse white wove paper, 1-7th mm. in thickness. The impressions are heavy and coarse, and some of the clichés of the ten and twenty centimes that were badly worn were improved by re-cutting, noticeable in the thickening of the letters of the words POSTES and CENT, and of the numerals, the widening of the white frame lines and the removal of the lines of shading on the forehead, the cheek bone, base of the neck and around the mouth. This issue was perforated 15 by the government.

1 centime,	pearl-grey, deep pearl-grey
5 centimes,	dark brown
10 ,,	pearl-grey, deep pearl-grey
20 ,,	milky blue
30 ,,	dark brown
40 ,,	deep carmine
1 franc,	deep violet
2 centimes,	milky blue

In June 1868 the second printing was made at Malines, upon heavy white wove paper, 1-7th mm. in thickness, the impressions varying greatly, from fine, where new clichés had been inserted in the plates, to blurred, worn and re-cut. Perforated 15.

1 centime,	grey-black
2 centimes,	pale ultramarine
5 ,,	brown
10 ,,	grey-black
20 ,,	pale ultramarine
30 ,,	brown
40 ,,	rose
1 franc,	dark violet

In October 1868 the third printing was made at Malines, on thin white wove paper, 1-10th mm. in thickness, impressions varying from fine to poor, worn and recut. Perforated 15.

1 centime,	black
2 centimes,	ultramarine
5 ,,	grey-brown
10 ,,	black
20 ,,	ultramarine
30 ,,	grey-brown
40 ,,	carmine-rose
1 franc,	dull violet

In February 1869 the last printing of this issue was made at Malines, on thin white wove paper, 1-10th mm. in thickness, impressions finer and clearer than last

two printings, owing to cleaning of the plates and the replacing of the poor and worn clichés by new ones. Perforated 15.

1	centime,	black
2	centimes,	chalky blue
5	,,	yellow-brown
10	,,	black
20	,,	chalky blue
30	,,	yellow-brown
40	,,	bright rose
1	franc,	violet

I think that the paper used for this issue was in a great measure responsible for the wide differences in impressions, the thin paper taking the ink clearly, while the thick coarse paper acted somewhat like blotting paper, and caused the ink to spread and blur.

The quantities of the various values printed in Brussels were as follows:—

1	centime,	113,200,000
2	centimes,	1,140,000
5	,,	1,530,000
10	,,	43,500,000
20	,,	25,000,000
30	,,	3,000,000
40	,,	2,700,000
1	franc,	255,000
1	centime,	imperforate, 6,800,000

The quantities printed at Malines were :—

1	centime,	60,000,000
2	centimes,	1,800,000
5	,,	2,460,000
10	,,	36,000,000
20	,,	21,000,000
30	,,	2,700,000
40	,,	2,100,000
1	franc,	210,000

One or more sheets of the 10 and 30 centimes left the establishment of Gouvellos Frères, through accident, in a partly perforated condition, the 10 centimes being perforated 14½ horizontally only, while the 30 centimes was perforated 14 vertically only.

At the time of the first printing of these stamps, on the satin gloss paper of English manufacture, a certain quantity of each value was sent to various officials in an imperforate condition. These were intended as sample proofs of the workmanship only, and were not intended for circulation; however, some specimens reached the hands of dealers, and have been sold for high prices. I have seen the 10 and 30 centimes postally used.

Reprints of this issue were made in 1898, from new plates, on thin satin surfaced paper. They were not perforated.

There was no change in cancellation for this issue, the circular cancellation with town name and date being used for the 1, 2 and 5 centimes, while the arrangement of dots with town numeral in the centre, inaugurated in 1863, was invariably used on the values above 5 centimes, the dots varying considerably in size, but the arrangement and number always being the same.

Synopsis

London print, thin paper, perforated 14.
- 1 franc, lilac

Brussels print, thin paper, perforated 14½ by 14.
- 1 centime, dark grey, black-grey, black
- 2 ,, milky blue
- 5 ,, brown, dark brown, light brown
- 10 ,, dark slate, grey-black, black-grey, black, dark grey, pearl-grey
- 20 ,, milky blue, pale blue, dull blue, deep blue
- 30 ,, cinnamon-brown, deep brown, yellowish brown, brown, dark brown
- 40 ,, pale rose, carmine, carmine-rose, dull rose, deep rose
- 1 franc, lilac, deep violet, dark violet, violet

Brussels print, thin paper, imperforate.
- 1 centime, dark grey, black-grey

Brussels print, thin paper, part-perforate.
- 10 centimes, dark grey
- 30 ,, deep brown

Brussels print, thick paper, perforated 14½ by 14.
- 1 centime, pearl-grey
- 10 ,, ,, ,,

Brussels and Malines prints, thick paper, perforated 15.
- 1 centime, dark grey, slate, pearl-grey, black
- 2 centimes, milky blue, blue, pale ultramarine
- 5 ,, pale brown, dark brown, deep brown, yellow-brown
- 10 ,, dark grey, slate, pearl-grey, grey-black
- 20 ,, blue, milky blue, greenish blue, pale ultramarine
- 30 ,, pale brown, dark brown, deep brown, yellowish brown
- 40 ,, deep carmine, carmine, dull carmine, pale rose, rose
- 1 franc, violet, deep violet, dull violet

Malines print, thick paper, perforated 15. Recut.
- 10 centimes, grey-black, pearl-grey
- 20 ,, blue, pale ultramarine

Malines print, thin paper, perforated 15.
- 1 centime, pearl-grey, black
- 2 centimes, dull blue, bright ultramarine
- 5 ,, pale brown, brown
- 10 ,, pearl-grey, grey, black
- 20 ,, dull blue, deep blue, bright ultramarine
- 30 ,, pale brown, brown
- 40 ,, pale rose-carmine, deep dull rose, rose
- 1 franc, pale violet, deep violet, violet

Recut.
- 10 centimes, black
- 20 ,, bright ultramarine

(*To be continued*)

REVIEW

Bartels' Catalogue and reference list of the United States stamped envelopes, wrappers, letter sheets and postal cards, also those of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba, compiled by Victor M. Berthold. Fourth Edition. large square 8vo. pp. 195. New York: J. M. Bartels Co. Price $3 post free.

The collecting of entires has suffered less from neglect in the United States than elsewhere, due no doubt to the unusually wide field provided by the postal issues of that country, and it is a pleasure to see this indicated by the publication of the fine volume before us. This is the fourth edition which Messrs. Bartels have issued of their standard catalogue, and is in every way excellent. No better authority could be desired than Mr. Berthold, and the publishers have produced the book without other regard than to make it fully serviceable to the collector. The plan adopted is a very elaborate one, the whole of the envelopes, post cards, etc., being entered in tabular form, and the size, paper, dies, cutting, etc., are given, together with the prices, unused and used, at which they are offered by the publishers. The variety of the early envelopes is bewildering, and the value of such an exhaustive compilation as the present is self-evident. The work has been issued under the auspices of several of the best known American collectors, and as the numeration of the catalogue, which is changed from that of previous editions, has been fixed, it will rank as the standard catalogue on its subject.

There is only one drawback to a work of this kind, the lack of illustrations, and in the present case, owing to the United States Laws there is no option, but the insertion of blocks illustrating the marked die differences, etc., is of considerable service, and as mentioned in the preface Mr. Bartels interested Mr. Kohl of Chemnitz in the present edition of the work, and plates can be obtained from the latter, giving in the finest methods of reproduction all the varieties. The present volume, however, provides full size sketches of the 'knives' of the envelopes, showing the various shapes and sizes of cutting.

The work as a whole is a good example of enterprise, and a valuable addition to philatelic literature. It is the hope of all who have the best interests of philately at heart that the collecting of entires may return to something at least of its early popularity, and the issue of this volume assures for the collector of American entires as complete a source of information as can be expected. Certainly the envelopes of the United States are worth such a record, The national tendency to the use of stamped envelopes enabled the Post Office to issue a long series of them, among which can be reckoned some of the most beautiful examples of relief stamping extant, and the infinite variety offers the stimulus to their collection which, we gather from the preface to the work under review, is greatly increasing among American philatelists and which should be furthered by this excellent volume.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Belgian Congo. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the bi-lingual set has been overprinted "Taxes" in a rectangular frame for use as postage due stamps.

5c. green and black
10c. rose and black
15c. yellow and black
25c. blue and black
3fr. red and black

Bermuda. The *London Philatelist* chronicles a new ½d. value. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. brown

Brazil. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write that a new series of official stamps will shortly be issued, bearing a portrait of Marshal Hermes de Fonseca, the new President; the denominations will probably be the same as the current set.

Bulgaria. The designs of the stamps chronicled last month are as follows:—

1s. Ancient Bulgarian fortress in the Rhodope Mountains
2s. Portrait of King Ferdinand
3s. View of Tirnovo
5s. King in summer uniform
10s. King in naval uniform
15s. View in the valley of the River Iskar
25s. Portrait of King
30s. Interior of the Rilo Monastery

50s. King Ferdinand and his two sons on horseback
1l. King Ferdinand in the costume of the ancient Bulgarian kings
2l. Monastery near Tirnovo
3l. Harbour of Varna

The colours of the 3 leva value, which we could not give last month, are "violet and black." All the stamps were designed, engraved and printed by the "Officina Calcografica Italiana of Rome."

German Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly notify two values of the current German set, overprinted "Marokko" and the local currency. Wmk. lozenges. Perf. 14.

3c. on 3 pf. brown
3p. 75c. on 3m. violet-black

German East Africa. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the two under-mentioned values, on watermarked paper.

20h. black and orange on buff
30h. black and carmine

German P.O. in China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the 20c. on 40 pf. on watermarked paper.

German South-West Africa. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the 20 pf. on watermarked paper.

Great Britain. *Envelope.* We have the "Court" shape envelope, size A, stamped with the 1d. die 80. Hitherto the envelopes sold at the Post Offices have been stamped with "B.R." dies, unnumbered. The new envelope, which we chronicle is presumably manufactured by Messrs. McCorquodale & Co., who have used one of the numbered dies, which, since the commencement of the Edwardian series up to the present time have been solely in use at Somerset House. The new envelope is made of rough cream wove paper, and the flap is rounded instead of pointed.

Envelope. 1d. carmine. Size A, Die 80

Greece. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us two values of the new issue, foreshadowed last year, which were first put on sale in Athens on 28 March. They are printed at Corfu by Messrs. G. Aspidotis Frères and are in sheets of 100. The stamps appear to be line-engraved and are rouletted with oblique cuts alternately inclined to right and left so as to give the appearance of perforation when the stamps are severed. It is stated that remaining values will only be issued when the corresponding values of the old issue are exhausted.

5l. dark green "Hermes"
25l. ultramarine "Iris"

Honduras. The *London Philatelist* chronicles a full set, dated 1911.

1c. violet
2c. green
5c. rose-red
6c. ultramarine
10c. blue
20c. yellow
50c. brown
1p. olive-green

India, C.E.F. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us some further values of the current Indian stamps, with King Edward's head, surcharged "C.E.F."

2as. lilac
2½as. blue
3as. orange
4as. olive-green
8as. magenta
1r. green and carmine

Kelantan. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a set of the stamps chronicled in February. The central design is indescribable without a knowledge of its significance, which we regret is lacking. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Values below 30c. on ordinary paper, from 30c. upwards, on chalk-surfaced paper.

1c. green
3c. red
4c. black and red
5c. green and red on yellow
8c. ultramarine
10c. black and violet
30c. lilac and red
50c. black and ochre
$1 green and emerald
$2 green and red
$5 green and blue
$25

Malta. The shilling value has been altered to accord with the general colour scheme. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly submit a copy of the new stamp. It was issued on 14 March. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1s. black on green

Northern Nigeria. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. state that they have received the 2s. 6d. and 10s. in colours according to the Universal colour scheme.

2s. 6d. black and red on blue
10s. green and red on green

Norway. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write that the 1 and 1½ krone are now printed with solid background, and the 2 krone in the re-engraved type with larger head and lined background, similar to the 1 and 1½ krone issued last year.

Papua. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the issue of two values of an unicoloured series. Wmk. Crown over A sideways. Perf. 12½ large holes.

½d. emerald green
1d. rose-pink

Portuguese Indies. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have the Dom Carlos series surcharged "REPUBLICA." The surcharge is in green on the 1 tanga and in red on the remaining values.

1 real, drab
1½ r. slate
2 r. orange
3 r. blue

4½ real,	green
6 r.	green
9 r.	lilac
1 t.	carmine
2 t.	brown
4 t.	blue on blue

Tasmania. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 6d. in a re-drawn type. The alterations are very marked on the face of the waterfall. Wmk. crown and double-lined A. Perf. 11.

6d. lake

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Philatelic Journal of India	*P.J.I.*
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KALCKHOFF (Dr.) Die Korrespondenzkarten der Norddeutschen Bundespost. *D.B.-Z.* April

OHRT (P.) Beiträge zu den Briefumschlägen von Preussen. *D.P.* March

— Zur Gummierung der Freimarken von Hannover. *D.P.* March

— Die Postanstalten Bremens und ihre Poststempel. *D.P.* March

OMMERBORN (C.) Ein philatelistischer Streifzug durch Baden. *S.P.N.* March-April

ROMMEL (Dr.) Thurn und Taxis Restbestände und Neudrucke (contd). *B.B.Z.* 18 March, 1 April

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Colour naming : Notes and suggestions, by B.W.W. *M.J.* March
The World's "Officials," by Desdichado. *M.J.* March

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.

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V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 17 March.

ANTIOQUIA, 1868, 5c. green, postally used, very fine. *P.* 2 .. £6 10 0
BANGKOK, 1882-5, on Straits Settlements, issue of 1867, 32c. on 2a. yellow, unused, fine . *P.* 1 .. 9 10 0
BARBADOS, 1873, large star, 4d. rose-red, imperf., with large margins. *P.* 1 .. .. 2 10 0
BAVARIA, 1862, 12kr. green, entire sheet of 45. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 13 10 0
Postage Due, 1888-95, 10pf. greenish grey, overprint omitted, torn at corner. *V.* .. 7 10 0
BRITISH EAST AFRICA, November 1895, 2½a. green, error 'BRITISH,' S.G. 88, very fine. *G.* 1 2 6 0
November 1897, 20r. green, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 12 0
Ditto, 50r. mauve, mint. *G.* 1 .. 5 15 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1876, CC, 1c. grey perf. 14 × 12½, fine. *P.* 2 .. 2 15 0
BRITISH HONDURAS, January 1888, 50c. on 1s. grey, S.G. 30, mint *P.* 1 .. .. 2 10 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1855, 1d. deep rose-red, pair, unusually deep shade, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. 2 8 0
Ditto, 1d. rose-red, block of four, fine. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 3 10 0
Ditto, 6d. lilac, pair, superb. *P.* 2 3 17 6
Ditto, 6d. dark slate, unusual shade, unused, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 3 7 6
Ditto, 6d. lilac, rouletted, fine. *V.* 3 10 0
Ditto, 1s. yellow-green, pair, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 2 15 0
Ditto, ditto, a 'record' pair. *P.* 2 7 0 0
1861, 1d. blue, error of colour, fine copy. *P.* 2 .. .. 38 0 0
Ditto, 4d. red, error of colour, lightly cancelled and fine, but with defect in left corner. *P.* 2 32 0 0
Ditto, 4d. blue, variety retouched corner. *P.* 2 .. .. 8 0 0
1880, 3 on 3d. dull rose, pair, showing both types, very fine. *P.* 3 .. .. 3 7 6
CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1908, 1d. on 4d., surcharge inverted, mint. *V.* 3 10 0
CEYLON, 1885, perf. 14 × 12½, 32c. mint. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 4 4 0
DOMINICA, Half Penny on half 1d. lilac, perf. 12½ (instead of 14), unused. *P.* 1 .. .. £2 4 0
FRANCE, New Caledonia, 1860, 10c. grey-black, entire sheet of 50. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 20 0 0
GERMANY, China, 1900, hand-stamped surcharge, 80 pf. carmine on rose, mint. *P.* 1 .. 5 5 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, horizontal strip of eight. *P.* 1 2 12 6
Ditto, ditto, reconstructed sheet, all superb copies. *P.* 1 .. 8 10 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, cancelled in red 'Amlwch Penny Post,' on piece. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 4 0 0
1862, 3d. rose, with secret dot, very fair copy, but perfs. clipped at bottom, with Expert Committee's opinion. *P.&S.* 2 12 10 0
1867, 6d. mauve, plate 10, imperforate, mint. *P.* 2 .. 8 0 0
1870, 1½d. deep rose-red, error 'O P P C,' in finest possible condition. *P.* 1 .. .. 2 15 0
1872, Forgery of the 1s. green, plate 6, used on piece. *V.* .. 2 17 6
1881, 1d. lilac, with control letter 'N' altered to 'O,' mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 0 0
Levant, 1887, 80p. on 5d., error 'oo Paras,' fine. *P.* 3 .. 1 4 0
HAWAII, Interisland, April 1864, 2c. on medium bluish grey paper, unused, slightly thinned. *P.* 1 9 10 0
HOLLAND, 1867-71, perf 10½ × 10, bluish paper, Die II, 15c. chestnut, S.G. 28, fine. *G.* 2 .. 6 0 0
1872-88, perf. 14, 25c. lilac, S.G. 82, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 2 0
Curaçao, 1873-9, perf. 14, large holes, 2½c. green, *uncatalogued*. *G.* 2 .. .. 0 12 0
HONG KONG, 1863-71, CC, 4c. slate, perf. 12½, unused, with gum, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 3 15 0
INDIA, 1854, 1a. deep red, Die I, block of twenty, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 14 0 0
Ditto, 1a. red, Die III, block of eight and block of four, used on original with a strip of six 2a. green. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 10 0 0
LABUAN, 1885, 2c. on 16c. blue, S.G. 25, unused, fine. *P.* 1 .. 4 7 6
MADAGASCAR, British Consular Mail, 1886, 1d. rose and black, sheet of four, unused. *P.&S.* 1 .. 0 12 0
MAURITIUS, April 1854, Four Pence on 4d. green, pair, superb. *P.* 2 6 5 0

NAPLES, 1858, Reprints of ½ to 50gr. in bright rose (6). *P.&S.* 1 .. £0 15 0
November 1860, ½t. Arms, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 13 0 0
NATAL, 1891, 2½d. on 4d. brown. error 'HALFPENN,' on piece, very fine. *V.* 3 0 0
1895, Halfpenny in red on 6d. violet, block of sixty, two stamps in the top row without 'Postage,' *uncatalogued*. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 8 10 0
NEVIS, 1878, ½d. on half 1d., variety surcharge double, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 4 4 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 2d. plate III, first retouch, variety six segments to fan, very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 15 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1872, no wmk., 2d. vermilion, retouched, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 0 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 6d. scarlet-vermilion, small margins, unused, very fine. *V.* 17 0 0
Ditto, 1s. scarlet, lightly cancelled, large margins, and fine colour, superb. *P.&S.* 2 .. 15 0 0
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1854, 1r. slate blue, error 'CORROS,' pen-cancelled, very fine. *V.* .. 5 5 0
SEYCHELLES, January 1893, 15c. on 16c., surcharge inverted, S.G. 24, horizontal strip of three, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 7 6
SHANGHAI, 1893, 5c. black and blue, error black part inverted, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 3 5 0
SPAIN, 1865, imperf., 12c. rose and blue, variety centre inverted, exceptionally fine. *P.* 3 .. £4 7 6
SWEDEN, 1855, thin paper, 3 sk.bco. green, very fine. *P.* 2 .. 1 16 0
Ditto, 24 sk.bco. vermilion, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 1 11 0
1872-6, 20 öre vermilion, error 'TRETIO,' one perf. short, otherwise very fine. *G.* 2 .. 7 2 6
TASMANIA, 1856, pelure paper, 1d. brown-red, slightly damaged, apparently unused. *P.&S.* 1 4 0 0
TRANSVAAL, 1877, fine roulette, 6d. dull blue, overprint inverted S.G. 178, exceptionally fine, but minute thinning. *G.* 1 .. 10 15 0
1877, wide roulette, 3d. mauve on buff, S.G. 237, fine. *G.* 1 .. 3 0 0
August 1879, wide roulette, 3d. mauve on green, S.G. 259, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 7 15 0
1885, ½d. on 1s. green, block of four, one stamp *tête-bêche*, S.G. 336, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 10 0
1887-93, £5 green, mint. *G.* 1 .. 4 15 0
TURKS ISLANDS, 1881, 2½d. on 6d. black, variety surcharge double, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 4 0
VICTORIA, 1850, 3d. blue, rouletted, horizontal pair, fine. *V.* .. 3 0 0
VICTORIA, 1851, close setting, with lines, 1d. dull red, horizontal pair, extremely fine. *P.* 2 .. 1 10 0
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1866, perf. 12, 6d. rose on toned, entire sheet of 25, including variety with large 'V.' *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 8 0 0

The following interesting items were comprised in a collection dispersed by Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau & Co., at New York on 2 and 3 February last, and are a selection from a large number of lots, the whole collection bringing over £1,100.

BAVARIA, 1849, 1kr. grey-black, double impression, very fine $22 50 4 12 6
HANOVER, 1850, 1ggr. black on grey-blue, fine margins, mint 51 00 10 9 7
HAWAII, Interisland, 1859, 1c. on bluish white paper, unused, very fine 90 00 18 9 11
Ditto, 2c. blue, unused, very fine 41 00 8 8 6
1893, 10c. red-brown, surcharged in red, mint .. 56 00 11 10 2
Ditto, 6c. green, surcharged in black, mint .. 56 00 11 10 2
HELIGOLAND, 1879, 5m. blue, green and rose, horizontal pair, imperf. between, mint 41 00 8 8 6
ICELAND, 1897, 3 on 5 aur green, both surcharges inverted, mint, very fine, *uncatalogued* 42 00 8 12 7
PRUSSIA, 1857, 2sgr, pale blue, splendid margins, magnificent copy, mint .. 71 00 14 11 9
SWEDEN, Postage due, 1874, 1kr. blue and bistre, vertical pair, *imperforate*, cancelled 'Nov. 7 1884' 20 50 4 4 3
SWITZERLAND, Basle, 2½r. on original, superb .. 34 25 7 0 9
Geneva, 1843, 10c. yellow-green, fine margins, lightly cancelled, on original 127 00 26 1 11
Zurich, 1843, 4r., on original, superb 59 00 12 2 5
'Vaud,' 4c., on original, superb 113 00 23 4 5
'Winterthur' 2½r. vertical pair on original, superb 43 00 8 16 9
UNITED STATES, Newspaper stamps, American Bank Note Co., 1c. to $60, complete set, overprinted 'Specimen' 51 00 10 9 7

NOTES & NEWS

Philatelic Congress of Australasia. The Sydney Philatelic Club announce that the First Philatelic Congress of Australasia will be held at the King's Hall, Sydney, from 12 to 21 October 1911, under the auspices of the Club. One of the functions will be a philatelic exhibition, the dates of which have been fixed for 20 and 21 October, at which several gold and silver medals will be awarded, subject to conditions which will be announced in due course. The Hon. Secretary of the Club is Mr. C. F. Williams, P.O. Box 1751, Sydney, New South Wales, and the Committee invite collections for exhibition, and also contributions towards the funds of the Congress.

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Vienna Exhibition. The provisional prospectus of the International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna, 7 to 17 September 1911, has been issued, and we have received a copy of the edition in English. The Exhibition will be under the patronage of the Minister of Commerce and of the Postmaster-General of Austria, and the Ministry of Commerce will be represented by a Delegate. The Jury will be a large one, of no less than twenty members, and from the list of these seems very representative; the English contingent includes Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle and R. B. Yardley.

There is every evidence that the co-operating philatelic societies of Vienna intend to make the Exhibition worthy of that city. The Exhibition will be held in the building of the Association of Painters and Artists in Austria, and that Association has shown its interest in the Exhibition by several of its members joining the Committee, and visitors may look for some special results from a philatelic display arranged by the co-operation of artists and philatelists, especially in a building particularly well suited for the purpose. The Exhibition will be opened by the Minister of Commerce and the Postmaster-General, and will remain open daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Committee ask that intending exhibitors forward descriptions of their exhibits at the earliest possible date, and applications for space should be received not later than 1 June. The Exhibition will comprise, besides postage stamps, entires, philatelic literature, albums, and all articles relating to philately; the scheme of the Exhibition comprises twenty classes, in 60 sections, and a large number of gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded, generally one of each for each section. Exhibits must be received between 1 and 5 September, addressed to Mr. Adolf Passer, Hon. Secretary, International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna, 1911, 4 Müllnergasse, Vienna IX, from whom further information may be obtained.

South Essex Philatelic Society. We are requested to state that the recent exhibition at Walthamstow, organised by the South Essex Philatelic Society, resulted in a heavy financial deficit, and the Society appeals for donations to wipe off the same, which should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. B. C. Dyer, 133, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, N.E.

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Manchester Philatelic Society. At the 307th meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society held on Friday, March 17th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair, Mr. J. H. Abbott gave a display, with notes, of the Stamps of our North American Colonies.

These stamps were justly described by Mr. Abbott as some of the most handsome, if not the handsomest stamps the world had produced, and his magnificent collection of the seven colonies aroused the keenest interest. Briefly sketching the history of our North American possessions he stated that originally there were seven Governments, Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, all issuing their own postage stamps, but later Vancouver Island was united to British Columbia and eventually in 1867, an Act of Parliament was passed joining Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the title of "The Dominion of Canada." British Columbia joined the Dominion in 1871 and Prince Edward Island in 1873.

This group forms one of the most interesting divisions of our Philatelic Empire and as two only out of the original seven issue stamps at the present time, the collector is enabled to pursue his hobby with comparative comfort, especially as the whole of these Colonies have been almost entirely free from reputations smirched by speculative and surcharged issues. Each of the Colonies originally issued its stamps in pence values, but later changed the currency to cents, and the following is a list of the date of first issues and the date of the change:

Canada, first issue 5 April 1851, altered to cents 1 July 1859; Nova Scotia, first issue 1 Sept. 1851, altered to cents 1 Oct. 1860; New Brunswick, first issue 6 Sept. 1851, altered to cents 15 May 1860; Newfoundland, first issue July 1857, altered to cents January 1866; Prince Edward Is., first issue 1 January 1861, altered to cents 4 January 1872; British Columbia, first issue January 1861, altered to cents 13 March 1867; Vancouver Island, first issue July 1865, joined British Columbia in 1866.

Mr. Abbott showed many interesting varieties, including a double impression of the 5 cents beaver of Canada, and many minor varieties of dots in various positions on the

early issues of the same colony, and a complete sheet of the provisional 1 cent on 3 cents, Newfoundland 1897, surcharged in panes of fifty, containing four types, 40 normal, 1 spaced with taller letters, 7 tall letters but one and cent closer together and 2 in block letters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the 'PHILATELIC RECORD.'

ROMAN STATES.

Dear Sir,

I have seen in the February number of your journal, your observations on my letter of 11 February last, in which I have clearly specified amongst other things the fact that the imperforate sheets of the 5 centesimi, 10 centesimi, and 20 centesimi of the Roman States containing 120 stamps are merely unfinished sheets.

You say that there is still another setting of these stamps in sheets of 80, imperforate, and you ask if this belongs to the issue of 1867, or to the perforated issue of 1868.

I can assure you that the sheet of 80 stamps, described as you say by Mr. Phillips, is a reprint, made by speculators. Other fantastical settings doubtless exist. The *only* settings of the 1867 issue contain 64 stamps, in eight rows of eight, and the settings of the 1868 issue contain 120 stamps in eight rows of fifteen, except the 3 centesimi, which contains 64 stamps in eight rows of eight.

Your obedient servant,
PIO FABRI.

GREAT BRITAIN, PENNY OF 1857-8.

Dear Sir,

During the last five years I have carefully examined over 200,000 of the above. I give these figures so that your readers may judge of the proportional value of my notes.

The earliest date I have is 20th March, 1857, so that Plate 48 put to press 2 February 1857, to the last plate, 68, may have been used, out of which plates, however, 50 and 51 can be easily distinguished, as they were made with the rare experimental large alphabet 4.

But the A D variety is on white as well as blued paper, and known to have been from plates 27 or 36. These two plates must, therefore, I think, have been exceptions, and brought into temporary use only, or the date of use given above would have been earlier.

It would therefore appear to be important to ascertain when paper which remained white after printing and gumming came into use, and also did it continue invariably white.

Then again the earliest date of the large crown, perf. 16, on white, is 4/1/58, which can, therefore, be allocated to plates 56—58, but I think plates of later date were used with the 14 perforation.

My object in writing you is to ask any one interested if they will care to correspond with me on the subject.

I have a fair number of blocks with the plate numbers on the margin; many varieties, and a considerable quantity of notes. For instance, I have proved that the A D plate has the tall narrow or gothic K, and the wide M.

Any communications will be esteemed, and what information I have I shall be pleased to give.

Yours truly,
W. V. MORTEN.

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

APRIL 1911

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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.

The Philatelic Record Handbooks

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.*
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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXIII

MAY 1911

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIII MAY 1911 No. 5

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BUENOS AIRES

By F. J. PEPLOW

(*All rights reserved*)*

(*Continued from page 77*)

Provision was also made for regular services by water for delivery of mails. The State steamer *Buenos Ayres* had been specially built in England for navigating the inland waterways, and was placed at the disposition of the Post Office for conveying correspondence between the capital and towns situated on the banks of the river Parana, making the voyage twice a week and carrying on board an official of the Post Office to deal with the postal service, and there was also a service up the Parana as far as Paraguay, two or three times weekly, though this was not regular. Another steamer, subsidised by the Buenos Aires Government, served the river Uruguay. Correspondence for the Pacific coast was also conveyed by water once a week to Rosario, on the river Parana, and was thence dispatched across the State.

The foreign mails had, as above mentioned, passed exclusively through the hands of the British Consulate, but at the time of the reform of the postal service the Post Office of Buenos Aires looked to a more general use of steamships plying to the capital. Ships carrying the British flag had enjoyed, by a decree of 10 April 1824 and other enactments, special privileges, including freedom of all the customary dues, and being considered as ships of war, and these privileges were held by the coasting packet boats and those navigating the inland waters. Such advantages ceased in 1858 to be specially reserved to British boats, and the whole native and foreign shipping was placed upon the same terms. The foreign mails were carried once a month by ships of the Royal Mail, being dispatched through the British Consulate. The Postmaster-General also made arrangements with the British Consul for a service to Monte Video, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco in accordance with the following memorandum :—

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BUENOS AIRES ; March 6, 1858.

Scale of charges for correspondence for Monte Video, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco, carried by the English packet boat *Camilla*, according to arrangements made by the Consulate of H.B.M.

Weight of letters.	Pesos gold.	Pesos paper.
Not exceeding ½oz.	¼ ..	6
Exceeding ½oz. and under 1 oz...	½ ..	12
,, 1 ,, 2 ..	1 ..	24
,, 2 ,, 3 ..	1½ ..	36
,, 3 ,, 4 ..	2 ..	48

and in proportion for each additional ounce, a fraction of an ounce being charged as an additional ounce.

Each periodical will pay one peso paper.

FRANK PARRISH.

The Post Office also entered into an arrangement with a new line of mail steamboats of the Compagnie de Services Maritimes des Messageries Imperiales, through a M. Coullet, one of the officials of the Company, for a new foreign service, so as to lead to a more continuous intercourse with Europe. Steamers ran between Bordeaux and Buenos Aires twice a month, calling at Rio de Janeiro and Monte Video.

The Post Office found it necessary to issue a decree, under date 27 November 1855, to stop the clandestine introduction of letters into the country by means of vessels visiting the port, either from inland or from abroad. The decree enacted that on the arrival of merchant ships they should be visited by a port official, who should demand the delivery of letters, all such received to be sent to the Post Office. Passengers were warned against introducing letters, and application was made to diplomatic agents of foreign countries asking that the rules might apply to warships visiting the port. Ships' captains and other authorised persons delivering letters under this decree received one-half the postage due. The Post Office set up a letter-box at every port entrance, in order that ships' captains and passengers could leave therein letters brought with them.

Within the capital the service was extended and systematised. Subsidiary offices or letter boxes were opened, and at the period reported in the *Anuario* there were six of these established ; letters were collected therefrom once a day and delivered by the central office, and the boxes bore a notice that only franked correspondence should be placed in them. In addition, a number of commercial houses (a list of eight is given) were allowed to sell postage stamps.

The General Post Office was arranged on the 'pigeon-hole' system. Two classes of compartments existed, those numbered and belonging to subscribers, and those in alphabetical order intended for non-subscribers. Subscription to the post office was one hundred pesos per annum. The subscriber received a ticket, numbered to correspond with his pigeon-hole, and he had the privilege of his letters being delivered with greater speed. In 1858 there were 309 such subscribers. Non-subscribers had to furnish, if required, proof of their identity. The municipality had at this time under consideration the naming of the streets of the city, and it was stated that as soon as this was done the Post Office would be able to deliver generally all letters sufficiently addressed for the purpose. Subscribers to the post office had already the right to delivery at their residences or places of business.

For a letter to be delivered it was necessary that it should bear the requisite stamp. Unfranked letters collected from letter-boxes were held back, and a list of them was exhibited at the chief office, so that they might be claimed. I treat later of special arrangements affecting registered letters, special deliveries, etc., when considering the tariffs in force.

The offices of the Post Office were open to the public every day, in summer from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., in winter from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., except on those days when the mail was dispatched, when the offices were open an hour

earlier. On holidays the offices were open until mid-day, except when the mail was expected, when they did not close until it was delivered. "It may be justly said," adds the *Anuario* to the above information, "that the offices of the General Post Office do not, as a rule, keep hours which are inconvenient to the public, more especially on those days when correspondence arrives from abroad. . . . The Post Office strives to give, by the best organisation, a good public service, facilitating the rapid transmission of correspondence which, by reason of growing business relations, is constantly increasing. There are those who maintain that the Post Office should make no charges, but using an equitable and just argument it is indefensible that work done should not be rewarded, or, in a word, that the Post Office should not charge its expenses."

I conclude the above brief account of the means and methods of postal organisation, adapted from information as given in the *Anuario*, with a translation of the Instructions to Postmasters. The various arrangements referred to do not all belong to one period, nor were they in all probability more than experimental, but they present an idea of the exertions of the administration to secure an adequate postal service, ramifying throughout the state. The official report gives a list of 55 towns and villages which had separate postal facilities, 38 of which were under the direction of a postmaster, the remainder being in the charge of the local justiciary.

Instructions

ISSUED BY THE BUENOS AIRES GENERAL POST OFFICE TO POSTMASTERS IN ITS EMPLOY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SAME.

1.—However late the mail may arrive the Postmaster will receive the packet directed to him, and will distribute at his office the letters enclosed.

2.—The posts, diligencies, or messengers in charge of public correspondence are obliged, in accordance with existing regulations, to deliver the packets dispatched by the Post Office to the respective Postmasters, and it is the duty of the latter to watch and enforce this regulation.

3.—Postmasters must not delay the delivery of correspondence, anticipating where possible the arrival of the above-mentioned posts and diligencies by preparing their mail-bags for the hour of such arrivals or stoppages.

4.—Every letter forwarded by Postmasters to the General Post Office, whatever its destination, must be franked in accordance with the respective tariffs, by applying such stamps as will be sufficient for franking the letter sent, more especially for Europe, in accordance with the charges fixed by the British Consul.

5.—Any person endeavouring to introduce by stealth an unfranked letter must be fined one hundred pesos paper, in accordance with the Decree of 31 August 1858.

6.—Postmasters are specially recommended to keep watch in order to prevent the abuses which may be committed with the postage stamps, whether it be the use of stamps already used, or insufficient franking to meet the tariff of letters. Persons infringing these regulations, and also forgers, are liable to the penalties fixed by the Decree of 9 April 1858.

7.—When a letter is to be registered the Postmaster will take the name of the person sending the letter, and will record full particulars on the back of the actual letter, not omitting the date. For this a fee of five pesos per letter will be charged, the word 'Certificado' being written across the envelope, and the corresponding stamp being affixed.

8.—Postmasters should always be provided with a stock of postage stamps, as well as with the obliterating stamp. They will remit at the end of each month to the General Post Office the result of the sales of stamps, three per cent. commission being deducted from the account.

9.—When a registered letter reaches the General Post Office, or any other

office, the person to whom it is addressed will present himself at the office and will give a receipt on the back of the envelope ; the Postmaster will return this to the office of origin for the satisfaction of the sender, retaining at his office a record of the proceedings, as is the rule at the General Post Office.

10.—The Postmaster will be careful to submit to the General Post Office the names of the masters of the post-houses serving the mail routes, if any, in his district, these to be honest citizens and capable of fulfilling the requirements of the service, preference being given to those who can perform the duties on good horses, and attention being given to have them so located as to be on the most advantageous roads. Postmasters will not omit to propose the dismissal of those masters who may be unnecessary, or who are badly served. The distance from post to post should be so arranged as to be not less than three leagues, and, if possible, not more than four leagues.

11.—In case the masters of the post should require horses, the Postmaster will allow those he thinks really necessary ; masters must, however, first come before the military authority of the district whence the horses are drawn, and the provision must be inserted in the enrolment certificate that the horses will be returned to the Authorities on the default or dismissal of the master.

12.—Applications for the service of horses must be made by means of a form obtained from the Postal authorities, signed by the prefect of the department or by the justiciary of the district.

13.—Masters of the posts may not keep more than four post-horses, it being the duty of the Postmaster to see that they do not take more. But if this number even be unnecessary for the needs of the postal service, he will reduce it in accordance with Article 11.

14.—In order that the accounts of masters of the post, relating to the services which they have rendered to the Government, may be presented to the General Post Office, they must be in a prescribed and convenient form, so that their claims may be passed by the Treasury. The Post Office, therefore, orders Postmasters to keep an account book, with numbered sheets ; each sheet will contain on one side the name of the post, of its master, and the date, with the signature of the Postmaster, on the other the items of the account.

15.—The entries will show, with the number of horses that the master loans to the Government, whether they are saddle, carriage, or draught horses, to whom they are lent, how many leagues they travel, the name of the post of destination, and of other places to which they travel.

16.—The entries referred to in the previous article will be signed by the person receiving the horses, or, if he is unable to write, by some other person at his request. The accounts must be examined by the Postmaster, failing which they will not be settled by the Post Office.

17.—Postmasters will be careful to see that in all the posts within his district the postal regulations are observed and fulfilled in detail, giving immediate notification to the General Office of any post failing to do so.

18.—He will do his utmost to enable the Inspectors of the Posts to carry out their instructions, providing them with all information which may be of use to them or which they may require concerning the state of the posts with the inspection of which they are entrusted.

19.—They must keep the necessary books and registers consigning them at the end of the year to the archives of the Post Office.

20.—Expenses in the way of paper, wax, string and covers for the mail must be stated in the account presented at the end of each month, when remitting the results of the sale of stamps, as instructed by Article 8.

The Postmaster-General,

G. A. DE POSADAS.

Buenos Aires, November 14th, 1858.

(To be continued)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page* 60)

PART II

In the previous section the postage stamps of Sweden have been treated from a postal point of view, in regard to their history, purpose, and the economical result they have left, etc.; the section following will view the stamps from the point of view of the philatelist, namely, their classification in different series, issues and sub-divisions, and the distinguishing features of the different types. Where it has been possible to draw the line between colour shades resulting from the printing and those which have been caused by a change in the original colour the differences will be indicated. Errors in printing and type will be dealt with, and their origin explained as far as possible, with special reference to the difference between real errors in printing, on the one hand—*i.e.*, postal values which have been printed in the colour of another value, such as the 3 sk.bco. yellow and the 5 öre brown engraved, or an altogether wrong type, as the "20 tretio" stamp, and the post card with 'SUÉDE' instead of 'SUÈDE'—and on the other hand slighter defects which have been caused by the originally perfect types having become damaged in the printing, such as the post cards with 'POSTALF,' 'VIDHANGANDE FORT,' the 20 öre blue official stamp with missing 'M,' etc. It is not generally known, for instance, that the official stamps with inverted surcharge are printer's waste, come into circulation through an oversight, but that the postage due stamps with short 'L' are regular stamps of a separate type, which originated in the making of the plates, and the variety reproduced all the time the stamps were printed.

That such details will now be thoroughly treated is not that these peculiarities give increased importance to the postal value on which they occur, but in order to point out their indication of a new die, when such is the case, and consequently a new type of the value concerned, and in numerous other cases to prove, for instance, that the die was damaged, thus giving rise to a variety which is not of the nature of

a new type. Further, the number of the different issues will be given, separating, when it has been possible to do so, the issues of special types, all in order to enable an estimate of relative scarcity to be made.

For the purpose of arranging and separating the different types, and to find the explanation of existing type errors and peculiarities, it has been necessary to give an account of the methods used for the manufacture of the stamps. It may prove of interest even to the collector to acquire a knowledge of the complicated procedure which has to be gone through before the stamps appeared in their finished state. There is a certain secrecy connected with the manufacture of the Swedish stamps and this has placed nearly insurmountable obstacles in the way of obtaining complete information on this subject. On this account there may be many gaps to fill in the description of the manufacture of the stamps which will be found in the following pages.

The classification of the Swedish postal values from a philatelic point of view will naturally be quite different from the order of the arrangement into which they fall officially. The former will be more detailed, as attention has to be given to several conditions, such as types, perforation, paper, colours, etc., which the postal official will set entirely aside. The postal department, for instance, makes no distinction between stamps with fine and coarse perforation, and this notwithstanding the fact that the nature of the perforation furnishes a certain protection against forgery. Nor does the postal department make any distinction between the different types of envelope stamps, although a knowledge of these types is necessary in order to prove a case of forgery.

In a philatelic respect the Swedish postal values are separated into two large main groups, namely, *stamps* and '*entires*.' In the latter is understood envelopes, post cards, and letter cards. The stamps are divided in two groups: postage stamps and postage due stamps. The former are divided into ordinary postage stamps and official postage stamps. The ordinary postage stamps are ranged in two chief divisions: stamps produced by typography and stamps printed from copper plates. The former are separated into stamps of the coat of arms type, of the figure and local stamps. The coat of arms stamps consist partly of skilling banco and partly of öre stamps, and the latter can again be divided into stamps on which the coat of arms is the main feature of the design and those on which the coat of arms is only an accessory feature. Stamps of the kind last mentioned are called lion type stamps. Of these there are two nearly similar types, one being represented by one value, 3 öre, the other by two values, 17 and 20 öre. The local stamps only occur in one value, 3 öre, and are of the same type as the black local stamp for Stockholm. The stamps of the figure type are divided into stamps with fine and with coarse perforation. The former are separated in two groups, one produced in one colour, the values from 3 to 50 öre, and the other in two colours, with a combination of figure and coat of arms types, and consisting of one value, 1 rdr. The stamps with coarse perforation are divided into two larger series of similar type, and a smaller series of stamps printed in two colours. One of the first mentioned of these series corresponds, as far as the öre values are concerned, with the first group of the stamps with fine perforation, but of stamps printed in two colours it has two values, 1 rdr. and 1 kr. respectively, both of the same type as the two coloured stamps with fine perforation. The other series of coarsely perforated stamps, the so-called post horn series, also consists of a group of single coloured and a group of bi-coloured stamps. The first of these has a new value, 2 öre, but is on the other hand lacking in two of the values of the previous series, viz., 12 and 24 öre. The other group contains only one stamp, 1 kr. Of the surface-printed stamps there is further a group which does not belong to the figure type, because the two stamps, each of 10 öre value, which it contains, have the king's portrait as the main feature of the design. This group stands as a connecting link between the two series last mentioned, partly on account of the chronological order in which the stamps were issued, and partly with

reference to the fact that each of the stamps corresponds in regard to paper with one of the two series mentioned. There is likewise another group also containing two stamps, both of the 10 öre value, which stands between the two series mentioned, namely the surcharged 12 and 24 öre stamps. This group belongs to the first series on the strength of the origin of the stamps and to the second series in reference to the chronological order. Lastly comes the third series, bi-coloured stamps of a new figure type and including the values 1 to 4 öre.

The copper plate stamps—corresponding in type, with two exceptions, with the two 10 öre stamps mentioned before—also occur in both one colour and two colour printings. The latter group consists of one single value, 1 kr., and this stamp differs in some respects from the otherwise usual type. The first group can be divided into the issue of 1891, containing 5 values, and the later complement issues which appeared from time to time. The latter consist of five values of the same type, and one value, 5 kroner, which is new in regard to design as well as to size.

The official stamps, like the ordinary, are separated into two chief groups, stamps with fine and stamps with coarse perforation. The former are partly single coloured (the öre values) and partly bi-coloured (the 1 kr. stamp). The coarsely perforated stamps consist partly of a series with the same grouping as the finely perforated, and with a new öre value, 10 öre, and partly a series which began to be issued in 1891, and contains single coloured öre values and a bi-coloured krona value. The last mentioned series has a new value, 2 öre, and the values 4, 20 and 50 öre in new colours, and the 10 öre and 1 krona values of a partly new type. Between the two series mentioned came the 10 öre surcharges on the 12 and 24 öre stamps.

The postage due stamps are divided into two main groups, fine and coarse perforation, each group composed of single coloured öre stamps and a bi-coloured 1 krona stamp.

If their size is taken as a basis for the classification of the envelopes, three main groups can be recognised, namely oblong envelopes and envelopes of large and small size. The first group consists of the two values, 12 and 10 öre, of which the 12 öre has two issues, the first in 5 and the second in three types. The 10 öre envelopes are the ordinary, with red stamps, and those with blue stamps, surcharged on the 12 öre. The ordinary have either pointed flap—of these there have been two issues —or rounded. The 10 öre surcharge has been applied to both of the 12 öre issues, but of the first, as far as is known, only on three types. The other group has only one value, 10 öre, but has two sub-divisions in regard to the ribbed paper. The third group has three values, 2, 4 and 5 öre, of which the first appears in two main types, one with inscription around the stamp and the other without such inscription. In regard to the stamp the latter type can be divided into two sub-divisions. The 4 öre value has four types and the 5 öre two main types, one with period after 'SWEDEN' and 'ÖRE,' and the other without period. The second of these main types has three sub-divisions. Of the first there is so far only one type known.

The post cards are primarily divided into ordinary post cards and official post cards, the former in their turn into cards of small and large size. The small size post card is printed in two colours, all other post cards in only one colour. The former is separated in two types, one having the second line of the inscription 56 mm. long, and the other 48 mm. The type first mentioned has two sub-divisions.

The large size post cards have two main types, one with the frame consisting of scale-like or pointed ornaments, and one with the frame composed of post horns and crowns. The post cards with scale frame can be divided into cards for inland and cards for foreign correspondence. The former include the values 6, 5 and 5 +5 öre—of which the first and the last appear in two types—as well as the 5 öre value surcharged on the 6 öre single and double card. The post cards with post horn frame are also separated in two groups, inland and foreign. Of these, the inland can be arranged in two main divisions, one with and the other without inscription before the address lines, each division including the two values 5 and 5 +5 öre. The

5 öre cards of the first division consist partly of the ordinary post card and partly of the jubilee post card. The 5 +5 öre card has also two types, one with the cards joined along the left hand edge, and the other with the cards joined along the upper edge. The single post card of the second division has two types also, one without and the other with control figures.

The foreign post cards with post horn frame are of the values 10, 10 +10 and 15 +15 öre. The first and the second value have each two sub-divisions. The cards of the 10 öre value are partly without and partly with control figures, and the 15 +15 öre cards appear both in an old as well as in a new improved type.

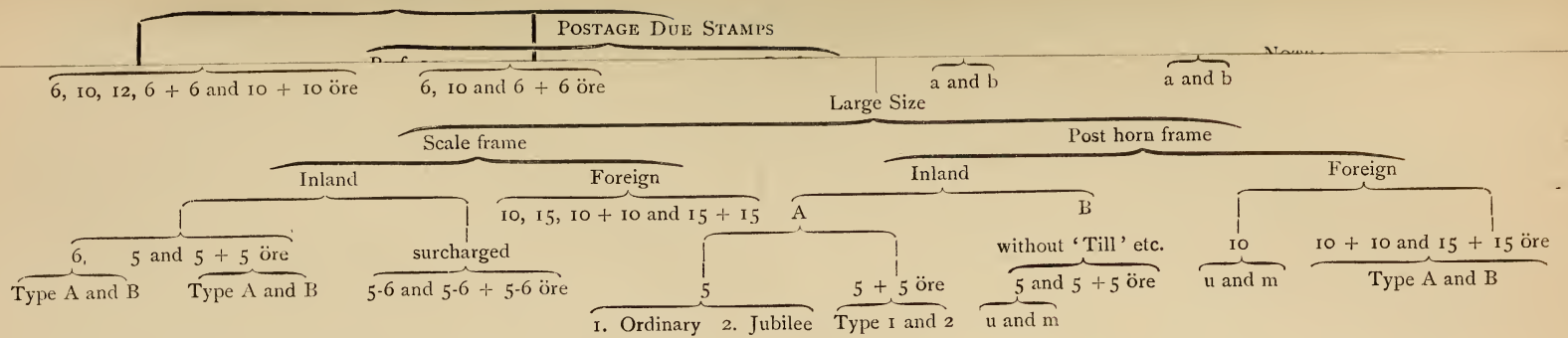
The official post cards appear in two sizes, a small and a large. The cards of the small size consist of 6 and 10 öre cards and the surcharge of 5 öre on 6 öre. The first and last mentioned cards are divided into three issues, of which the first issue in each group has two sub-divisions. The card of the large size has only one value, 5 öre, but appears in two types, without and with control figures.

In order not to disturb the clearness all the sub-divisions and minor types of the small size post cards have not been included in this arrangement. In a special table, under the heading of post cards, a more detailed division has been made. In regard to the post cards of large size no division, for the reason given above, has been made on account of the origin of the material used. Swedish as well as German boards have been used for the 5 öre and Type II of the 5 +5 öre with scale frame, 10 and 10 +10 öre with post horn frame and the 5 öre official postal card. The jubilee card is printed on German board only.

The letter cards have only three issues, with two values of each. In the third issue the two values have each two sub-divisions, without and with control figures.

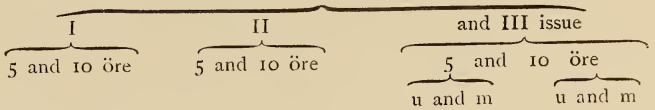
The chronological order within each main group of postal values will be made clear through the arrangement of all the Swedish postal values which follows the chapter on their manufacture. The result of the investigation of the numbers of the issues is also given in four graphic tables, which render a view of the extent of the different values of each issue, and, when it has been possible, of each special type. The treatment of reprints and proofs had to be limited according to restrictions of time and to the material available for the purpose.

A. STAMPS.



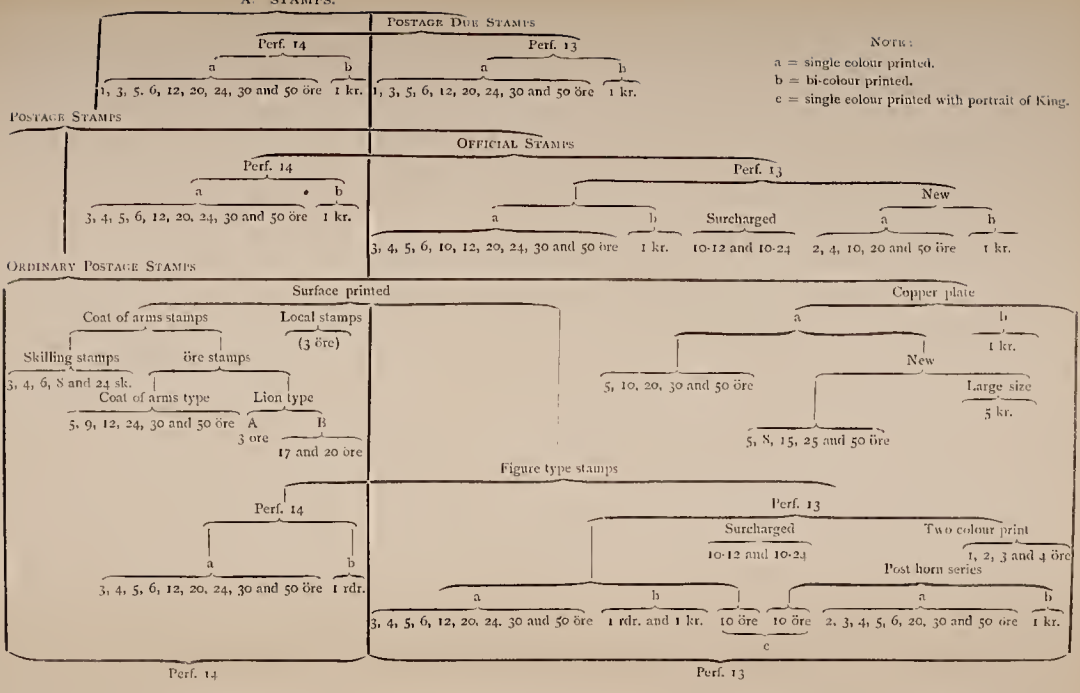
Note: A and B different types of inscription.
Type 1 joined along the left edge.
,, 2 ,, ,, the upper edge.
,, a = in olive green colour.
Type b = in brown colour,
,, u = without control figures.
,, m = with ,, ,,

D. LETTER CARDS.

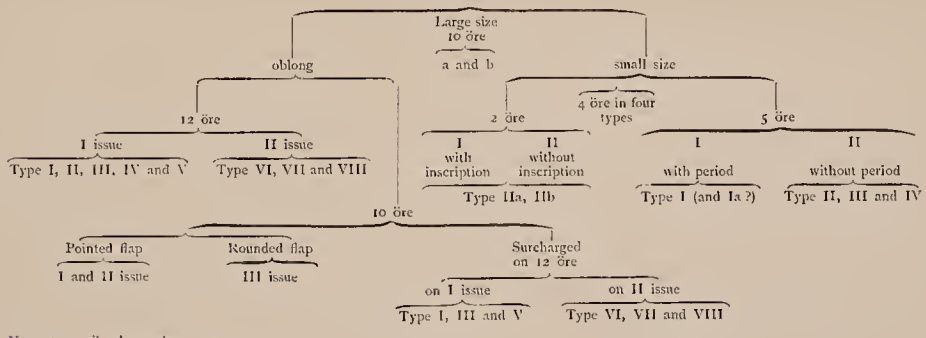


u = without control numbers.
m = with ,, ,,

A. STAMPS.

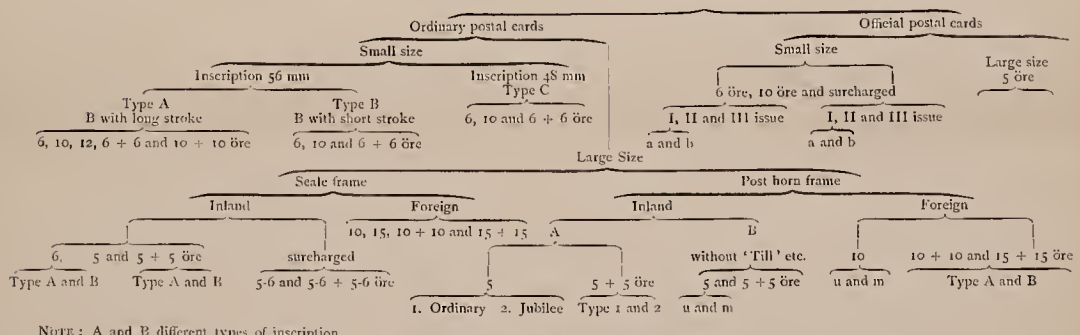


B. ENVELOPES.



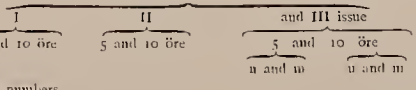
Note to 10 öre large size:
a = paper ribbed from left to right.
b = ,, ,, ,, right to left.

C. POST CARDS.



Note: A and B different types of inscription.
Type 1 joined along the left edge.
,, 2 ,, ,, the upper edge.
,, a = in olive green colour.
Type b = in brown colour,
,, u = without control figures.
,, m = with ,, ,,

D. LETTER CARDS.



u = without control numbers.
m = with ,, ,,

MOROCCO AGENCIES

By D. B. ARMSTRONG

(*Continued from page* 81)

At Tangier the volume of postal work had increased to such an extent that in March, 1873, it was found necessary to remove the British Post Office to a separate building,where it was placed in charge of a Jewish dragoman attached to the Embassy, who in return for his services was granted a small allowance of £2 per mensem by the Postmaster-General. The British Post Office consisted of a single room let into the wall in the corner of the Little Sok, with an iron grating for a window, and the words " BRITISH POST OFFICE " in faint letters above the doorway. The room was barely furnished, without chairs or tables, and had merely a wide ledge across one side and a set of pigeon holes with a projecting flap, fastened to the wall. There was a narrow slit in the doorway with a receptacle for letters behind it. This office was open mornings and evenings only for the receipt and distribution of letters, etc., About this time a post office date and cancelling stamp was issued to the British postal agency in Tangier, similar to that in use at the head office, being of the well-known duplex pattern, comprising an elipse of thick horizontal bars enclosing the serial number " A26," employed in conjunction with a small single-lined circle containing the name of the town and the date—in this instance " TANGIER." A peculiarity of the cancelling stamp in question was that the letter " N " in the word " TANGIER " was reversed, thus : " ᴎ." Similar obliterators inscribed with the names of the several towns were subsequently issued to the Consular post offices down the coast.

Contemporary postage stamps of Great Britain were employed (as at the head office at Gibraltar) in franking letters posted at the British Post Office in Tangier, but for some obscure reason they were not officially on sale there, and the public were supposed to obtain their postage stamp supplies from Gibraltar. For the convenience of customers, however, the postal agent kept a small stock of the values most required on his own responsibility, which he retailed to the public. The same applies to the other ports, and English postage stamps of the values then on sale at Gibraltar may occasionally be found with the cancellation of one or other of the Morocco Agencies, though they are somewhat scarce with these postmarks, and it is necessary to obtain them on the original cover, as with the " A26 " mark only they are indistinguishable from those used at the " Rock."

In the summer of 1885 the premises occupied by the British Post Office at Tangier were enlarged, and eventually, when, on 1 January 1886, the Government of Gibraltar took over the local postal establishment from the Imperial postal authorities, they likewise assumed control of the Morocco Agencies, which were even then more than self supporting. The service, which had been permitted to fall into neglect, and was consequently by no means as efficient as might be desired, was thoroughly re-organised, and the various Consular postal agencies placed on a proper footing as sub-agencies of the Gibraltar Post Office, controlled by a regular postal agent acting under the direct instructions of the Postmistress of Gibraltar, and entirely independent of the Legation authorities, who was in charge of the British Post Office at Tangier.

The special postage stamps issued by the Gibraltar government replaced those of Great Britain previously in use at these agencies, and all issues and values of these stamps from 1886 to 1898 may be found with the postmarks of the British Post Offices in Morocco ; those sold in the Morocco Agencies subsequently to 1898 bearing a special distinguishing overprint. The introduction of Gibraltar postage stamps resulted

in considerable inconvenience to the British residents in Morocco, as they could not be used, as the British stamps had been, for remitting small amounts to England, and as Postal Orders were not at that time on sale at the Morocco Agencies, much delay was caused by having to obtain these conveniences from Gibraltar.

Owing to the discontinuance of the semi-official courier service previously referred to, letters between the various British postal agencies had since been conveyed by sea only, but in 1887 an official bi-weekly mail service down the coast was established by the British postal authorities by means of relays of couriers, and on Friday, 23 September, of that year was put in operation as far south as Casablanca, serving also *en route* the towns of Laraiche and Rabat. In the following February it was extended to Mazagan, whilst the service was greatly accelerated, the time occupied on the journey between Tangier and Casablanca being reduced from eight to three and a half days. On 1 July 1891, it reached Mogador, the farthest outlying agency, the port of Saffi being also included in the itinerary. A Parcels Post service between Great Britain and Tangier was instituted on 1 May 1889, the charges being 8d. for the first pound, and 6d. per lb. afterwards, up to a 7lbs. limit of weight, whilst between Tangier and Gibraltar the rates of postage on parcels were 3d. for the first lb., and 1½d. for each additional lb. up to 11lbs. limit. This service was further extended on 6 August 1890, to Casablanca, Mazagan, Rabat, Saffi and Mogador. From March 1888 onwards the British mail from Morocco for transmission through Spain by the overland route, was dispatched in sealed bags, on account of frequent abstractions. As an integral portion of the British Post Office at Gibraltar the Morocco Agencies had partaken of the privileges of membership of the Universal Postal Union since 1 July 1876, and the prevailing rates of postage upon foreign correspondence were therefore in accordance with those specified by that body. A through mail service between London and Tangier was inaugurated on 2 June 1889. In response to numerous requests from the European residents of that town, a bi-weekly courier service was commenced in May 1890, between Tangier and Tetuan, whilst on 24 February 1892 a British Postal Agency was established in Fez (the first foreign post office in the interior of Morocco), and at the same time that city was linked to Tangier by a bi-weekly courier service.

Finally, on New Year's Day 1907, the Morocco Agencies were transferred from the Gibraltar to the Imperial Postal Authorities, the first Director of British Post Offices in Morocco being Mr. L. A. Arland, who was assisted by Mr. A. L. Wilson, of the G.P.O., who had been engaged for a period of three years in perfecting a scheme for the improvement of the British postal service in Morocco, and immediate steps were taken to carry this into effect. A daily service of British couriers both to Mogador and intermediate towns, and to Fez, was inaugurated, and the service between Tangier and Tetuan, which had been in abeyance since 10 May 1903, owing to the disturbed state of the district was resumed on 1 July 1907. Additional offices were opened in Alcazar and Mequinez in 1907, and in Marrakesh on 1 April 1909, when a courier service between that city and the port of Mogador was instituted. New postage stamps were issued with values in both English and Spanish currency, and from 1 April 1907, Hassani money has been accepted in payment for stamps and postal stationery at the British Post Offices in Morocco. The Morocco Agencies have participated in the Imperial Penny Postage agreement since 15 June 1908.

The British postal service is now the most efficient in Morocco, the daily courier service having been maintained throughout, excepting for a brief period during the anti-foreign outbreak of 1907, when, owing to the internal disturbances the land service below Rabat had to be temporarily discontinued, mails being however dispatched by a regular weekly steamer. Money and Postal Order business is now transacted by all of the Agencies, whilst the Cash on Delivery system for Parcels was introduced on 4 June 1908, and is much appreciated. In June 1908 the contract for conveying the fortnightly parcels mail to the ports of the Morocco coast was taken over from Messrs. Forwood Bros., by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The

ordinary mail for Morocco leaves London daily, going overland to Gibraltar, and thence across the Straits to Tangier by Messrs. Bland & Co.'s steamers. There are at present twelve postal agencies maintained in Morocco by the British Post Office, all of which are in daily communication with each other by courier. They are distributed as follows :—Alcazar, Casablanca, Fez, Laraiche, Mazagan, Mequinez, Mogador, Marrakesh, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier, and Tetuan. The prevailing local postal tariff is 10 centimos per ½ oz. for a letter between any two towns, or to Gibraltar, and 5 centimos for a post card.

III—Issue of Overprinted Stamps.

The British Postmaster at Tangier having repeatedly urged upon the authorities at Gibraltar, the great desirability of placing some distinguishing mark upon he Gibraltar postage stamps sold at the British Postal Agencies in Morocco, in order that it might be shown in the accounts that their upkeep was justified by the amount of postal business transacted, this request was finally acceded to on 1 June, 1898, when the current postage stamp series of that Colony was placed on sale at the British Post Offices in Morocco, overprinted with the legend " Morocco Agencies."

Pending the preparation of electrotype plates for overprinting these stamps by the Government printers in London, an initial supply, intended to meet the requirements of the Morocco Agencies for about six months, had the overprint applied locally in Gibraltar. The overprinting was carried out at the office of the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, from movable type, which had seen much previous service. An ordinary handpress was employed and the type set up one hundred and twenty times in order that it might be applied to complete sheets of the stamps (consisting of two horizontal panes of sixty) at a single operation. It consisted of two lines of ordinary Pica type printed on the stamps in black, the word " Morocco " measuring 14mm. and " Agencies " 14½mm., with a space of 5mm. between the two lines. Of this local overprint there were at least three distinct settings, with the possibility of a fourth, and these may be distinguished as follows :—

(*a*) The ninety-sixth stamp on the sheet, No. 36 in the right-hand pane has an inverted " v " in place of the " a " in " Agencies."

On the second stamp in the eighth row of the right-hand pane, No. 104 on the sheet, the letter " s " in " Agencies " has a long lower serif.

(*b*) The error of the inverted " v " having been brought to the notice of the Gibraltar postal authorities this was corrected and the type re-set before a further printing was made. This second printing is distinguished by the presence of the undermentioned varieties :—

The first stamp in the left-hand pane, No. 1 on the sheet, has a battered capital " m " in the word " Morocco."

The second stamp in the sixth row of the same pane, No. 32 on the sheet, is minus the serif to the letter " g " in " Agencies."

No. 83 on the sheet, the fifth stamp in the fourth row of the right-hand pane has the letters " en " in " Agencies " joined together.

(*c*) A third setting has been recorded in which two new varieties occur, the first having a straight instead of a curved serif to the letter " g " in " Agencies," whilst in the second the letter " n " in the same word slopes slightly to the left. Not having had an opportunity of actually examining sheets of this setting I am unable to assign definite positions to these varieties, but Mr. Poole, by whom they were first noted, states that he has seen the first on the 20 centimos value, and the second on the 5 and 40 centimos, and he is of opinion that they exist on all values of the series. It has been suggested that there was also a fourth setting of this surcharge, as the variety occurring in the second setting, without serif to " g " is also known as the last stamp on the sheet, No. 120 ; the 10 and 40 centimos values being known with the variety in that position.

The work of overprinting these stamps in Gibraltar was very poorly executed, either through the absence of up-to-date appliances or carelessness on the part of the printers, and in some instances the whole of the word "Morocco" is missing from the overprint owing to insufficient inking of the type. Damaged letters, smudged and partly printed overprints are frequently met with, in addition to the varieties listed above, which are all constant in their positions on the sheets of the various printings.

A well-known specialist in the stamps of the "Morocco Agencies" has put forward as his opinion that at the time the second setting of the type was made, electrotypes were taken locally and employed for all subsequent printings of these stamps, but the existence of the varieties peculiar to the third (and possibly fourth) setting tends to disprove this theory, whilst with the full knowledge that proper plates were even then being prepared in London for the printing of future supplies of these stamps it seems extremely improbable that the local printers would have made crude attempts at manufacturing local electrotypes, which at the most would not be required more than once or twice.

A supply of ink used in July, 1898, for overprinting a consignment of 40 and 50 centimos and 1 peseta stamps which was prepared at night by artificial light, was inadvertently mixed in deep indigo instead of black, and these values therefore exist with both black and blue overprints. It was apparently about this time that the second setting of the type was made, for these three values with the blue overprint are known with the varieties of both the first and second settings, including the inverted "v." Whilst the printing of the 50 centimos value in blue was an extensive one, and is, in fact, far commoner than this value with the black overprint, only small quantities of the other values were overprinted in blue, and they are, therefore, somewhat scarce in this condition. When this variation in the shade of the ink was first discovered, about the end of 1898, and brought to the notice of the Gibraltar Postal authorities, they unhesitatingly repudiated it as a forgery, and instructions were issued to the postal agents in Morocco to ignore all stamps having a blue overprint. Subsequently on enquiry being made at the printing office it transpired that the work had been done at night, and the stamps were undoubtedly genuine.

A variety of the 20 centimos value, black overprint is known with a double impression. It is said to have occurred on the right-hand pane of a single sheet only, the left-hand pane being normal, and was caused in all probability by the sheet having accidentally flapped back on to the type, after receiving the impression.

The stamps which received this overprint were those issued in Gibraltar in 1889-95 with values in Spanish currency, and they had previously been current in the Morocco Agencies without distinguishing overprint. They were originally printed in London from a key-plate specially prepared by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., to the order of the Gibraltar Government, the Queen's head being struck from Die II. of the well-known De La Rue matrices. The typographical process was utilized in their manufacture, the coloured lines of the design being in relief on the plate, and they were printed in sheets of 120, consisting of two horizontal panes separated by a narrow white margin, each containing sixty stamps in ten rows of six, and continuous coloured marginal lines round the panes, with the plate number "2" in white upon a circle of solid colour in all four corners of the sheet. The value which was inserted at a second operation from a special duty-plate in the tablet at the foot of the stamp, frequently differs slightly in shade from the body of the stamp. They were printed upon medium white wove paper, watermarked with the device of a Royal Crown above the initials C.A. (signifying Crown Agents, the Office through which the Colonial governments obtain their stamp supplies), a single watermark appearing in the centre of each and every stamp on the sheet, whilst the margins contained the inscription "CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES" watermarked in large open capitals. The stamps were perforated with a comb-machine (viz., one perforating three sides of all the stamps in a vertical or horizontal row at each descent of the pins) gauging 14, the following being a list of the colours and values :—

Morocco Agencies



FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

SUMMARY.

1 June 1898. Contemporary postage stamps of Gibraltar. Head of Queen Victoria. Wmk. Crown C.A. Perf. 14. Value in second colour. Typographed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in London, as above. Overprinted "Morocco Agencies" in two lines in black locally in Gibraltar.

5 centimos, green
10 ,, carmine
20 ,, olive-green and brown
20 ,, olive-green
25 ,, ultramarine
40 ,, orange-brown
50 ,, bright lilac
1 peseta, bistre and ultramarine
2 pesetas, black and carmine

ERROR. Inverted "V" in Agencies.

5 centimos, green
10 ,, carmine
20 ,, olive-green and brown
25 ,, ultramarine
40 ,, orange-brown
50 ,, bright lilac
1 peseta, bistre and ultramarine
2 ,, black and carmine

VARIETIES.

(1) Long lower serif to "s" in "Agencies."
On all values except the 20 centimos, olive-green.
(2) Double impression of overprint.
20 centimos, olive-green and brown.
(3) Indigo overprint.

NOTE.—This may be readily recognised by looking through the stamp against a strong light

40 centimos, orange-brown
50 ,, bright lilac
1 peseta, bistre and ultramarine

ERROR. Inverted "V" for "A" in "Agencies." (Indigo overprint).

40 centimos, orange-brown
50 ,, bright lilac
1 peseta, bistre and ultramarine

VARIETY. Long lower serif to "S" in "Agencies." (Indigo overprint).
On the above three values

The Spanish-American War of 1898 resulted in a severe depreciation in value of the none too stable currency of Spain, and in consequence it was deemed expedient to re-introduce English money into Gibraltar, in place of the rapidly declining Spanish coinage, and this change was accordingly carried into effect on 1 October of that year.

The current postage stamp issue with denominations expressed in centimos and pesetas was withdrawn from sale and demonetized, but as Spanish currency was the most common form of tender at the British Post Offices in Morocco, it was decided that for the convenience of the public the stamps sold at these Agencies should continue to have their values indicated in that coinage.

The subjoined paragraph relative to these stamps, is abstracted from a Government Proclamation, dated 14 September 1898 :—

> " From 1 October 1898, all postage fees shall be payable in British Money and Stamps having the duties expressed in Spanish currency will cease to be valid in prepayment of postage in Gibraltar, but those overprinted " Morocco Agencies " will continue to be valid in the Postal Agencies maintained in Morocco by the Gibraltar Government."

(*To be continued*)

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Azores. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the Postage Due stamps have all been surcharged " REPUBLICA." The overprint is in red on all the stamps except the 50 reis, on which it is in green.

Belgium. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the Belgian Charity stamps of 5c and 10c have been surcharged " 1911."

British Solomon Islands. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 4d. chronicled in February last. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

4d. red on yellow

Cameroons. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 5 pf. and 10 pf. on watermarked paper.

Cochin. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a set of a new engraved series, with a portrait of the ruler in circle in centre. They appear to be the work of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. Wmk. Umbrella. Perf. 14.

2 pies, brown
3 ,, pale blue
4 ,, green
9 ,, rose
1½ as. lilac

Costa Rica. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 2c. yellow-green and black of 1907 surcharged " 1911 " in thin tall black letters. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* also chronicles the same stamp with the surcharge in red.

German Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the 30c. and 60c. on watermarked paper, but they bear the old surcharge " Marocco." They also send us the 1 peseta on 80 pf. on watermarked paper with the surcharge spelt " Marokko."

Great Britain. The 1d. envelope size A is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* bearing Die 85.

The current ½d. and 1d. adhesives have been issued lately bearing the " control " letters " A. 11." These are presumably printed by Messrs Harrison & Sons, but they do not possess any difference in appearance from the De la Rue printings

Greece. Messrs Whitfield King & Co kindly send us another value of the new set.

10l. rose-red. " Hermes."

Hong Kong. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 20c., 30c. and 50c. in altered colours. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalk-surfaced paper.

20c. yellow-green and violet
30c. orange and violet
50c. black on green

Hungary. Mr. W. T. Wilson informs us that he has received the current 5 korona with the small perf 15.

India C.E.F. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly submits the current 3 pies with King Edward's head surcharged " C.E.F." This completes the set chronicled last month.

Mozambique Company. The *London Philatelist* chronicles a set of the current type surcharged " REPUBLICA " in green or carmine.

2½r. grey (carmine surcharge)
5r. orange (green surcharge)
10r. pale green (carmine surcharge)
15r. deep green (carmine surcharge)
20r. lavender (green surcharge)
25r. carmine (green surcharge)
50r. brown (green surcharge)
75r. rosy mauve (green surcharge)
100r. blue on blue (carmine surcharge)
115r. brown on rose (green surcharge)
130r. brown on straw (green surcharge)
200r. lilac on rose (green surcharge)
400r. blue on straw (carmine surcharge)
500r. black on blue (carmine surcharge)
700r. mauve on straw (green surcharge)

According to the *Monthly Journal* varieties exist in the form of inverted and double surcharges.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News reports the Postage Due stamps similarly surcharged.

North Borneo. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received a new set of the higher values. Perf. 14.

25c. green and black
50c. blue and black
1d. brown and black
2d. purple and black
5d. lake and black
10d. vermilion and black

Persia. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a specimen of the lowest value of a new bi-coloured series, which has been issued here. It bears a full faced portrait of the present Shah. No wmk. Perf. 11½×11.

1 sh. green and orange
2 ,, red and sepia
3 ,, grey and green
6 ,, grey and rose
9 ,, brown and purple
10 ,, red and brown
13 ,, purple and blue
26 ,, blue and green
1 kran. blue and rose
2 ,, green and mauve
3 ,, purple and black
5 ,, red and blue

Higher values, viz., 10, 20 and 30 krans also exist. All values are printed in sheets of 100.

Philippine Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the current 12c. in a new shade.

12c. orange

Portuguese Indies. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the remainder of the set, the 5, 8 and 12 tangas and 1 and 2 rupees, all overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red.

St. Lucia. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 5s. in new colours in accordance with the universal colour scheme. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. 14.

5s. green and carmine on yellow

Sierra Leone. The *London Philatelist* records the £1 in new colours. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

£1 purple and black on red

Straits Settlements. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 4c. stamps are now being supplied in a rather brighter purple. The colour has been changed in order to make it easier to distinguish this stamp from the 21 cents stamps.

Turks Island. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the colour of the ¼ stamps being considered unsatisfactory, the second consignment, which has recently been despatched, has been printed in a brighter red.

Uruguay. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a new set of stamps for Official use. Perf. 11½.

2c. red-brown
5c. blue
8c. slate
20c. grey-brown
25c. claret
50c. pale orange
1p. red

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Rommel (Dr.) Thurn und Taxis, Restbestände und Neudrucke (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 6 May.

Great Britain.

Edwards (F. W.) Great Britain: her college and private posts. *S.C.F.* 29 April

Greece.

Pemberton (P. L.) The stamps of Greece (contd). *P.J.G.B.* April

Holland.

Higlett (G. A.) The retouched stamps of Holland. *P.G.J.B.* April

Leon (J. A.) The mystery of 'sHertogenbosch. *P.J.G.B.* April

India.

Hausburg (L. L. R.) A new discovery in India. *P.J.G.B.* April
[The 1a. printing of June 1854.]

Indian Native States.

Jones (B. Gordon) The "Putilla" error. *P.J.G.B.* April

Masson (Sir D.) A Chamba error. *P.J.I.* March and April

Wetherell (E. W.) The current stamps of Travancore. *P.J.I.* March and April.

Leeward Islands.

Notes on Leeward Island stamps, by F.F.L. *P.J.G.B.* April

Mexico.

Barron (J. H.) The early issues of Mexico, with some uncatalogued varieties (contd). *S.L.* May

Natal.

Smith (B. T. K.) The first stamps of Natal. *M.C.* May

New Hebrides.
Neue Hebriden. Gemeinsame Verwaltung oder nicht ? *B.B.-Z.* 6 May

New Zealand.
The automatic machine stamps of New Zealand. *M.J.* April 1911

Norway.
Dethloff (H.) Om de norske Kronemarker med Kong Haakons Billede (contd). *N.F.T.* April.

Papua.
Fulton (T. B.) Notes on Papua. *A.S.J.* March

Paraguay.
Phillips (C. J.) The stamps of Paraguay (contd). *M.J.* April

Roumania.
Zoscsak (R.) Die Buch- und Kupferdruck-Freimarken-ausgabe Rumäniens von 1908-1910. *D.B.-Z.* 11 May

Russia.
La Russie : son organisation postale et ses timbres-poste (contd). *E.* 30 April

Samoa.
Samoa "Express" originals and reprints *G.P.N.* April

Servia.
Derocco (E.) Geschichte der Postwertzeichen von Serbien (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 6 May

Tasmania.
Barnard (R. J.) Notes on Tasmanian punctured officials. *A.S.J.* March

Uruguay.
Pack (C. L.) Some comments on the stamps of Uruguay, with particular reference to Mr. Hugo Griebert's book. *L.P.* April

Generalia.
Archer (R. S., jun.) Some of the world's postal arrangements. *S.C.F.* 13 May
Bungerz (A.) Ueber Generalsammeln (ctd.) *B.B.-Z.* 15 April
Creeke (A. B., jun.) Generalising : its attractions and charms. *G.P.N.* April
Dietel (P. v) Kritische Betrachtungen über das Briefmarkensammeln. *P.* April
Haas (T.) Die Erinnerungsmarken (contd). *I.B.-J.* 6 May
Kröger (J.) Die "Seebeck-Marken," ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd). *I.B.-J.* 22 April
Melville (F. J.) Postage stamps in the making (contd). *M.J.* April
Colour naming, by B.W.W. (contd). *M.J.* April

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. 4 and 5 April.
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 27 and 28 April.
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 11 and 12 April ; 2) 25 and 26 April.
S. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE. 4 and 5 May.
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 6 and 7 April ; 2) 21 April.

BAVARIA, 1867-8, 18kr. red, entire sheet of thirty. *P.&S.* 2 .. 8 5 0
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, 1888, 2s. 6d. green, mint. *P.* 3 3 0
Ditto, 5s. green, with Expert Committee's certificate, mint. *P.*.. 5 5 0
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1895, no wmk., £1 orange-yellow, mint. *P.* 3 3 0
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1861, 2½d. brown-rose, imperf., superb, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 4 10 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1852, 1c. black on magenta, slightly thinned, fine. *G.* 5 0 0
BRITISH HONDURAS, 1872, CC 12½, 1s. deep green, mint. *P.* .. 1 16 0
Ditto, CC 14, 6d. rose, mint. *P.* 1 13 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1855-8, 1s. yellow-green, superb. *V.* 1 .. 1 7 0
Ditto, 1s. yellow-green, block of four, superb. *S.* 11 0 0
Ditto, 1s. deep green, block of eight, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. 25 0 0
1880, '3' on 3d. rose, figure inverted, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 7 10 0
CHINA, August, 1897, Japanese plates, $5, mint. *G.* 1 12 0
CEYLON, 1855-9, 2s. blue, fine margins and colour, superb. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 9 0 0
1861, rough perf., 8d. yellow-brown, very fine. *G.* .. 4 15 0
1863-7, 5d. myrtle-green, horizontal strip of five, mint. *G.* .. 3 5 0
Ditto, 6d. brown, ditto. *G.* .. 2 14 0
Ditto, 8d. reddish brown, ditto. *G.* 3 10 0
Ditto, 9d. black-brown, horizontal strip of six, mint. *G.*.. 3 3 0
Ditto, 10d. orange, horizontal strip of five, mint. *G.* .. 2 16 0
Ditto, 1s. bright mauve, horizontal strip of four, mint. *G.* .. 2 2 0
Ditto, 2s. blue, horizontal strip of six, mint. *G.* 6 5 0
Ditto, 2s. deep blue, horizontal strip of three, mint. *G.* .. 2 16 0
1864, wmk. star, perf. 12½, 10d. orange-red, mint. *V.* 1 .. 2 18 0
FALKLAND ISLES, 1891, ½d. on half of 1d., double surcharge, mint. *G.* 1 12 0
GERMANY, China, 1900, provisional handstamped surcharges, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 80pf., all mint. *P.* £32 0 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, V.R., unused, slightly thinned. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 5 5 0
1865, wmk. emblems, 9d. straw, Plate 5, very fine, unused. *V.* 2 25 0 0
1867-83, £1 brown-lilac on white, very fine. *S.* 3 7 6
1881, wmk. crown, 1s. lilac, plate 14, unused with part gum. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 5 10 0
I.R. Official, 1885, 5s. fine. *S.*.. 3 12 6
Ditto, 10s. blue, fine. *S.* .. 4 12 6
HONG KONG, 1863-71, 96c. olive-brown, superb. *G.* 1 0 0
INDIA, Gwalior, 1899-1904, 3 pies grey, mint. *G.* 2 15 0
LABUAN, 1902-3, 25c. black and blue, error of colour. *P.&S.* 1 2 10 0
MAURITIUS, September 1891, 2c. on 17c. rose, surcharge inverted, S.G. 120b, mint. *G.* .. 2 2 0
Ditto, ditto, double surcharge, S.G. 121c, unused. *G.* .. 3 0 0
NATAL, 1908-9, £1 10s. purple and brown, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 3 3 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1897, One Cent on 3c. grey-purple, surcharged in red and in black, former surcharge Type III, latter Type II. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 4 0 0
1897-1901, 2c. vermilion, *imperf.*, strip of five, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 2 12 0
Ditto, 3c. orange, *imperf.*, strip of three, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 2 17 6
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 3d. green on laid, pair. *P.&S.* 1 5 0 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1860-2, pelure paper, 1s. green, fine. *P.&S.* 1 3 3 0
1875, wmk. star, 1d. deep lilac, unused. *P.* 2 15 0
1882, perf. 12½ × 10, 1d. rose, pair, mint. *P.* 2 2 0
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE, 1894, '½' in blue on half 1d. vermilion, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, another copy, used, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 3 15 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851, Half of 6d. yellow-green, used as 3d. on entire, very fine. *S.* 1 11 0
OLDENBURGH, 1861, ⅓gr. moss-green, very fine, mint. *V.* 1 .. 3 10 0
ST. LUCIA, 1883-4, 1s. black and orange, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 2 0 0
ST. VINCENT, 1869, 1s. brown, unused, fine. *P.* 2 0 0
1872, 1s. rose-red, unused. *P.* .. 2 17 6

ST. VINCENT (contd)
1880, wmk. star, 5s. rose, unused with part gum, very fine. *P.& S.* 1 .. .. .. £7 15 0
SAMOA, 1877, 3d. vermilion, entire sheet of ten, mint. *V.* 1 .. 3 5 0
Ditto, 6d. violet, ditto. *V.* 1 .. 4 0 0
Ditto, 9d. yellow-brown, ditto. *V.* 1 .. .. 5 10 0
Ditto, 1s. yellow, ditto. *V.* 1 .. 7 10 0
Ditto, 2s. deep brown, ditto. *V.* 1 12 10 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Pahang, 1898, 4c. on 8c., surcharge inverted, S.G. 25, very fine. *G.* 3 7 6
TRANSVAAL, April 1870, imperf., 6d. dull ultramarine, mint. *P.* 3 0 0
May, 1870, fine roulette, 1d. vermilion, printed from trial plate, unused. *P.* 2 0 0

TRANSVAAL (contd)
April 1879, 1d. on 6d., S.G. 288, mint. *P.* £2 10 0
1887, £5 green, mint. *P.* .. 3 15 0
TRINIDAD, 1860, lithographed, 1d. slate. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 2 18 0
1861, 4d. brown-lilac, mint. G... 3 10 0
TUSCANY, 60cr. brick-red on azure, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 6 6 0
URUGUAY, 1856, 80c. green and 1r. vermilion, mint. *V.* 1 .. 6 10 0
VICTORIA, 1850, 1d. brick-red, horizontal strip of three, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 1 1 0
VICTORIA, 1857, wmk. star, perf. 12, 1d. yellow-green, horizontal strip of five, very fine. *V.* 1 .. 53 0 0
WURTEMBERG, 1861, 18kr. blue, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 2 0 0

The following interesting items were comprised in the valuable collection of Mr. F. Spiegelberg, dispersed by Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau & Co., at New York, on 24 to 27 April last, and are a small selection from a large number of lots, most of which were unused, and many attaining high prices, the whole collection bringing over £1,700.

BOLIVIA, 1871, 500c. black, well centred, unused $30 00 £6 3 3
CANADA, 1870, laid paper, 1c. brown-red, very fine .. 10 50 2 3 2
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, V.R., very large margins, perfect copy, mint 56 00 11 10 2
Ditto, 2d. pale blue, very fine, mint 32 00 6 11 6
1878, £1 brown-lilac, splendid copy, mint 106 00 21 15 7
1888, £1 brown-violet, with marginal strip at top, wonderfully fine, mint 73 50 15 2 0
HONG KONG, 1863, 18c. lilac, very fine, mint. 27 00 5 10 11

LABUAN, 1883, $1 on 16c. blue, S.G. 23, very fine, mint 41 00 8 8 6
LAGOS, 1884-6, 5s. blue, very fine, mint 27 50 5 13 0
Ditto, 10s. purple-brown, very fine, mint 65 50 13 10 2
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 1s. red-violet, wonderfully fine 70 00 14 7 8
PERU, 1858, ½p. rose, magnificent copy 57 00 11 14 3
TONGA, 1897, 7½d. green and black, centre inverted, perfect copy, mint 83 00 17 1 1
ZULULAND, 1894-6, £5 purple and black, on red, perfect copy, mint 41 00 8 8 6

NOTES & NEWS

Remainders of Finland, 1889-91.

We reproduce the following advertisement, relating to the sale by auction of remainders of the 1889-91 issues of Finland, which recently appeared in the *Internationales Briefmarken-Offertenblatt.*

NOTICE.

In accordance with the resolution of the Imperial Senate of Finland, the remainders of the obsolete postage stamps of Finland of 1889 and 1891 will be sold by auction. Offers will be received beforehand for the whole or for any part thereof, and such offers, which should be addressed to "Poststyrelson in Finnland Helsingfors," will be duly considered by the Auctioneers. 100 of each of the kinds of the remainders will be reserved for the postal archives. The stamps of which there are considerable quantities will be offered in smaller lots (not less than 25 in each lot).

The auction will take place at Helsingfors on 15 May 1911 at 11 o'clock in the morning, in the Helsingfors Auctionskammare, 3 Mariestrasse.

List of the postage stamps of the years 1889 and 1891 which will be sold by auction on 15 May, 1911, at 11 o'clock. The stamps are perfect copies with original gum.

A. Stamps of 1889.

1.—*Postage stamps.*	Number.
10 marks, rose and black-brown	35
10 ,, ,, ,, brown ..	1,000
10 ,, ,, ,, light brown	1,000
5 ,, ,, ,, dark green ..	7
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (perforation defective)	4
5 ,, ,, ,, light green ..	13
5 ,, ,, ,, emerald-green	2,000
1 ,, ,, ,, grey-olive ..	10,000
1 ,, ,, ,, greyish-brown	100

25 pen.	dark blue, perf. $13\frac{3}{4} \times 14$		7,300
25 ,,	ultramarine	,, ..	50,000
20 ,,	orange	,, ..	50,000
10 ,,	aniline-rose	,, ..	1,300
10 ,,	carmine	,, ..	50,000
5 ,,	green	,, ..	50,000
2 ,,	olive-grey, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$	..	25,000
2 ,,	pale grey	,, ..	1,000

2.—*Envelopes.*

20 pen.	orange	.. ..	1,000
25 ,,	blue	.. .. ..	1,000

3.—*Reply postcards.*

10 pen.	rose	.. .. ..	1,000

4.—*Receipts.*

25 pen.	blue	.. .. ..	100
2 ,,	grey (perforation defective)		400

B. Stamps of 1891.

Fine perforation as Russian stamps.

1.—*Postage Stamps.*

1 kop.	orange	.. .. ..	1,270
2 ,,	green	.. .. ..	200
3 ,,	carmine	.. .. ..	1,365
4 ,,	,,	.. .. ..	650
7 ,,	blue	.. .. ..	2,275
10 ,,	,,	.. .. ..	1,165
14 ,,	blue and carmine	..	1,000
20 ,,	,, ,,	.. ..	1,000
35 ,,	green and lilac	.. ..	1,000
35 ,,	,, ,, reddish-lilac	..	200
50 ,,	lilac	.. .. ..	1,000
1r.	orange and brown	..	1,000
$3\frac{1}{2}$,,	grey and black	.. ..	415
7 ,,	orange-yellow and black		575

2.—*Envelopes.*

7 kop.	blue on cream	small	300
		large ..	400
10 ,,	,, ,,	small ..	300
		large ..	500
14 ,,	,, ,,	small	500
		large ..	600
20 ,,	,, ,,	small	100
		large ..	500

3.—*Postcards.*

3 kop.	carmine	.. ..	1,000
3+3 ,,	,, ..	.. ..	1,000
4 ,,	,, ..	.. ..	600
4+4 ,,	,, ..	.. ..	350

4.—*Letter cards.*

7 kop.	blue on cream	.. ..	1,000
10 ,,	,, grey	.. ..	1,000

5.—*Wrappers.*

1 kop.	orange	.. .. ..	500
2 ,,	green	.. small	100
		large ..	500

New British Stamps. On 11 May the Postmaster-General, replying to questions in the House of Commons, stated that the new adhesive stamps of several denominations, including those of one halfpenny and penny, also new postcards and letter-cards, would most probably be on sale on the day of His Majesty's Coronation. The stamps of the remaining denominations, with the other stationery, will be issued as soon as possible.

Postcards and letter-cards are to be sold, as is the custom in practically all other countries, at face value.

Griqualand. Mr. Yardley informs us that he has recently acquired a large block of the halfpenny overprinted with the large "G" in red, the "red" printing of Lieut. F. H. Napier's article on the stamps of Griqualand West, which appeared in *The Philatelic Record* of November and December, 1902 (Vol. XXIV, pp. 223 and 248) and was subsequently published as a "Handbook." This block confirms the surmise of Lieut. Napier that the first or "A" setting of the overprint consisted of the letter "G" in various types repeated 120 times corresponding to the left and right-hand panes of the sheets of the Cape of Good Hope stamps, and that the setting was applied twice to each sheet of four panes of sixty stamps, that is to say, to the upper pair of panes as well as to the lower pair of panes. When the article was written Lieut. Napier stated that he had never seen a whole sheet or even a pane or marginal block which could be identified as having belonged to the upper half of a sheet. Mr. Yardley tells us that his block consists of 45 stamps from the *upper* left pane; the fifteen missing stamps have formed the bottom row and the extreme right-hand column of that pane, and further that the top and left-hand margins are complete, the former having the current number "43" in an oblong with indented corners immediately above the second stamp of the top row. The setting, so far as it can be made out from the forty-five stamps, is identical with that of the left *lower* pane described by Lieut. Napier in his article, the minor varieties due to damaged type corresponding exactly with those mentioned and illustrated in *The Philatelic Record* and the "Handbook" and therefore there can no longer be any question as to the correctness of Lieut. Napier's opinion that the "A" setting of the overprints was one of 120 repeated twice on each sheet of 240 stamps.

Herts Philatelic Society. At the seventh general meeting of the Session 1910-11, held at 4, Southampton Row on Tuesday, 25 April, Mrs. Field displayed her wonderfully complete collection of unused British Colonial stamps, a collection which in point of condition and display of philatelic skill and knowledge has few equals. Of necessity, a few blank spaces were noticeable, but many of the great varieties were present, and every stamp was perfect from every point of view. All the Colonies and dependencies were very strongly represented, and Cape of Good Hope, Gambia and Gibraltar came in for special attention and admiration.

The Third Philatelic Congress. Since the last report several meetings of the various committees have been held, and everything is now practically ready for the reception and entertainment of the delegates and other visitors. The programme has been arranged as follows. The list of delegates is also given up to date.

A special souvenir stamp will be printed at the Congress by direct plate printing in two colours, and lithographic impressions will also be presented to the delegates. A set of 12 special post cards will be prepared each bearing an impression of the stamp, as well as a photograph, and they will be sold at 1s. the set. The Postmaster-General is very kindly providing a special postmark for all correspondence posted at the Congress, and a clerk and postman will be in attendance to deal with this portion of the Congress.

The following amounts have been received since the last list was published :—Mr. H. L. Hayman £4 4s. od. (additicnal); Messrs. F. A. Bellamy, W. Pimm, Scottish Philatelic Society, South Wales Philatelic Society, £2 2s. od. each; Messrs. G. B. Duerst, B. Goodfellow, G. E. Petty, J. J. Knowles, D. Field, A. V. Taylor, L. L. R. Hausburg, Oxford Philatelic Society, £1 1s. od. each; Mrs. Lake, Messrs. H. B. Carslake, F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, W. Jacoby, 10s. 6d. each; Mr. R. Plant, 5s.

Stamps in aid of the congress have been sent by Messrs. C. McNaughtan, C. L. Bagnall, G. Johnson, H. Barnwell, C. Hahnel, J. H. Nettlefold, S. B. Wildman.

Every case has now been arranged for in the Exhibition, and it should be very attractive to every one who attends. The following are only a few of the splendid exhibits : The Earl of Crawford, 4d. English in 35 small frames; Baron A. de Worms, pence Ceylon; Mr. M. R. Castle's lithographed Trinidads; Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's 400 Sydney Views, and many others of which a programme is in course of preparation.

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, June 7th, 1911.

2.0 p.m. Exhibition opens.

2.30 p.m. (*a*) First Session of Congress opened by Chairman.

(*b*) Report of "Philatelic Terms Committee" as appointed by the Second Philatelic Congress, to be presented by Major E. B. Evans, R.A.

(*c*) Direct Plate Printing in two colours, with Demonstrations.

5 p.m. Auction in aid of Congress. J. J. Darlow, Esq., Hon. Auctioneer. Bourse opens immediately after conclusion of Auction.

8 p.m. Reception at Grand Hotel, to be followed by a Smoking Concert.

Thursday, June 8th.

9.45 a.m. Exhibition Room and Bourse opens and may be used as rendezvous for Delegates and Philatelists generally, remaining open till 7 p.m.

11 a.m. Second Session of Congress.

(*a*) Report of "Forged Stamps Committee" as appointed by the Second Philatelic Congress, to be presented by Major E. B. Evans, R.A.

(*b*) Linking up of Societies : Discussion to be opened by C. J. Phillips, Esq.

3 p.m. Third Session of Congress.

(*a*) Colour Question, to be opened by H. L. Hayman, Esq.

(*b*) Resolution for Triennial Congress to be moved by Royal Philatelic Society.

(*c*) Election of a Permanent Congress Committee, to be moved by F. Reichenheim, Esq.

7 for 7.30 p.m. Banquet. Friends (ladies and gentlemen) cordially invited. All Delegates will have a Complimentary Ticket (exclusive of wine) for the Banquet, and they may purchase tickets for friends at 5s. each (exclusive of wine), but no ticket can be purchased after May 26th.

Friday, June 9th.

Visit to Messrs. Cadbury's Model Village of Bourneville. 9.45 a.m. Train leaves New Street (Midland Railway), returning from Bourneville 12.14. Return fare 1s. 2d. First; 8d. Third.

Visit to Warwick Castle, by invitation of the Countess of Warwick. 2.7 p.m. Train leaves Snow Hill (G.W.R.), returning from Warwick 5.8, 6.10 or 7.15 p.m. (Trains from Warwick to London 6.0, 8.5 p.m.). Special Return Fare, 4s. 5d. First; 2s. 4d. Third.

Ladies are invited to both of these Excursions. Delegates wishing to join the Excursions must send application for Ticket —accompanied by cash for Railway Tickets—not later than May 26th.

A small table and seat will be reserved for dealers, in the Grosvenor Lounge, during the whole time the Bourse is open, for the nominal fee of £1 1s. od. Only a very limited number can be accommodated, so that early application is necessary.

As the Grand Hotel is making special arrangements for our comfort and convenience, we sincerely hope that every delegate will stay there, especially as the terms are very favourable. We suggest that rooms should be booked well in advance, as the various Hotels are likely to be filled at that time with other visitors.

Grand Hotel—Special Terms. Bed and breakfast, 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d., according to size and position of bedroom. Inclusive of Table d'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner, or Supper, 12s. or 12s. 6d. Luncheon 2s. 6d. Dinner 5s.

LIST OF SOCIETIES REPRESENTED AT THE CONGRESS AND NAMES OF THEIR DELEGATES.

The Royal Philatelic Society.—Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. M. P. Castle, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausberg.

Bath Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. G. Olds, B. D. Pope.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.—Messrs. F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, B. B. Tilley, W. F. Wadams.

Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.—Mr. H. Alsop.

Chums Society of Stamp Collectors.—Mr. L. S. Goldsmith.

City of London Philatelic Society.—Messrs. J. R. Burton, H. W. Wescott, E. R. Woodward.

Derby Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. H. M. Marsden, F. H. Frere.

Fiscal Philatelic Society.—Messrs. P. J. Evans, A. B. Kay.

Herts Philatelic Society.—Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. W. G. Cool, H. A. Slade, C. R. Sutherland.

Huddersfield Philatelic Society.—Messrs. G. Thorp, C. H. Greenwood.

Hull and East Riding Philatelic Society.—Messrs. R. W. Dewing, H. Immencamp.

International Philatelic Union.—Messrs. T. H. Hinton, F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.—Messrs. A. L. Adutt, D. B. Armstrong.

Junior Philatelic Society (Brighton Branch).—Messrs. J. Ireland, W. Mead.

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

Leeds Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. Oxley, H. Wade.

Leicester Philatelic Society.—Dr. Payne, Messrs. T. B. Widdowson, J. Young.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.—Messrs. J. Hughes, J. H. M. Savage.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society.—Messrs. H. Boon, N. Clissold.

Manchester Philatelic Society.—Messrs. G. B. Duerst, J. Stelfox Gee, B. Goodfellow.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.—Messrs. G. F. Allen, J. Steele Higgins, Jun., J. Taylor.

Northampton Philatelic Society.—Messrs. Humphrey Bennett, W. Nichols.

North of England Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. J. Cochrane, E. P. Crowther, M. H. Horsley.

Oxford Philatelic Society.—Messrs. F. A. Bellamy, W. H. Tarrant.

Philatelic Literature Society.—Messrs. H. Clark, H. F. Johnson.

Philatelic Society of India.—Messrs. Wilmot Corfield, B. Gordon Jones.

Scottish Philatelic Society.—Messrs. R. W. Findlater, A. W. Macgregor.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.—Messrs. C. F. Dalby, Dr. Mayo.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society.—Messrs. G. E. Petty, W. Scott.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

71, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.;

DEAR SIR,

We are shortly publishing for the Philatelic Society of India the work of the late C. S. Crofton, on "Ceylon Fiscals and Telegraphs." There are a few particulars needed to complete this important work, and if any readers could answer any of the following queries it would be of great assistance.

(1).—What Ceylon stamps, postal and fiscal, of 1872-80, bore the following current numbers in "a rectangle with the corners scalloped out": 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12 to 17 inclusive, 19, 20.

(2).—Wanted for examination, to complete the arrangement of types, used copies of Ceylon type-set telegraph provisionals, with *last two* digits of control:

5 cents, 06 or 56,
5 cents, 24 or 74,
10 cents, 34 or 84.

Hoping you can render your assistance by inserting in your publication this letter,

We are,
Yours truly,
BRIDGER & KAY.

DEAR SIR,

I note in your April number under "New Issues and Discoveries" Bulgaria, you state that the new issue was "designed, engraved and printed" in Rome. You may be interested to know the facts, namely, that the stamps were designed by Bulgarian artists on the spot, engraved by this company in London and printed by our branch establishment the Officina Calcografica Italiana, as you state, in Rome.

Yours faithfully,
BRADBURY, WILKINSON & Co., Ltd.
WILMOT WILKINSON, Chairman.

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

MAY 1911

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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Volume XXXIII JUNE 1911 No. 6

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page* 100)

THE MANUFACTURE OF THE STAMPS.

Of the various methods adopted for the production of postage stamps and postal stationery—copperplate, typographic or lithographic printing—the second was used for postage and postage due stamps up to 1891, when the first was also employed for ordinary stamps. Lithography has been used only from 1872 to 1879, for the small size post cards. All other post cards, envelopes and letter cards were produced by typography. Embossing has also been used for postal stationery, but this method has not been applied to the production of adhesive stamps. Nevertheless the figure type stamps of 1872 were intended to be produced in this manner, and the steel dies were prepared accordingly.

For stamps of a series of values similar in type a single matrix only was as a rule engraved. An exception to this were the stamps of 1872, for which, although

the designs were the same, dies were made for each value. The matrix for stamps with a special type for each value, such as the 3 öre arms type, the 10 öre surface-printed, and the 1 and 5 kronor plate-printed stamps, were provided with the figure of value. Of certain designs for envelopes and post cards of smaller size several matrices were engraved for the same type and value, *e.g.*, six dies for the 12 öre envelopes, five for the 5 öre envelopes, four for the 4 öre, etc. This was due to the fact that such postal stationery was impressed direct from the actual dies, which was, of course, not the case in printing the postage stamps. In the manufacture of the typographic plates, an electrotype was made from the original engraved die, which became the matrix for a number of clichés similarly produced. These were put together to form a so-called ' original plate,' containing either as many clichés as proposed for the printing plate, or a smaller number ; in the latter case the ' original plate ' being reproduced in sufficient duplicate to form the printing plate. If, for instance, the ' original plate ' consisted of four clichés only, twenty-five reproductions would be necessary to produce a printing plate for 100 stamps.*

The inks, which have been used in the manufacture of the Swedish postal values, have varied considerably in composition as well as in quality. Sometimes a changeable colour has been used, and this is particularly the case with violet, which often changes with time. Others have shown fugitive tendencies, as is the case with the ink used for the 20 öre stamp of the figure type of the 1875 issue. The prescribed cinnabar colour had the drawback of causing the mercury to attack and amalgamate with the copper in the plates, thereby creating colour shades which were not intended. When afterwards red and yellow lead and chrome colours were employed, the colour was soon changed into black-brown, as a result of the influence of the more or less acid gum. That suitable and unchangeable colours have been accessible is proved by the violet 9 öre stamps, of which, as far as is known, not a single copy has changed its colour ; also a number of 20 and 24 öre stamps in beautiful, clear and fast colours. It really appears as if the question of cheapness has in no slight degree influenced the selection of pigments for the Swedish stamps. Remarkable was the change of colour of the 10 öre stamps of the 1885 issue, when, after one month's use, a colour which appeared strong and good was exchanged for a weaker at the request of the contractor. The great colour variations frequently met with, and originating particularly in the time of the figure type stamps, have undoubtedly been partly caused by carelessness in the grinding of the pigments, sufficient cleanliness not having been observed, and partly in the printing, on account of ink rollers, etc. not having been thoroughly cleansed from the ink used in the previous printing. In regard to compound colours, as for instance, violet, it was not possible to make the composition exactly the same each time the colour was used, and during interruptions in the printing the mixture of the primary colours was altered, so that sometimes one and sometimes the other colour shade became the predominating one. The violet stamps, therefore, exhibit shades which reach from nearly red to nearly blue. Finally the colour has to some extent been affected by dust and particles of metal from the printing plates. The ink for the copper-plate stamps now in use [1905] is generally constant, this being especially the case with the 25 öre stamps. The colour of the 50 öre stamps on the other hand is varying quite considerably, although it is always clear and clean. It should be remarked that the ink used in copper-plate printing is much thicker than that used in surface-printing. For the 5 kronor stamp a colour was used which shows up darker the thicker the layer of ink is, and this quality of the ink causes the frame of the stamp, which is deeply engraved and thus stronger in colour, to appear of a different tint to that of the lightly engraved centre. As a result of this and the uneven distribution of the ink on the printing plate, stamps of the same sheet show differences in colour shades. Through the

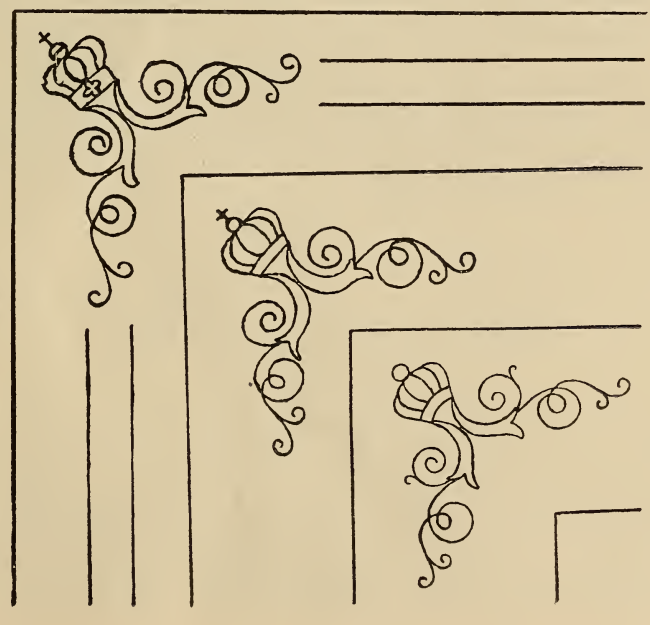
* The original text is considerably abbreviated here, as it consists chiefly of extraneous matter relating to the process of stamp manufacture. *Ed.*

selection of the colour mentioned, the cost of printing the stamp in two colours, as first intended, was saved.

On a number of post cards a peculiarity occurs in the ink, consisting of the medium having in same way separated from the colour, so that the impression has a granulated appearance. The most typical example of such print is the 5 öre reply card of the 1885 issue, on which the line SVARET BETALT (reply paid) has dotted letters. This peculiarity occurs most likely on all kinds of post cards and letter-cards. Hitherto known cases, besides the one mentioned above, are the single and reply 10 and 15 öre post cards of the 1879 issue, single and reply 6 öre, single 5 öre of 1885 issue, reply of 1887 issue, and both single and reply of the 5 öre card of 1897. The 5 öre official post card and the third issue of 5 öre letter-cards also occur with such impression. The green ink seems to be particularly susceptible to the change mentioned.

The strong, red aniline ink, penetrating the paper, which was used in the beginning of the 'nineties for all the postal values of 10 öre and also for the 50 öre ordinary and official stamps, is also worth mentioning. On account of its quality of spreading in the paper, it rendered a blurred impression. This ink was afterwards changed for a clearer carmine ink.

The paper for the postage stamps was from 1855 to 1885 delivered by the State Bank's paper mill at Tumba. From the year last mentioned until 1891 the paper was furnished by the contractor for the manufacture of the postage stamps, and since 1891 the postage stamp paper has been delivered, through the said contractor by Klippan's paper mills in Scania. The paper delivered from Tumba, and which was made by hand, was supplied with watermarks in the corners and along the edges of each half sheet. The watermarks along the edges of the paper consisted of two parallel lines, which ran from corner to corner at a distance from each other of about 5 mm. The corner mark consisted of an ornament surmounted by a royal crown (Type I). Paper thus watermarked was used from 1855 to 1872, wherefore all skilling banco and arms stamps were printed on such paper. The same paper was also used for the reprints of 1868 and 1871. On account of the lack of whole sheets of postage stamps the time for the change of the watermark cannot be established, but it seems probable that the first figure-type stamps were printed on the paper first used. Thereafter, up to 1880 inclusive, paper with



TYPE I.

TYPE II.

TYPE III.

another watermark (Type II) was used, which paper differs from the first mainly in the absence of the lines mentioned. The balance of the figure-type stamps with fine perforation and the greater number of some stamps with coarse perforation were printed on paper with this watermark. Paper with the watermark referred to as Type III was used from 1880 to the beginning of 1886. The design of the last watermark corresponds in the main with the previous one, and the difference is quite unimportant. For many years the paper manufactured by the Tumba paper mill seems to have proved satisfactory, because no complaints of the paper were heard during the time Count Sparre, and afterwards Scheutz, father and son, delivered the postage stamps. But during the 'seventies the new postage stamp contractor began to complain of the poor quality of the paper. These complaints continued, although the paper mill made repeated efforts to remedy the defects stated. Sometimes the paper was too poorly sized, sometimes too thin, sometimes full of lumps, etc. When reading the documents pertaining to this matter, the thought cannot be avoided that the complaints were not so much based on the quality of the paper—because this could always have been improved if only the parties otherwise agreed—as on the desire of the printer of the postage stamps to deliver the paper himself. The officials of the postal department concerned do not seem to have been entirely foreign to this opinion, because at one time it was intended to have the bank note printer, P. A. Nyman, of Stockholm, test a part of a lot of paper which the postage stamp printer (Bagge) had declared unfit for use. Nyman had in his time printed the postage stamps for the Norwegian Government, and had then used paper delivered by the Tumba mills, and of the same kind as that used for the Swedish postage stamps. But this proposition met with such violent opposition on the part of the contractor that it was allowed to fall through. In the meantime the constant complaints of the paper became tiresome, and it was decided that from the beginning of 1886 the contractor should himself furnish the paper for the ordinary postage stamps. In order that manufacture could be controlled the paper was first delivered by the contractor to the postal department, where every sheet was numbered on one side, and the same side overprinted with eight larger and 100 smaller posthorns in blue colour. The former were placed one in each corner and one in the middle of each edge, the latter, one in the place of each stamp, to be printed on the sheet. After the sheets had thus been control-marked they were returned to the postage stamp contractor for the printing of the postage stamps on the other side. This new paper was machine made, and undoubtedly, to the very largest extent, delivered by foreign firms. The firm, Gebrüder Haesch, Maschinenpapierfabrik, Kreuzan bei Düren (Rheinland), which also delivered the paper for the official and the postage due stamps, seems to have been very extensively patronized. The first shipment of this paper was delivered to the Department on 13 February 1886.

(*To be continued*)

MOROCCO AGENCIES

By D. B. ARMSTRONG

(*Continued from page* 106)

IV.—The London Overprint.

About April 1899 the first values overprinted in London from electrotype plates were placed on sale at the British Postal Agencies in Morocco, consisting, according to Mr. H. W. Westcott, of the 10 and 40 centimos, and 1 peseta. The remaining denominations of the series followed in rapid succession, as supplied of the corres-

ponding stamps with the local overprint became exhausted, the last to make its appearance in the new type being the 2 pesetas in September of the same year.

The type from which the plates of the London overprint were cast was of an entirely different fount from that employed in Gibraltar, the characters being more condensed, although the measurements are approximately the same. The difference between the capital " M's " in the two overprint is perhaps the most noticeable, as the local " M " is broad and thick, whilst the London one is much narrower and thinner. Another point of difference lies in the serif of the letter " g " in " Agencies," which on the locally overprinted stamps is almost on the top of the letter ; that on the London overprint being at the side.

This overprint which was employed for all subsequent printings of these stamps is characterised by the presence of two prominent varieties. The first of these occurring on the third stamp in the seventh row of the left-hand pane, No. 39, on the sheet, has the left serif at the top of the letter " M " unduly prolonged, and the second to be found on the first stamp in the fourth row of the right-hand pane, No. 79 on the sheet, consists of a small hyphen-like stroke between the letters " n-c " in " Agencies " ; probably due to a rough piece of metal on the surface of the plate. There is also a minor variety which, like the above, is constant on the sheets of all values of this series, in which there is a break in the lower part of the letter " e " in " Agencies," thus " e." It is, I believe, to be found on the fourth stamp in the first row of the left-hand pane, No. 4 on the sheet. It will thus be seen that in the case of the London as well as the local overprint, complete sheets of the stamps were overprinted at one operation.

Mr. Westcott is of opinion that there were two types of the London overprint, the first in use from 1899 to 1900 being smaller and rougher in the character of the type than that employed subsequent to that year. This apparent difference may, however, be attributable in a large measure to over or under-inking of the plate.

In some notes contributed to the *Philatelic Record* a few years ago, Mr. J. C. North mentioned some interesting bisected varieties of this issue, which are in his collection.

During a temporary shortage of 5 centimos stamps at the British Post Office in Casablanca in July, 1901, halves of the 10 centimos value were accepted in pre-payment of postage to that amount. The deficiency is said to have lasted for a few minutes only, whilst a fresh consignment of 5 centimos stamps was being opened, received by the steamer then in port, by which the mail was to leave. The provisional use of these bisected stamps was necessitated by the fact that the steamers sometimes remain less than an hour in port. Mr. North also possesses the half of a 40 centimos stamp used as a 20 centimos stamp. Another curiosity recorded by this gentleman is a copy of the 25 centimos value, on which the letters " Ce " of the word " Centimos " have failed to print.

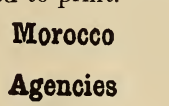


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

SUMMARY.

1899. Designs of Gibraltar series 1889-95 (Fig. 2). Overprinted " Morocco Agencies " in two lines in black (Fig. 3). Wmk. Crown C.A. Perf. 14. Medium white wove paper. Value in second colour. Typographed, printed and overprinted by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in London, in sheets of 120, two panes of sixty, ten rows of six.

5 centimos, green
10 ,, carmine
20 ,, olive-green

25 centimos, ultramarine
40 ,, orange-brown
50 ,, bright lilac
1 peseta, bistre and ultramarine
2 pesetas, black and carmine

ERROR.

A specimen of the 20 centimos value, London overprint, was recently reported by the *West End Philatelist* with a double surcharge.

Double Surcharge. 20 centimos, olive-green.

VARIETIES.

(1) Long serif to "M" in "Morocco" (Fig. 4).
On all the above-mentioned values.
(2) Hyphen between "n-c" in "Agencies."
On all the above-mentioned values.

V.—FIRST KING'S HEAD ISSUE.

Following the demise of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in January, 1901, the Colony of Gibraltar, in common with the majority of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, adopted new designs bearing the portrait of King Edward VII. for its postal emissions, the new King's Head series making its *debut* in May 1903. Subsequent issues for use in the Morocco Agencies were printed from the same key-plates as the new Gibraltar stamps, the values continuing in this instance to be inserted in Spanish currency (instead of English, as in Gibraltar itself), for which purpose the same duty-plates were employed as for the Queen's Head stamps which they superseded.

These stamps were overprinted "Morocco Agencies" as before, from the same plates, and the varieties occurring on the Queen's Head series may be found in the same positions on the sheets of the King's Head issue also.

The new design consisted of a profile portrait of his late Majesty, struck, apparently, from the same die as that used for the production of the British postage stamps of 1902, surmounted by a large Imperial Crown and encircled by a broad white band bearing the inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE—GIBRALTAR" in coloured sans-serif capitals, the whole on a background composed of a star-shaped design.

The first value to make its appearance in the new type was the 25 centimos, issued to the public on 1 July 1903, which was followed by the remaining six denominations from time to time, as the stocks of the Queen's Head issue failed. The two peseta values were the last to be issued, their appearance being delayed until 19 November 1905. One value of this series, the 50 centimos, comes under the category of "stamps prepared for use but not issued," its history being as follows :—It was placed on sale at the Gibraltar Post Office on 3 July 1905, where wholesale supplies of overprinted Morocco Agencies stamps could always be obtained on special application being made to the Postmistress, although they were not on sale over the counter in the ordinary way. This value, with the single Crown C.A. watermark was, however, never supplied to the British Post Offices in Morocco, the first consignment of 50 centimos King's Head stamps sent to Tangier in the following month being composed entirely of those having the new Multiple watermark, although those with the single watermark were, of course, valid for use at any of the Morocco Agencies, if required.

Herewith is appended a copy of a letter addressed to a well-known firm of dealers by the late British Postmaster in Tangier through whose hands all stamps intended for the use of the British Postal Agencies in Morocco had to pass :—

TANGIER ;
15th May, 1908.

DEAR SIRS,—You can take it for granted from me that the 50 cents. single watermark never came to Morocco, otherwise at least I would have

one for my own collection, and further I could not oblige a high official of Gibraltar with one for his collection.

I have stated before to many, and now say again, that I do not consider them genuine Morocco stamps, when they were never issued to Morocco for prepaying postage.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. Lyons.

The whole of the available supply of this stamp, of which 3,120 copies were printed in all, was cornered, and for several years the holders succeeded in keeping the price up by refusing to sell at retail for less than 25s. a copy, or to supply wholesale orders without an undertaking from the purchasers that they would not be sold at less than that amount. Recently, however, supplies have come on to the market, and the price has dropped materially.

Of the single watermarked series, the rarest stamp is now the 2 pesetas, of which only 3,000 copies were printed.



Fig. 5.

Summary.

1903-5. King's Head design of Gibraltar with values in Spanish currency, overprinted "Morocco Agencies" as before (Fig. 3). Wmk. Crown C.A. (single). Perf. 14. Medium white wove paper. Typographed. Printed and overprinted by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in London, in sheets of 120, two horizontal panes of sixty, ten rows of six, with a series of disconnected coloured bars equal to the length or breadth of a stamp opposite each vertical and horizontal row of stamps on the sheet. Plate No. "1" in white upon a solid circle of colour in all four corners of the sheets. Watermarked inscription as before. Dates of issue appended in brackets.

5	centimos,	grey green and blue-green (January 1904)
10	,,	purple on red (August 1903)
20	,,	grey-green and carmine (9 September 1904)
25	,,	purple and black on blue (1 July 1903)
50	,,	purple and violet (3 July 1905)
1	peseta,	black and carmine (19 November 1905)
2	pesetas	black and ultramarine (19 November 1905)

It will be noted that in the above series the 40 centimos value previously current has been discontinued.

Varieties.

As already stated the same plates were used for overprinting these stamps as the previous issues since 1899, and accordingly the varieties are identical with those which occur in the London overprint on the Queen's Head issue.

(1) Long serif to "M" in "Morocco" (Fig. 4).
(2) Hyphen between "n-c" in "Agencies."
All values.

A second printing of the 25 centimos value with the single watermark, made in September, 1905, had the "n-c" variety corrected.

(*To be continued*)

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from page 84*)

Although King Leopold I died in December 1865, it was November 1869 before stamps appeared bearing the effigy of Leopold II. This long delay was due to experiment on the part of the Department of Public Works as to design, and manner and method of manufacture. Numerous designs were submitted by Messrs. L. Wiener, Doms, Franke, and Delpierre; the designs of H. Hendrickx were finally accepted, and the engraving of the dies entrusted to A. Doms, who engraved the dies on wood. The plates were made for printing the stamps by the typographic process.

The following Royal decree authorized the issue of the stamps.

Leopold II, King of the Belgians,

To all who are present, or who may be present—Greeting.

Be it decreed :—

Art. 1—A postage stamp of new design is hereby created, and will be issued to the public for the purpose of franking articles transmissible by post.

Art. 2—Of the above mentioned postage stamps those of the 10 centimes and above will bear Our portrait, and those of lower value the arms of the Kingdom.

Art. 3—Our Minister of Public Works shall determine the values and colours of these stamps, as well as the date when they shall be brought into use.

Art. 4—The postage stamps issued by authority of Our degree of September 25th, 1865, may be used concurrently with those of the new type until a date to be fixed later by our Minister of Public Works, who will also take all the steps necessary to the execution of this decree.

Brussels, November 13th, 1869.

Leopold.

By the King :

The Minister of Public Works,

A. Jamar.

The two following Ministerial decrees fixed the colours of the various values, and the dates upon which they should be issued to the public.

The Minister of Public Works,

Considering Art. 4 of the Royal Order of November 13th, 1869, regarding the creation of a new type of postage stamp.

Orders :

Art. 1—The issue of the new postage stamps will begin on November 15th, 1869, with those of 1 and 10 centimes, which will be of a green colour.

Art. 2—The existing postage stamps of 1 and 10 centimes will remain in use provisionally, and will continue to be sold concurrently with the new ones until the quantities manufactured have been exhausted.

Brussels, November 14th, 1869.

A. Jamar.

The Minister of Public Works,

Considering Art. 4 of the Royal Order of November 13th, 1869, regarding the creation of a new type of postage stamp.

Orders :

Art. 1—The colours and the dates of issue of the postage stamps of the new type, designated in the table below, have been decided on in accordance with the indication of this table :—

Stamps of the value of	2	centimes,	in blue,	to be issued	January	1st,	1870
,, ,, ,,	8	,,	violet,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,, ,, ,,	20	,,	blue,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,, ,, ,,	5	,,	amber,	,,	,,	March	,,	,,
,, ,, ,,	30	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,, ,, ,,	40	,,	carmine,	,,	,,	April	,,	,,
,, ,, ,,	1	franc,	violet,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Art. 2—The existing postage stamps of the same values as those indicated above are maintained in use provisionally, and the sale of them will be continued until the quantities manufactured have been exhausted.

Brussels, December 12th, 1869.

A. JAMAR.

The new value of eight centimes, appearing in this series, was considered necessary in view of the new tariff adopted for newspapers going to France. From November 15th, 1869, all periodicals sent from Belgium to France in wrappers without writing, figures, or sign, except the address of the receiver, the signature of the sender, or the date, were to be prepaid by the eight centimes stamp.



Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.



Fig. 22.



Fig. 23.



Fig. 24.

The first printing, made in 1869, consisted of five values only, on a thin yellowish closely woven paper, 1/10 mm. in thickness, perforated 15. One and 10 centimes, deep green, printed in September 1869, 8 centimes deep dull violet, printed in October 1869, and 2 and 20 centimes dull ultramarine, printed in November 1869. In this printing one of the cliches of the one centime plate was damaged so that it read " CENTIVE."

The second printing, made in 1870, consisted of the entire series, on a thin greyish closely woven paper, 1/10 mm. in thickness, perforated 15.

1	centime,	pale yellow-green
2	centimes,	dull blue
5	,,	pale amber
8	,,	deep dull violet
10	,,	pale yellow-green
20	,,	dull blue
30	,,	pale amber
40	,,	deep rose
1	franc,	deep dull violet

The supply of paper was not sufficient for the entire printing, and a number of the 10 and 20 centimes were printed upon a new supply, which was coarsely woven, showing a wide mesh.

In this printing defective cliches caused the error "CENTIME" instead of "CENTIMES" to appear once each in the plates of the 2 and 8 centimes, and the error "BELGIOUE" instead of "BELGIQUE" to appear twice in the plate of the 20 centimes.

During 1871 printings were made of all the values on a thin coarsely woven greyish paper, showing a wide mesh, 1/10 mm. in thickness, perforated 15.

1	centime,	deep green
2	centimes,	blue
5	,,	yellow-brown
8	,,	dull violet
10	,,	deep green
20	,,	blue
30	,,	yellow-brown
40	,,	deep rose-carmine
1	franc,	dull violet

During 1872 and 1873 printings were made, of the various values, on a thin, closely woven white paper, 1/10 mm. in thickness, perforated 15.

1	centime,	deep yellow-green, deep greyish-green
2	centimes	bright ultramarine, dull blue
5	,,	bright orange-brown, amber
8	,,	lilac
10	,,	deep yellow-green, deep greyish-green.
20	,,	bright ultramarine, dull blue
30	,,	bright orange-brown, amber
40	,,	carmine, rose-carmine
1	franc,	lilac

In this printing defective cliches caused the errors "CENTIMF," "CENTIMI," and "CENTIMO" instead of "CENTIME," once each in the plate of the one centime.

(*To be continued*)

THE THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, BIRMINGHAM, 1911

The Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on 7–9 June 1911, under the auspices of the Birmingham Philatelic Society. The opening meeting was held on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m., when the Chairman, Mr. Richard Hollick, in delivering the inaugural address, gave, on behalf of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, a warm welcome to the Delegates. Referring to future congresses, he said that the place of meeting for next year was not fixed, but for 1913 the Edinburgh Philatelic Society had extended to them an invitation to hold the Congress in their beautiful northern city.

In the absence of Major E. B. Evans, regrettably prevented from attending through ill-health, Mr. C. J. Phillips read the report of the Philatelic Terms Committee. He said that the Committee had drawn up a list, or glossary, of terms, which, it was suggested, should be universally adopted and used by philatelists, but it was considered advisable to obtain the opinion of the present Congress before publishing and circulating it on any large scale. Considerable discussion followed the reading of the report.

Mr. F. A. Bellamy (Oxford) in criticising the glossary, expressed the opinion that much too free use was made of French terms, and he thought it was quite time they gave place to suitable equivalent English terms. In replying on this point Mr. C. J. Phillips gave it as his opinion that the French terms had been accepted and used by philatelists the world over for so long a period that it would be a difficult matter for any Committee or Congress to affect the question to any great extent, and furthermore, there were such terms as "*se tenant*," "*tête-bêche*," etc., for which he doubted if there was any suitable equivalent in the English or any other language which would so well express the desired meaning. This point was not pressed further, but Mr. H. Grindall (Birmingham) suggested the desirability of the addition of a currency table to the list, and his views found support from one or two other delegates. The general opinion, however, was that this hardly came within the scope of the Committee's work in the present instance, and it was further pointed out that owing to the wide fluctuations in the rates of exchange no compilation of a list of this character could be other than of temporary value. After further discussion it was resolved to refer the glossary back to the Committee for further revision.

Mr. T. B. Widdowson then read a most interesting paper, explaining the various methods of stamp production, the specially prepared diagrams showing clearly, even to the uninitiated, the differences between the processes of steel-plate, lithographic and typographic stamp printing. The paper was accompanied by a demonstration of direct plate printing in two colours, by the Artistic Engraving and Printing Company, of Birmingham, the stamp printed being the special congress souvenir stamp prepared for this occasion, plate proofs (green frame with black centre) being presented to each delegate present. At the conclusion of the paper a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Widdowson for his very able and interesting contribution.

Following this an Auction in aid of the Congress funds was held, Mr. J. J. Darlow having kindly consented to act as Hon. Auctioneer. The stamps, which had been generously given by various gentlemen, comprised some seventy lots, which realised a total of nearly £40, a material and doubtless welcome addition to the funds.

In the evening a reception, held at the Grand Hotel, was well attended. Light refreshments and informal discussion passed a pleasant half-hour, and many friendships made at previous congresses were renewed, demonstrating one at least of the benefits these annual re-unions confer on philatelists. At nine o'clock an adjournment was made to the Windsor room, where a smoking concert was held, the whole of the items, with one exception, being provided by certain talented delegates, whose efforts to entertain met with the generous meed of approval they so well merited.

The second day's business opened at 11 o'clock with the "Report of the Forged Stamps Committee," which, in the absence of Major E. B. Evans, was read by Mr. C. J. Phillips. The report stated that a number of meetings of the Committee had been held during the past year, and a considerable amount of useful data and information obtained from various sources, which will greatly strengthen the hands of the Committee in their fight against the unscrupulous makers and manipulators of forgeries, fakes, and "facsimiles." It was not thought advisable at the present juncture to specify in detail all that had been done, as that might be the means of putting those concerned on their guard, and to some extent nullify or weaken future action against them. Early in March of this year a circular letter drawing the attention of the authorities to the present serious state of affairs as regards the manufacture and sale of forged stamps, and offering whatever assistance the Committee might be in a position to give, had been sent out to the Governments of all countries affected in the matter, the result to date being that replies, in most cases favourable, have been received from some forty different countries. This can but be considered an eminently favourable beginning to a campaign which must of necessity prove a lengthy one, and the Committee are to be congratulated on having made real headway in a matter of great moment. It was unanimously resolved that the gentlemen who formed the Forged Stamps Committee, Major E. B. Evans, W. Hadlow, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, F. Reichenheim, and A. J. Sefi, be re-elected for the coming year.

The next subject on the programme for discussion was the question of the "Linking up of Societies," the discussion to be opened by Mr. C. J. Phillips. To the amusement of the meeting Mr. Phillips, on rising, stated very briefly and to the point his opinion that the linking up of societies, so far as any amalgamation or federation was concerned, was neither desirable nor practicable, his idea being that individual societies each working in its own way, and in its own sphere, unfettered by any central control, was far preferable to the unwieldy aggregation of "Vereins" or "Associations" found in Germany or America. Considerable discussion followed Mr. Phillips' declaration, the general feeling of the meeting being that the federation of societies would not make for their well being, and might indeed have a re-actionary influence, and that movements such as these congresses provided the most suitable "link" for bringing Societies into touch with each other, and for the advancement of philately in general.

The third Session of Congress opened on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. The first

item for discussion, "The Colour Question," was to have been opened by Mr. H. L. Hayman, who, however, was unable to be present owing to a family bereavement. In his absence his paper was read by Mr. Franz Reichenheim. In his paper Mr. Hayman strongly emphasised the need of a universal colour scheme to be used in philately, condemning the present system as confusing and erratic, the various catalogues frequently describing the same stamp in some half dozen different colours. The French Chrysanthemum Society had recognised the difficulty, and to meet it had published an admirable colour chart, listing and illustrating some 1,500 shades of colour. This had been found invaluable in the floral world, and had subsequently been adopted by the Royal Horticultural Society of London. Mr. Hayman urged the value of this chart as a universal colour standard, and hoped that on consideration the present Congress would recommend its adoption by all philatelic societies. The present cost of the chart is 14s. 6d., but its general use would doubtless enable it to be produced and sold at a considerably lower figure. An animated discussion followed the reading of Mr. Hayman's paper, the general feeling of the meeting being that the chart in question was too complicated to be of real service to the average philatelist. The best simple form of colour chart at present in general use is that compiled by the late B. W. Warhurst, who, it is well known, made a special and prolonged study of this question. It was decided to leave the matter open, as being too big a subject to be settled off-hand by any congress.

The next item on the programme was a "Resolution for a Triennial Congress," to be moved by Mr. M. P. Castle, on behalf of the Royal Philatelic Society. Mr. Castle, on rising, explained the reasons which had led his society to suggest the proposition of such a resolution, viz., their fear that an annual congress would be an undertaking of such an arduous nature that none but a select few of the largest societies would feel inclined to assume the responsibilities involved. He was agreeably surprised to find, however, that this pessimistic view was apparently not shared by his fellow delegates present, and the fact that the venue of the Congress for 1912 and for 1913 was already practically assured left him no option but, with the consent of those present, to withdraw the proposed resolution. He would like to add, however, that future Congress Committees might rest assured of all the support and co-operation that the Royal Philatelic Society could afford them. Mr. Castle's statement and assurance of his society's support was received with acclamation. Following this Mr. A. Leon Adutt, President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, extended, on behalf of his Society, an invitation for the holding of the Congress at Margate in 1912. He assured those present that while the Isle of Thanet was one of the youngest of philatelic societies they had, perhaps, all the more enthusiasm, and would leave nothing undone to make the 1912 Congress as great a success as its predecessors. Mr. Adutt's invitation was duly accepted, and his remarks received with general appreciation and applause.

Mr. T. H. Hinton (International Philatelic Union) raised the question of the status of delegates, as to whether in voting they merely registered their own personal views, or whether they came with full power to commit their respective societies to any particular action. He stated the matter was left over from the last Congress, and he was anxious to get a definite expression of opinion from the present Congress. Discussion took place, and it was decided that delegates were considered to fully represent their societies, and were understood to attend duly empowered to pledge the action of their society in any reasonable way.

The third and concluding item of the Session was the resolution by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, for the election of a Permanent Congress Committee on the following basis :—

1.—That a Committee of seven be appointed to act as a permanent Congress Committee from one Congress to another, with power to add to their number, four members to form a quorum.

2.—That the headquarters of this Committee be in London.

3.—That the Members should elect from among their number a Chairman and a Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

4.—That any vacancy that may be created for various reasons during the Session should be filled up by the other members of the Committee.

5.—That the Members of this Committee be elected at every succeeding Congress, retiring members being eligible for re-election.

6.—That the majority of votes of those present should decide every question brought before this Committee. In case of an even number of votes the Chairman to have the casting vote.

7.—That every Society of Great Britain and Ireland willing to support the holding of Philatelic Congresses should pay a small contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of this Committee under the following scale :

Societies under 100 members, 5s. per annum.

Societies of 100 members or over 100, but not more than 200 members, 10s. per annum.

Societies of over 200 members, 15s. per annum.

8.—That accounts should be submitted to every Congress and should be properly audited by auditors appointed by the Congress. Accounts to be published in the philatelic press, and copies to be sent to every contributing Society.

Mr. Reichenheim's resolution was duly seconded, and on a show of hands was declared carried unanimously.

The names of ten gentlemen to serve on the permanent Committee were proposed, and on a ballot being taken the following were declared elected :—Messrs. W. D. Beckton, I. J. Bernstein, J. J. Darlow, M. P. Castle, R. Hollick, and C. J. Phillips.

This completed the business section of the Congress, which terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Richard Hollick, for his very genial and able conduct of the proceedings.

A representative exhibition of stamps added to the interest of the Congress, some thirty-six large frames of exhibits surrounding the room, and being a source of great attraction. A considerable number of the general public visited the exhibition during the three days it was open. The following is a list of the exhibits :—

The Earl of Crawford, K.T., The Four Pence values of Great Britain. Mr. J. J. Knowles, Great Britain and the Triangular stamps of the Cape of Good Hope. Baron A. de Worms, The Pence issues of Ceylon. Mr. M. P. Castle, The Lithographed issues of Trinidad. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, The Sydney Views of New South Wales. Mr. J. J. Darlow, The Line-engraved issues of St. Vincent, Antigua and Montserrat. Mr. H. L. Hayman, Spain and Belgian Congo. Mr. Humphrey Bennett, Sarawak. Mr. B. B. Tilley, Gold Coast, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Niger Coast, India, Barbados, British Guiana, Lagos. Mr. W. Pimm, St. Lucia. Mr. C. A. Stephenson, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British South Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar.

On Thursday evening the Birmingham Philatelic Society entertained the Delegates to a banquet at the Grand Hotel, where some 120 guests assembled. The invitation cards bore proof impressions of the special souvenir stamp, printed in green with brown centre. The menu cards also bore a lithographed impression in brown of the same stamp. The banquet proved a thoroughly enjoyable function, all the guests spending a most pleasant time.

On Friday there were two excursions arranged for those delegates who cared to attend, the morning being devoted to a visit to Messrs. Cadbury's model village at Bourneville, and the afternoon and evening were filled by a visit to Warwick Castle, by kind invitation of the Countess of Warwick. A party of some 100 delegates and friends availed themselves of this invitation, and a most enjoyable time was spent by all.

In general the Congress was an entire success, both from the business and from the social side, and the Birmingham Philatelic Society is to be congratulated upon its arrangements in promoting the Third British Philatelic Congress.

P.J.E.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Angola. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., in sending us a specimen of the 2½r. of the old type with portrait of King Carlos, surcharged "REPUBLICA," state that they have received also the following values, viz., 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500 and 700 reis, similarly surcharged. In cases where there are two different colours of the same value, the one overprinted is the latest colour. Denominations not included in the above list are obsolete.

Brunei. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write that the 2c. in the new colours, chocolate and black, which was chronicled more than two years ago, has at last been issued, having been put on sale on 5 April, and that they have now received a supply.

Ceylon. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., the 2c. in a modified shade, announced in February last. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2c. orange

Cochin. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us another value of the set which we chronicled last month. Wmk. Umbrella. Perf. 14.

1 anna, brown-orange

Costa Rica. We have received a new provisional from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., the 1c. of 1907 overprinted "1911."

German Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the 60c. on 50 pf. with the surcharge spelt "Marokko" on watermarked paper. This stamp with the surcharge in the old spelling was only chronicled by us last month, and appears to be already superseded. A later communication from the same firm states that they have also received the 30c., 50c., 1¼, 2½ and 6¼ pesetas, with the new spelling.

Gibraltar. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the 8s. in the new colours, chronicled last February. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

8s. purple and green

Great Britain. *Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular* reports the ½d. envelope of the McCorquodale manufacture, size "N," stamped with Die 75. This differs from the De La Rue issue in the shape of the flap, which is now slightly wider across in most parts than formerly. The size "O" is also reported to have been issued.

Post cards and Letter cards of the McCorquodale manufacture are also said to be now in use, but present no points of distinction from the De La Rue series.

Envelope. ½d. green Size N. Die 75

The new ½d. and 1d. adhesive stamps and the ½d. postcard on thin buff card were duly issued on Coronation Day, 22 June 1911. We fear that they cannot but cause great dissatisfaction both to philatelists and to the public in general; the designs are overloaded with detail and suffer further from poorness of printing, the portrait of His Majesty being thereby rendered most ineffective. The 'control' letters are still A 11. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 15 × 14.

½d. green
1d. red.
Postcard. New type of Arms.
½d. green.

Greece. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the remaining values of the new set. Zig-zag roulette.

1l. dark green " Hermes "
2l. rose " Iris "
3l. red " Hermes "
20l. lilac " Iris "
30l. rose " Hermes "
40l. indigo " Iris "
50l. reddish-lilac " Hermes "
1d. ultramarine " Hermes "
2d. red " Hermes "
3d. rose
5d. blue

Grenada. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 1s. in accordance with the universal colour scheme. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1s. black on green

Hyderabad. The *Monthly Journal* reports the following colour changes and new officials.

8a. purple
12a. blue-green
Official. Overprinted with large native characters.
4a. olive-green
8a. purple
12a. blue-green
Overprinted with new type.
¼a. grey
¼a. pale green

Italy. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us four tall rectangular and highly ornate stamps issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Kingdom of Italy. These stamps are sold at a premium on face value, which goes to form a fund to pay for the fetes and celebrations in honour of the event.

2c. dark brown. Perf. 13½
5c. dark green. Perf. 14 × 13½
10c. red. Perf. 14 × 13½
15c. slate. Perf. 13½

Malta. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 4½d. in a new colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

4½d. orange

Portuguese Congo. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us five values of the series for Angola bearing portrait of Dom Carlos overprinted in black " CONGO " and " REPUBLICA " diagonally in red. Perf. 11½.

2½r. grey
5r. orange
10r. green
15r. grey-green
25 on 200r. purple on flesh

South Australia. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 2½d. with watermark Crown over A. Perf. 12 × 11½.

Sweden. Messrs. Whitfield King kindly send us the 5c. of the new type, with portrait of King Gustav V. Wmk Crown. Perf. 13.

5c. green

Tasmania. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 2d. apparently re-engraved and in a new colour. It is inferior in execution to its predecessor and has the appearance of a lithograph. Wmk. Crown and double-lined " A." Perf. 12½.

2d. violet

Tunis. In consequence of the reduction of the single rate of postage on letters within the country to 10c. the value 15c. is no longer required, and stamps of this latter denomination have been surcharged " 10 " in black with three bars over the figure " 15." Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a copy of this provisional. " 10 " on 15c. bright lilac on toned.

Turks Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the new ¼d. stamp foreshadowed last month. It is printed in bright red in place of the rose-lilac colour of the stamp it supersedes.

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Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste	*C.*
Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung	*D.B.-Z.*
Der Deutsche Philatelist	*D.P.*
Echo de la Timbrologie	*E.*
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London Philatelist	*L.P.*
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Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society	*M.R.*
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Stamp Lover	*S.L.*
Timbre-Poste	*T.-P.*
Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt	*V.K.-B.*
West-End Philatelist	*W.-E.P.*

Belgium.

HANCIAU (L.) The last Postage Due stamp of Belgium. *M.J.* May

Bolivia.

Bolivien 1894, dickes Papier—Falschungen oder nicht ? III. *I.B.-J.* 3 June

Brazil.

MAHÉ (P.) A travers le Brésil (contd). *E.* 15 and 31 May

NAPIER (Capt. G. F.) The stamps of Brazil (contd). *L.P.* May

Brazil : The plates of 1850. *M.J.* May

British Central Africa.

MELVILLE (F. J.) Afrique Centrale Anglaise et Protectorate du Nyasaland (contd). *J.P.* May

Bulgaria.

BÖHME (A.) Die bildlichen Darstellungen und Inschriften auf den neuen Marken von Bulgarien. *I.B.-J.* 3 June

Cordoba.

GRIEBERT (Hugo) Die Marken von Cordoba *D.B.-Z.* 1 June

Germany.

OHRT (P.) Beiträge zu den Briefumschlägen von Preussen (contd). *D.P.* May

OHRT (P.) Die Poststempel von Oldenburg, pp. 1-10.
[Serial inset in *M.* April—May.]

OMMERBORN (Rektor C.) Ein Blick in die Werkstatt der Neudrucke und Nachdrucke der Postwertzeichen Hannovers (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 27 May

Ein philatelistischer Streifzug durch Baden (Schluss). *S.P.N.* May

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PEMBERTON (P. L.) The stamps of Greece (continued). *P.J.G.B.* May

Grenada.

SÉFI (A. J) The postage stamps of Grenada (contd). *W.-E.P.* May

Holland.

Einiges über die niederländsche Aushilfs-Portomarke 3c. schwarz auf Een Gulden hellblan, Wertangabe rot, von C.M.F.A.P. *I.B.-J.* 3 June

Indian Native States.

WETHERELL (E. W.) The settings of the 2 puttans of Cochin. *P.J.I.* May

Mexico.

BARRON (J. H.) The early issues of Mexico, with some uncatalogued varieties (contd). *S.L.* June

Montenegro.

GORA (T.) Le Montenégro. *E.* 15 May

New South Wales.

MCNEILL (W. J.) The overprinted service stamps of New South Wales. *A.P.* May

Die Katalogisierung der Kartenbriefe von Neu-Südwales. *I.B.-J.* 20 May

The 2d. Diadem, New South Wales. *A.S.J.* April

Paraguay.

Phillips (C. J.) The stamps of Paraguay (contd). *M.J.* May

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Kyrkostaternas Frimärken, af O.K. *S.F.T.* April

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ZOSCSAK (R.) Beschreibung und Katalogisierung der Ganzsachen von Rumaniën (contd). *D.B.-Z.* 1 June

Servia.

DEROCCO (E.) Geschichte der Postwertzeichen von Serbien (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 27 May

South Australia.

HAAS (Th.) Die Dienstaufdrucke von Sudaustralien. *I.B.-J.* 3 June

Spain.

MENNEVÉE (R.) The postage stamps of Spain. *M.J.* May

Switzerland.

ROMMEL (Dr.) Die Hotelposten in der Schweiz und in Ungarn (contd). *S.P.N.* May

Turkey.

HANCIAU (L.) Die Post-und Nachportomarken der Turkei (Januar 1862 bis Februar 1892) (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 27 May

Uruguay.

SCHAURICHT (R.) Post-Statistik von Uruguay. *I.B.-J.* 3 June

PACK (C. L.) Some comments on the stamps of Uruguay, with particular reference to Mr. Hugo Griebert's book (contd). *L.P.* May

Generalia.

DIETEL (P. v.) Kritische Betrachtungen über das Briefmarkensammeln. II. *P.* May

KRÖGER (J.) Die "Seebeck-Marken," ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd). *I.B.-J.* 20 May

LEBERFINGER (E.) und WEINERT (V.) Ausführliche Statistik der Marken Europas. *P.* May

The Colonial Colour Scheme. What it is and how it has worked up to date. *P.S.* 27 May, 3 and 10 June.

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) 2 and 3 May; 2) 16 and 17 May.
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 11 and 12 May; 2) 25 and 26 May.
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 10 May; 2) 23 and 24 May
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 5 May; 2) 19 May.

AFGHANISTAN, 1871-2, 6sh. purple, unused, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. £4 10 0
1875-6, abasi purple, used and cut round on small piece of original. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 4 5 0
1875-6, 1r. black, unused, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 10 0 0
BAHAMAS, 1861, perf. 13, 6d. lilac, unused, very fine. *P.* 1 .. 4 5 0
BRAZIL, 1843, 30r., block of four, very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 2 5 0
Ditto, 60r., block of eight, with dated postmark, very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 18 0 0
Ditto, 90r., horizontal pair, unused, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 10 10 0
1845-6, yellowish paper, 300r., unused, very fine. *V.* 2 .. 5 5 0
Ditto, ditto, 600r., unused, very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, greyish paper, 600r., unused, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 7 0 0
Ditto, ditto, 30r., block of eighteen, unused. *V.* 2 .. .. 3 15 0
Ditto, 60r., pane of 27, being three rows from bottom of sheet, with large margins, unused with gum, superb. *V.* 2 .. 31 0 0
1850, greyish paper, 10r. block of fifteen, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 2 0 0
Ditto, ditto, 180r., block of eight, unused, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 3 0 0
1891, 100r., variety frame inverted, centre stamp in block of nine, unused. *V.* 2 .. .. 2 0 0

BRAZIL (contd)
Ditto, ditto, *tête-bêche* variety, in block of four, mint. *V.* 2 .. £3 10 0

A selection from a specialised collection of Brazil dispersed by Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper at their Sale of 19 May 1911.

BRITISH GUIANA, 1862, 1c. pink, border of ovals, exceptionally fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 10 0
Ditto, 2c. yellow, ditto, very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 3 12 0
CANADA, 1852, 7½d., on entire, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 2 14 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, woodblock, 1d. blue, error, nice copy with good margins, on piece of original, but right-hand corner defective. *P.&S.* 2 .. 33 0 0
Ditto, 1d. brick-red, pair on piece of original, little close one side. *P.&S.* 2.. .. .. 14 10 0
Ditto, 4d. blue, extra large margins, on piece of original, very fine. *P.&S.* 2.. .. .. 5 5 0
Ditto, 4d. blue, variety with retouched corner, small defect, but fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 6 5 0
1863, 1d. deep red, block of four in finest condition. *P.* 1 .. 3 15 0
CEYLON, 1855-9, imperf., 4d. rose, good margins and lightly cancelled. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 10 15 0
Ditto, blue paper, 6d. purple, proofs, horizontal pair. *P.* 1.. 3 3 0
1861, 8d. brown, apparently with kind of rough pin perforation, unused. *P.* 1 .. .. 8 0 0
CHILE, 1904, 10c. olive, overprint inverted. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 1 6 0
CHINA, 1897, $5 on 3c. red, variety surcharge inverted, unused. *P.&S.* 4 7 6
FRANCE, Colonies, 4c. grey, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 2 0 0

GREAT BRITAIN, 1858-79, ½d. rose-red, plate 9, mint. *G.* 2 .. £3 0 0
1867, 2s. brown, superb, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 8 5 0
HOLLAND, 1852, 10c. carmine, block of twenty, five creased and three with pinhole, mint. *G.* 2 10 10 0
Ditto, ditto, block of four, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 10 0
Ditto, 15c. orange-yellow, block of twenty, two with pinhole, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 17 10 0
Ditto, ditto, block of four, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 5 0
1867-71, 15c. chestnut, S.G. 26. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 15 0
HONG KONG, 1891, 2c. rose, pair, one with long 'K,' mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 2 6 0
INDIA, Sept. 1854, ½a. red, 9½ arches, S.G. 6a., unused and fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 8 10 0
Ditto, ditto, pair, unused, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 17 0 0
Service, 1866, 4a. purple and green, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 6 15 0
Ditto, 8a. purple and green, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 13 15 0
Ditto, Reprints of the 2, 4 and 8a. *P.* 1 .. .. 6 15 0
Ditto, 1867, ½a. mauve and green, vertical pair, with double overprint, lower stamp torn, unused, fair. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 11 5 0
Jhind, 1885, 8a. mauve, (only four printed), mint. *P.&S.* 2 12 0 0
Nabha State, 1887-97, ½a. green, variety 'B H A' omitted, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 5 10 0
LABUAN, 1902, 25c., error of colour, S.G. 126a, fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 2 10 0
MEXICO, 1864, 3c. brown, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 5 0
NATAL, 1877, One Penny, on 6d. rose, surcharged four times, unused. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 4 12 6
NEW ZEALAND, 1856, serrated perf., 1s. blue-green, very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 15 0
1860-2, pelure paper, 1d. vermilion, S.G. 28, unused. *G.* 1 6 5 0
Ditto, pelure paper, rouletted, 6d. black-brown, roulettes at right partly clipped, unused. *P.&S.* 13 0 0
Jan. 1901, 1d. Universal Postage, proof in green, imperf. strip of five, the centre stamp *tête-bêche*. *P.* 2 .. .. 2 15 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850, Sydney View, 1d. deep carmine, Pl. 2, exceedingly fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 3 10 0
Ditto, 3d. yellow-green, good margins and lightly postmarked. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 4 0 0

NEW SOUTH WALES (contd)
1854-6, imperf., 3d. yellow-green, block of eight, used on original, all fine. *G.* 2 .. .. .. £18 18 0
SAXONY, 1850, 3pf. brick-red, slight thinning, but very good copy. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 15 0
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, Nov. 1850, 1sch. blue, horizontal pair on original. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 11 10 0
SICILY, 1859, ½gr. orange-yellow, retouched at back of head, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 2 10 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1867-70, 6d. blue, S.G. 44, unused. *G.* 1 .. 3 3 0
Ditto, 6d. prussian-blue, S.G. 45, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 2 6 0
1872, perf. and roulette, 9d. grey, exceptionally fine on piece. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 12 6
SPAIN, 1855, wmk. loops, 2r. blue, error of colour, fine. *V.* 1 .. 9 0 0
SWITZERLAND, 1850, Poste Locale, 2½r., horizontal strip of six, on entire. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 4 10 0
TASMANIA, Nov. 1853, 1d. pale blue, large margins, unused, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 8 0 0
Ditto, very large margins, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 0 0
Ditto, 4d. orange, horizontal strip of three. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 10 0
Aug. 1855, 1d. carmine, horizontal strip of three, fine. *G.* 2 5 0 0
1856-7, 1d. pale brick-red, horizontal strip of three, fine. *G.* 2 8 0 0
1892-9, £1 green and yellow, mint *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 17 6
TRANSVAAL, Oct. 1877, 1d. red on blue, variety surcharge inverted, unused. *P.* 1 .. .. 5 15 0
UNITED STATES, 1851, imperf., 12c. black, horizontal strip of five, fine. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 1 18 0
1908-9, blue rag paper, 15c. blue, block of four. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 2 0
VICTORIA, 1863, imperf., 4d. rose, horizontal pair, very fine. *G.* 2 7 0 0
Ditto, rouletted, 4d. rose, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 3 12 6
1864, wmk. 6, 2d. grey, unused, fine. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 5 0 0
May 1871, wmk. 'Four Pence,' 6d. blue, S.G. 140, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 15 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1857, 2d. Indian red, exceptionally fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 12 6
1879, 2d. mauve, error of colour, unused and fine. *G.* 1 .. 14 0 0
Number of boxes containing stamps in bundles of 100, all clean and picked copies and apparently consisting of more than 1,275 varieties, in all upwards of 1,000,000. *P.&S.* 1 90 0 0

NOTES & NEWS

British Guiana Society's Exhibition.

The British Guiana Philatelic Society announce an Exhibition to be opened on 7 October 1911, in the Carnegie Free Library Hall, Georgetown. The Society has already held two Exhibitions. The first, in 1904, on a small scale, the second, in 1907, which was the largest Exhibition of its kind held in the West Indies and attracted a considerable amount of attention; both these Exhibitions were of a local nature. On the present occasion the Organising Committee have in view an Exhibition of a much wider scope; where it is hoped that Exhibits from the West Indies and Great Britain, etc., will be displayed.

The objects of the 1911 Exhibition are :—

1.—To further the interest in Philately throughout the West Indies and British Guiana.

2.—To show the scope and results of Philately, as shown by recent investigations.

3.—To show Philately in all its branches, viz., Methods of printing and production of stamps, essays, colour trials, proofs, forgeries, literature, and all the accessories used in Philately.

The exhibition will comprise Postage Stamps, Entires, Albums and everything connected with, or likely to further the interests in, Philately.

No charge will be made for space in the exhibition within the discretion of the Committee.

Silver and Bronze Medals and diplomas will be awarded in Divisions I. and II. and diplomas in Divisions III. and V. in number according to the funds available.

Exhibits must be delivered to the Committee on the morning of the opening day. Exhibits from abroad must arrive before 30th September, 1911, addressed to Mr. A. D. Ferguson, Georgetown, British Guiana, by whom they will be opened, in the presence of two members of the Committee. A full description of contents should accompany each parcel.

Exhibitors are requested to forward to Mr. Ferguson *as early as possible*, and at latest to arrive by 1 September, 1911, a full description and value of their exhibits for publication.

The Judges will take into consideration the following points : (1) Completeness ; (2) Condition of the Specimens ; (3) Arrangement ; (4) Rarity.

JUDGES :

George Allan, Esq., Georgetown.
T. A. Pope, Esq., B.A., Georgetown.
J. K. D. Hill, Esq., S.M. Georgetown.
A. D. Ferguson, Esq., F.R.P.S., Georgetown.
W. A. Abraham, Esq., Georgetown.
Ven. Archdeacon F. P. L. Josa, Georgetown.
G. Hughes, Esq., Georgetown.
L. V. Vaughan, Esq., Belfield.
Rev. J. S. Hughes, Barbados.
J. E. Mayers, Esq., Barbados.
Hon. B. Howell Jones.

CLASSES OF EXHIBITS.

DIVISION I.

Sec. A. 1. British Guiana Specialized Collection.
2. British Guiana Ordinary Collection.
B. Collection of one West Indian Island.
C. Collection of Great Britain or one other British Colony.
D. Collection of one Foreign Country or Colony.
E. 25 Rare Stamps.
F. Historical or unique stamps, not less than 25, with descriptive notes thereon.
G. Collection of Entires of any Country.

DIVISION II.

A. General Collections.
B. General Collections, juniors under 18 years of age.

DIVISION III.

A. Exhibits of one Country or Colony, by a Dealer.
B. Exhibits of Albums, Literature, Philatelic accessories, etc.

DIVISION IV.

Exhibits not for competition.

DIVISION V.

Objects of Interest connected with Philately, viz. :—Proofs, Essays, Colour trials, Postmarks, Forgeries, etc., etc.

———

Brazilian Officials.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the following extract from a Rio de Janeiro newspaper, dated 9 May, 1911 :—" It would seem that the attention of Government should be drawn to the fact that a large stamp dealer, carrying on business in London, in his new catalogue, prices the official Brazilian stamps far below the face value. For instance the 10,000 reis stamp in mint condition can be bought there for 5s., or the equivalent at present exchange of 4,000 reis. Not only this, but we hear of another instance in London, of a purchaser being offered the full set, from 10 reis to 10,000 reis, in mint condition for 5s. the lot !

It looks as though a lucrative business could be done by buying the stamps in England, and having them sent out here. In the meantime it would be as well if Government were to make close inquiries as to how these stamps, in mint condition, got into the

hands of the dealers. There must be a leakage somewhere, and the sooner it is stopped the better for the Exchequer."

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 20th Annual General Meeting was held at the Geographical Society's Rooms, on Friday, 31 March, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the Chair.

The reports of the various officers were all of a very satisfactory character. The membership had increased by seven, and the average attendance at the meetings by the same number.

The papers read and displays given before the society during the session had been uniformly excellent, and great appreciation was expressed at the manner in which the *Philatelic Record* and other journals had given reports of the meetings.

The Treasurer reported a balance in hand, and the Librarian stated that in addition to the files of all important publications being kept up to date, twenty-two new volumes had been added to the Library.

The Packet Comptroller's Report showed that eight packets had been sent out, and the sales therefrom averaged 14 2-7ths per cent., as compared with 11½ per cent. last year.

The voting for the election of officers resulted as follows :—

PRESIDENT : W. Dorning Beckton.

VICE-PRESIDENTS : J. H. Abbot, G. B. Duerst, W. Grunewald, W. W. Munn.

HON. TREASURER : C. H. Coote.

HON. LIBRARIAN : J. R. M. Albrecht.

HON. SECRETARY : J. Stelfox Gee.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY : Mendel Albrecht.

COMPTROLLER : John H. Taylor.

COMMITTEE : J. K. King, J. S. Higgins, B. Goodfellow.

The delegates to represent the Society at the Birmingham Congress were Messrs. Duerst, Goodfellow, and Gee.

Mr. H. J. Smith was elected a member, and the resignations of E. M. Ash and A. W. Walton accepted with regret.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Abbott J. H.
Albrecht J. R. M.
Albrecht Mendel
Adams Geo. (*c*)
Baildon Dr.
Beazley J. F.
Beckton W. Dorning
Bennett A. H. A.
Biggs C. N.
Burder H. C.
Bacon E. D.
Boughey W. A.
Brooks Jos.
Berry D. A.
Bazley Frank H. (*c*)
Bennett Humphrey (*c*)
Bowden W. G. (*c*)
Bernstein I. J.
Castle M. P.
Coote C. H.
Corns Dr.
Cooper John
Calvert E. (*c*)
Duerst G. B.
Davies Lt.-Col.
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Dingwall A. H. (*c*)
Dannatt G. H. (*c*)
Evans Major
Earl W. H. (*c*)
Etherington J. W. (*c*)
Fildes E.
Floyd Dr.
French Major (*c*)
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Gee J. Stelfox
Garson D. S. (*c*)
Gillett Oswald
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Heywood Nathan
Hausburg L. L. R.
Hutchinson Rev. E.W. R.
Higgins J. Steele, jun.
Hughes John (*c*)
Hagan F. (*c*)
Harrison S. V. (*c*)
Haworth Walter R.
Jay B. (*c*)
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Jones B. Gordon (*c*)
Jung W.
King J. K.
Kricorissian K. H. (*c*)
Keynes Dr. J. N. (*c*)
Levy Eliot
Lee Herbert J.
Leese Ernest
Lees J. T.
Munn W. W.
Massey S. W.
Marx Dr. (*c*)
Murray R. H. (*c*)
North John C.
Newington S. W.
Nicholson H. K. (*c*)
Nissen C. (*c*)
Ostara D.
Oliver J. M.
Oxley W. (*c*)
Pemberton P. L.
Preater C. J. (*c*)
Paton Dr. (*c*)
Peplow F. J.
Pattinson W. Ross
Rogers C. P. (*c*)
Roberts Vernon
Simpson J. W.
Skipwith W. K.
Scott Walter (*c*)
Smith H. J.
Swinhoe-Phelan Capt. (*c*)
Savage J. H. M. (*c*)
Sparrow R. B. (*c*)
Smith S. O. (*c*)
Terry W. H. (*c*)
Taylor John H.
Taylor James
Ward Rev. Leonard F.
Woodroffe J.
Westhorp J. W. (*c*)
Watts Jas., jun. (*c*)
Watts H. Lyonel (*c*)
Wilcox Smith & Co.
Wade H. (*c*)
Yardley R. B.

(*c*) denotes "Corresponding Member."

Herts Philatelic Society

The Annual Meeting for the session 1910-11 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, 16 May 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

The Hon. Librarian, in submitting his Report, stated that, principally owing to the generosity of Mr. Reichenheim, many valuable additions had, during the past season, been made to the Society's library, which might now be reckoned as the third best in the kingdom.

The Hon. Curators of the Society's Collections regretted that members had not contributed so freely as might have been expected. On Mr. Hayman's proposal, it was agreed that lists of wants should be printed and circulated to every member not later than next October.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer reported that the financial and general situation of the society was most satisfactory, and that detailed reports from him and from the other officers of the Society would appear in the October number of the "Monthly Report."

Officers were appointed as follows :—

PRESIDENT : Franz Reichenheim.

VICE-PRESIDENT : H. L. Hayman.

HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS : M. P. Castle, J.P. J. Dunbar Heath, J. Henniker Heaton, H. R. Oldfield.

COMMITTEE : P. Ashley, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, A. J. Warren, Baron A. de Worms.

HON. LIBRARIAN : J. C. Sidebotham.

HON. LECTURER : P. Ashley.

HON. AUDITORS : F. Read, A. G. Wane.

HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER : H. A. Slade.

Junior Philatelic Society.

The Exhibition to be held by this Society next year (1912) is already in progress of preparation. A member of the Society has led

the way by guaranteeing £50 towards the expenses, which expenses will be met by donations from members of the Society and by letting of space to dealers and to exhibitors.

In view of the forthcoming Exhibition an influx of members is anticipated in excess of the total of 140 new members for the season just terminated. The Council has accordingly closed the membership roll for 1910-1911 and has opened the new membership roll as from 1 June 1911. Members joining now are therefore given the benefits of membership for fifteen months instead of the usual twelve. It is hoped that intending new members will avail themselves of this extra privilege which will relieve the heavy work of the Secretaries in September and October, when the large number of renewals has to be dealt with.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. The final meeting of the season was held at Queen's Mansion, Cliftonville, on 9 May, when Mr. Harland showed some of the most interesting items from his highly specialised collection of St. Helena, including the famous "HELENA" variety, and some of his own discoveries in the little known plate varieties, which were illustrated by diagrams and proved of great interest. A complete sheet of the ½d. stamp was laid on the table on which Mr. Harland pointed out the portions occupied by the varieties, all of which he remarked were constant.

A portion of Mr. Ashby's famous Papua collection was then exhibited. Commencing with several sheets of Queensland stamps used in British New Guiana, including the scarce "N G" cancellation, those were followed by complete mint sheets of 30 of all issues except the 2s. 6d. of the first series, represented by an unique block of five.

American Philatelic Society. The American Philatelic Society announce a Stamp Exhibition to be held at Chicago from 22 to 26 August 1911 (during the Annual Convention of the Society), as part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the existence of the Society.

The Exhibition will be held at the Art Institute, in every way a most suitable building, and the Executive Board have issued an invitation to collectors, giving the Rules and Regulations and other information in connection with the exhibition, which may be obtained from Mr. C. E. Severn, Assistant Director of Exhibit, A.P.S., Oxford Building, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. Seven classes are comprised, and in each of these a large number of awards of gold, silver and bronze medals will be made. The classification of exhibits seems excellent, and of such a nature as to improve the competitive quality and to obviate some of the excess of awards noticed at recent exhibitions. Classes I. and II. are for United States and Colonies; Classes III. and IV. for specialised collections; Class V. for collections of 100 varieties; Class VI. for Juvenile exhibitors; Class VI. for Literature and accessories.

It is with much regret that we learn of the death of M. J. Bernichon, the Parisian dealer. M. Bernichon was well known to many English collectors, particularly those who visited Paris. His stock was considered one of the finest in France, if not in the world, and the cordial and courteous welcome he always extended to English visitors, together with his high reputation, will cause him to be keenly missed by many of his clients on this side of the Channel. M. Bernichon was well known to the world in general by his auction sales, some of which, notably that of the stock of the late M. le Roy d'Etiolles, have been of exceptional importance. We extend our deep sympathy to his relatives, and to French philatelists, who lose a confrère of the highest integrity.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

JUNE 1911

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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.

The Philatelic Record Handbooks

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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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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JULY 1911

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Order early as my SMALL SUPPLY MUST soon be exhausted.

SPECIAL OFFERS AND BARGAINS.

BAVARIA June 1911, large Commemoratives 5 & 10 pfg., unused or used pair	0	3
*BELGIUM, Charity set of 4 overprinted "1911"	0	7
,, ,, set of 4 used on original envelope	0	11
* ,, ,, set of 4 overprinted "Charleroi 1911"	0	7
,, Parcel Post 1894, the scarce 15c. slate	0	11
A nice variety of the 1st issues used on original covers is in stock.		
FRANCE, *1861, La Susse perf. I have the 40c. and 80c. used on original covers,* in stock, particularly interesting thus. Ask to see them.		
FRANCE 1870-71, Bordeaux, used on original covers—20c. blue Type II.	0	6
20c. ,, ,, III.	0	3
40c. orange	1	6
GREAT BRITAIN ½d. with special postmark of 3rd Phil. Congress and Exhibition at Birmingham	0	6
,, ,, King George ½d. & 1d. pmkd. Coronation Day of issue, used on original	0	6
*GREECE 1911, 1l.—1dr., mint set of 11	3	1½
*ICELAND 1911, *4 aur blue with embossed portrait of Jon. Sirgurdsson, just issued (block of 4 4d.)*	0	1
*ITALY 1911, handsome large pictorial set of 4	0	7
*MALTA 1911, 4½d. orange	0	5½
PERSIA 1909, 1, 3, 6, 10 and 13ch genuinely used	0	6
*SWEDEN 1911, 5 ore green, just issued	0	1
*SWITZERLAND Unpaid 1911, 30c., the new value	0	4
TRENGGANU, 1—20c., set of 7 used on original envelope	2	3

* Unused. Postage extra on orders under 5/-

W. T. WILSON, 18, Livingstone Road, HANDSWORTH, **Birmingham,** *England.*

Spécialité—Stamps used on original envelopes.

The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from page* 124)

Up to December 1872, the method of cancelling these stamps had been the same as the previous issue, the diamond arrangement of dots with town numeral in the centre, for the values of 10 centimes and above, and the circular cancellation with town, name and date, for all values below 10 centimes, but in the month mentioned certain of the principal towns began using the circular town cancellation upon all the values. This method of obliteration met with official approval, and the following order was issued making it the general form of cancellation.

Brussels ; March 10th, 1873.

On receipt of the present order, all Belgian post offices will begin to cancel postage stamps by means of a date stamp without any repetition of this stamp on the letter, unless the first impression be defective.

The Director General,
Fassiaux.

On 15 September 1873, the Belgian Postal Administration decided that all the stamps of lower value than 10 centimes, which had thus far been used exclusively for the prepayment of newspapers and printed matter, might in the future be used on letters or any articles whatever.

During 1874 printings were made on a thick, closely woven white paper, 1-17 mm. in thickness, perforated 15.

1	centime,	dull blue-green
2	centimes,	pale ultramarine
5	,,	deep amber
8	,,	bright violet
10	,,	deep blue-green
20	,,	pale ultramarine
30	,,	deep amber
40	,,	old rose
1	franc,	bright violet

Belgium was a party to the Postal Union Treaty, at Berne, in 1874, which established a uniform rate for international correspondence. This treaty made necessary the issue of two new values, 25 and 50 centimes, which were authorized by the following decree.

The Minister of Public Works,

In view of the Treaty concerning the creation of a Universal Postal Union, concluded at Berne on October 9th, 1874, and approved by the law of May 1st, 1875, and notably of articles 2 and 3 of this treaty ;

In view of the Royal Decree of November 13th, 1869, authorizing the Minister of Public Works to regulate the value and colour of postage stamps as well as the dates of their being brought into use ;

In view of the Royal Decree of May 18th, 1875, fixing the rates to be charged in Belgium, in execution of the treaty of Berne, on correspondence transmitted by mail ;

Orders :

Beginning July 1st next, there will be placed at the disposal of the public, postage stamps of the value of 25 and 50 centimes, the colours of which have been determined as follows :—

Postage stamps of 25 centimes, yellow
" " 50 " grey

Brussels, June 7th, 1875.

A. BAERNAERT.



Fig. 25.



Fig. 26.

Printings were made every year from 1875 to 1880 inclusive, on a thick closely woven white paper, $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. in thickness, perforated 15. The different shades appearing in the order listed.

1 centime,	yellow-green, deep yellow-green, deep green, dark green, green
2 centimes,	ultramarine, chalky blue, Prussian blue, dull blue
5 ,,	flesh, amber, deep amber, yellow brown
8 ,,	pale lilac
10 ,,	yellow-green, deep yellow-green, deep green, dark green, green
20 ,,	ultramarine, chalky blue, Prussian blue, dull blue
25 ,,	olive bistre, pale yellow-bistre, bronze-bistre, olive-yellow
30 ,,	flesh
40 ,,	rose pink, pale rose, old rose, dull rose
50 ,,	deep grey, dark grey, pale grey, black grey, grey
1 franc,	pale lilac, lilac, dull lilac.

Numerous errors due to defective clichés occurred in these printings, the principal ones being " RELGIQUE," " BELGIQUE," " BELGIGUE," " DELGIQUE," or " BELGIOUE," instead of " BELGIQUE," in the 1 centime. " CENTIME " instead of " CENTIMES " in the 5 centimes. " BELGIGUE " or " BELGIQOE " instead of " BELGIQUE " in the 10 centimes, and " 1 F " instead of " 1 F." in the 1 franc.

The treaty of Berne fixed the rate for newspapers to foreign countries at five centimes, and for letters at twenty-five centimes, so there was no longer any need for the eight and thirty centimes stamps, and they were not printed after 1875, but were allowed to remain on sale until 1 June, 1878, on which date they were suppressed, in accordance with the following order.

BRUSSELS, March 14th, 1878.

The Minister of Public Works has ordered that postage stamps of 8 and 30 centimes shall not be issued for distribution after May 31st next.

All post offices must return, by registered post, to the Stamp Distributing Office, at Malines, before June 10th, whatever quantity of these values are on hand after the date fixed above for their suppression. The

stamps must be accompanied by a duplicate consignment, made out in the specified form.

The stamps in the hands of the public, shall still be available for postage.

For the Director-General,
A. Michaux.

There were printed altogether 3,400,000 copies of the 8 centimes, and 31,500,000 copies of the 30 centimes. M. Bouvez gives the official statement of the sales of the eight centimes stamp as follows :—

1870	...	119,708	1873	...	496,909	1876	...	184,543
1871	...	163,767	1874	...	523,839	1877	...	186,219
1872	...	399,822	1875	...	873,620	1878	...	115,091

To obviate the necessity of using a number of low value stamps on insured packages, the Administration decided to issue a stamp of the value of 5 francs, which was authorized by the following decree :

The Minister of Public Works,

In view of the Royal Decree of November 13th, 1869, authorizing the Minister of Public Works to regulate the value and colour of the postage stamps, as well as the date of their being brought into use :

It is decreed :

That a postage stamp of the value of 5 francs, and of a red-brown colour, be placed at the disposal of the public, beginning the 1st April next.

Brussels, March 6th, 1878.

A. Beernaert.

This stamp, like all the foregoing values of the series, was designed by H. Hendrickx, and the die engraved by A. Doms.



Fig. 27.

From 1878 to 1880 inclusive two printings were made, on thick closely woven white paper, 1/8 mm. in thickness, perforated 15. The first printing was pale cinnamon brown, the second printing was red-brown.

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. Harald Kjellstedt

(*Continued from page* 118)

When the General Postal Directorate decided, in 1890, that the ordinary postage stamps should be printed from copper-plates, it was at the same time ordered that these stamps should be printed on paper with watermarks, a royal crown to every stamp. This paper was from that time delivered by Klippan's paper mills, in Scania.

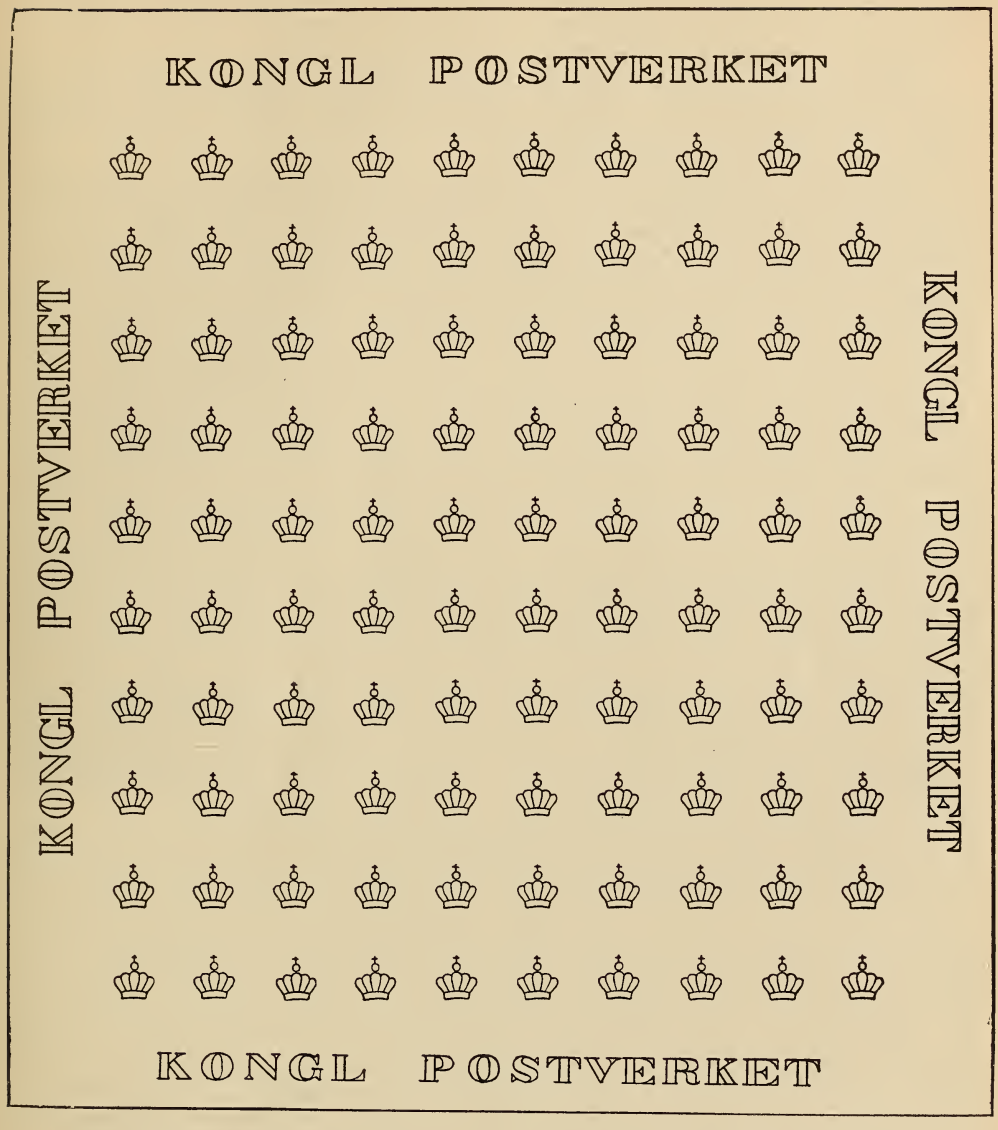
The paper is manufactured under special control, and is made in rolls. In order to procure the watermarks—100 royal crowns, together with the words KONGL.



POSTVERKET (Royal Postal Department) along all four edges of the sheet—the dandy-roll used in the manufacture of the paper bore crowns and inscriptions for two sheets. As several dandy-rolls were in existence, although some are not in use on account of being worn, watermarks of different types ought to exist.

It is also possible for a mark or letter to break off while the roll is being used; postage stamp sheets were thus discovered some time ago on which one of the in-inscriptions along the edges read KONGL OSTVERKET.*

* Literally 'Royal Cheese Department.'



The purpose of the marks is to provide control when the stamps are being printed, which control is accomplished by the paper being kept under lock and key by the postal department and delivered to the postage stamp printer according to the quantity of postage stamps ordered. The latter must return the entire lot of paper in stamps or printer's waste. He is obliged to pay a compensation of 100 kr. for every missing postage stamp sheet. Besides this the watermarks should to some extent serve as a protection against forgery, but this protection cannot be considered as fully effective, because a watermark can be applied to paper that is already finished. The same kind of paper is used for all postage stamps now current, with the single exception of the 5 kronor stamp. The paper intended for this stamp has, besides the watermarks described above, the figure 5 in Roman type (V) placed in the corner which is at the upper right-hand when the sheet is viewed from the

unprinted side, and held so that crowns and letters in the watermark are turned the right way up. A sheet of paper gives two sheets of postage stamps, each of 100, except in the 5 kr. stamps, which are in sheets of 50.

The paper for the official and postage due stamps is without watermark, and was in its time delivered by the German firm mentioned before. No information has been available as to the present source of the paper. It is ordinary so-called post paper, and varies in thickness and tint.

The blanks for the envelopes were from 1872 to 1880 delivered by Lithografiska Aktiebolaget of Norrköping, but where the company produced the paper for these blanks it has not been possible to ascertain. From 1880 it is said the finished blanks have been manufactured by the German firm mentioned before, Gebrüder Haesch. The shape of the envelopes as well as the quality of the paper were improved in 1887, but it is not known if the German firm delivered these new envelope blanks also. From 1891 the contractor for postage stamps has made the envelope blanks himself, and it is believed that the paper comes from Klippan's paper mill.

The card for the post cards issued from 1872 to 1879 was made by the Lithografiska Aktiebolaget of Norrköping. From 1879 to 1895 it was delivered by the German firm mentioned, and after the last-mentioned year by Klippan's paper mill. The German card is yellow-white, the Swedish pure white, with a few exceptions. The 5 öre post cards of the last printings of 1897 and the first of the 1902 issue were printed on card with a pale brownish tint due to discolouration by the glue used in manufacture. When pure gelatine is used instead of glue, the paper will not become discoloured under the circumstances mentioned. Post cards from the last-mentioned kind of paper are not so scarce as the brown-tinted cards mentioned above. It is not known where the card for the official post card of 1874 to 1880 came from. From the year last mentioned until 1895 this card was obtained from Germany, and since that time from Klippan's paper mill. The card for the letter cards has from the first been delivered by Klippan's paper mill. Latterly it has appeared in a great number of different shades. Well-founded complaints of the card of the post cards as well as of the letter cards have frequently been made, especially after 1895. Specimens exist in which it is so loose and coarse that the cards could not be used for their purpose.

According to documents pertaining to the manufacture at Klippan's paper mill of postage stamp paper with watermarks, it was in 1890 proposed that for post cards and letter cards the Postal Department should have a card manufactured with watermark, a royal crown, so arranged that such mark should appear on every post card, and two on every letter card, one on each half; but this scheme for an effective control of the manufacture of post cards and letter cards fell through, and the contractor is still furnishing the card for the post cards as well as the letter cards.

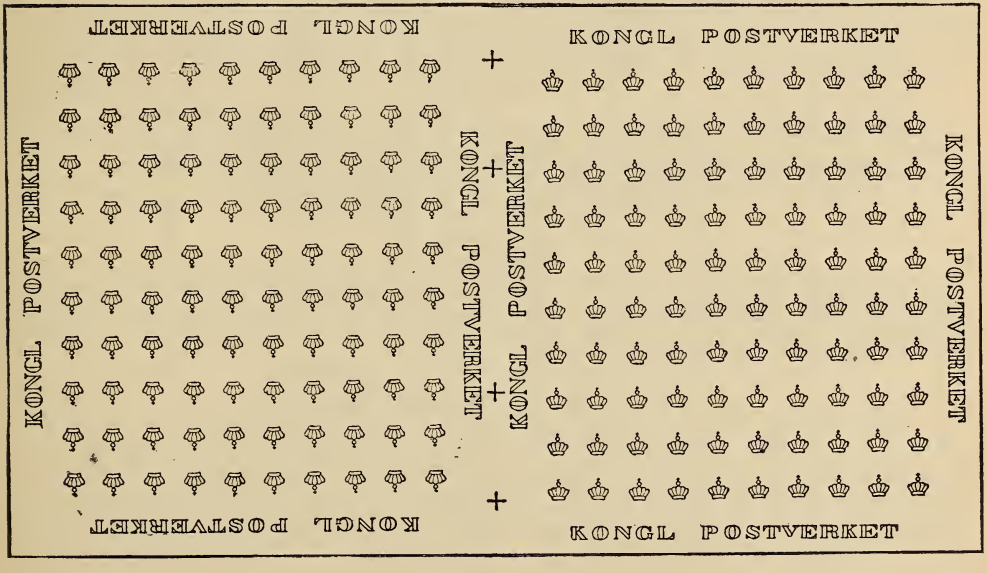
Preparatory to the actual printing, the plate has to be 'made ready,' and the process of doing so results in a quantity of defectively printed impressions from the plate. The ink to be used is then tried upon various papers. All such proofs are destroyed by the printers, but in the early nineties it happened, nevertheless, that quite a lot of such waste was smuggled out of the printery. This lot was afterwards confiscated in Gothenburg. Sundry specimens of stamps from such printer's waste, which are imperforate and in certain cases have the word *Proftryck* (proof impression), got into the hands of collectors. In order to prevent such 'rarities' from being circulated a paper of green colour has from the time mentioned been used for the printing of proofs. This paper has on the back the words *Proftryck*, *Makulatur*, *Specimen* printed in black so close that each stamp will receive the three words.

When everything is ready for printing the same is started and continues uninterrupted, if no accident occurs, until the required edition is finished. Sometimes the printing plates are damaged on account of unevenness of the paper or through small particles, as grit or such like, which have happened to lodge in the paper. Such damages must be speedily remedied by placing on the plates new deposits from the

die, and on these occasions so-called errors of type may occur if the repair work is not carried out with sufficient care. Thus occurred the scarce error '20–Tretio', as well as the error, 3 sk.bco. yellow (of which only one copy is known). The latter was probably caused by a cliché being damaged during the printing of the 8 sk.bco (or possibly the 24 öre of the coat of arms type), and exchanged for another taken from a printing plate not in use, on which occasion, through carelessness, a printing plate for the 3 sk.bco stamp, which went out of use in 1856, furnished the cliché. Occasionally it also happens that a sheet of paper is torn to pieces in the printing or that the press is permitted to run without paper. In both cases the under-lay will receive part of or an entire impression from the plates, which impression afterwards is transferred to the under side of the next sheet of paper which passes through the press. A double impression occurs when the sheet, after it has first been printed on one side, has come with the unprinted side amongst the paper intended for printing and thereafter passes through the press a second time. Such double impressions are extremely scarce.

The copper-plate stamps are mostly found on tinted paper. The cause of this tint is the automatic ink-wiper, which during the printing wipes off the surface of the printing plate, but is unable, after the press has been running for some time, to absorb all the ink. On this account the press must be stopped at times and the printing plates carefully wiped off by hand. If this is not done often enough the paper will be tinted, even on such parts which should be unprinted. The 5 and 10 öre stamps printed from copper plates very seldom show pure white ground.

When printing on watermarked paper this ought to be fed to the press in such a way that the watermarks do not become turned upside down in the postage stamps. In order to avoid the time consuming work of scanning each sheet for the position



of the watermarks, these are arranged in a way which is shown in the illustration given above of the watermarks in a sheet. As both printing plates are arranged in a corresponding manner it is self-evident that the sheet can be fed from either of its long sides without the watermarks being given a wrong position therefrom. Stamps, nevertheless, occur with the watermarks upside down, owing to incorrect feeding of the paper, which is inserted with the wrong side uppermost.

(*To be continued*)

MOROCCO AGENCIES

By D. B. ARMSTRONG

(*Continued from page* 121)

VI.—Multiple Watermark and Chalk-surfaced Paper.

The change from the single to the multiple form of Crown C.A. watermark was effected, as regards the stamps of the Morocco Agencies during the course of 1905-06, the three lowest values only of the then current series being issued with this watermark upon unsurfaced paper.

In its new form the familiar watermark device was slightly reduced in size, and instead of being carefully spaced so that only one watermark should appear on the centre of a stamp, was repeated close together over the entire area of the paper, so that portions of two or more watermarks may be found on stamps which are printed upon paper having this Multiple watermark. The reason for this innovation was to enable stamps of all shapes and sizes to be printed upon the same paper, and to save time by obviating the necessity for careful and accurate spacing.

Summary.

1905–06. Design as before. Contemporary postage stamps of Gibraltar overprinted "Morocco Agencies" in two lines in black. Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14. Unsurfaced paper. Value in second colour. Dates of issue appended in brackets.

5 centimos, grey-green and blue-green (May 1905)
10 ,, purple on red (31 January 1905)
20 ,, grey-green and carmine (24 January 1906)

Varieties.

On the stamps of this issue the variety with the prolonged serif to "M" in "Morocco" occurs in the same position as before, viz., No. 39 on the sheet.

Long serif to "M" in "Morocco."
5 centimos, grey-green and blue-green
10 ,, purple on red
20 ,, grey-green and carmine

About the time that these three stamps were printed, the hyphen variety was corrected, and it is therefore to be found on a few sheets of the 5 centimos multiple watermark only, and is of considerable scarcity.

Hyphen between "n-c" in "Agencies."
5 centimos, grey-green and blue-green

The adoption by the Colonial authorities of chalk-surfaced paper in connection with the production of stamps printed in patent doubly-fugitive inks, as an additional safeguard against fraudulent cleaning, took place in July 1905, and the current series of the Morocco Agencies were amongst the first stamps to be printed upon this grade of paper. The 50 centimos was the first value to be issued on chalk-surfaced paper being placed on sale at Tangier on 9 August 1905. The whole series followed suit during that and the ensuing year. It is worthy of note that none of the denominations above 20 centimos with the multiple watermark are known on unsurfaced paper.

Stamps which are printed upon chalk-surfaced paper may usually be recognised by their brilliant colouring, but failing this the edge of a silver coin drawn sharply across the margin of the sheet or the teeth of the perforations, in the case of a single specimen, will provide an immediate and certain solution of the question, as if the stamp be printed on chalk-surfaced paper it will leave a mark resembling

that made by a black lead pencil. This may be again removed by rubbing softly with a slightly dampened silk handkerchief. Such stamps require very careful handling and preservation, the surface of the paper being so sensitive that it is easily rubbed and smudged.

SUMMARY.

1905–06. As before. Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. 14. Value in second colour. Dates of issue appended in brackets.

5 centimos,	grey-green and blue-green (21 January 1906)
10 ,,	purple on red (12 October 1905)
20 ,,	grey-green and carmine (July 1906)
25 ,,	purple and black on blue (13 June 1906)
50 ,,	purple and violet (9 August 1905)
1 peseta,	black and carmine (27 November 1905)
2 pesetas,	black and ultramarine (27 November 1905)

VARIETY.

The only variety that exists on the sheets of this issue is that having the long serif to " M " in " Morocco," which is to be found on the four highest values only as these were printed first, this variety being also rectified before a further printing was made.

Long serif to " M " in " Morocco."

25 centimos,	purple and black on blue
50 ,,	purple and violet
1 peseta,	black and carmine
2 pesetas,	black and blue

These stamps remained current in the British Post Offices in Morocco until 31 December, 1906, when they were withdrawn from sale, although in accordance with the following official notification they were accepted at the Morocco Agencies in prepayment of postal charges, and could be exchanged for similar values of the new series, until the end of February 1907.

BRITISH POST OFFICE, TANGIER.

"Notice is hereby given that the Gibraltar (Morocco Agencies) stamps will not be accepted in prepayment of postage on Correspondence after the 28th inst.

By Order.

12th Feb., 1907."

On 6 March of the same year, the remainders of Gibraltar postage stamps overprinted " Morocco Agencies " were officially destroyed at Gibraltar, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, and Auditor, a few sheets only being preserved for Departmental use.

VII.—THE NEW REGIME.

Simultaneously with the taking over of the British Post Offices in Morocco by the Imperial postal authorities on 1 January 1907, a complete new issue of postage stamps was put in circulation at these agencies. This comprised nine values of the contemporary postage stamp issue of Great Britain overprinted with the words " MOROCCO AGENCIES " in short, thick, sans-serif capitals, in two lines at the top, and a new value in Spanish currency at the foot in tall thin, sans-serif capitals in one line, the entire overprint being in black. In this series were included three new denominations of 15 centimos, 3 and 6 pesetas respectively, whilst a former one was revived in the shape of a 40 centimos stamp, and later in the year a further new value, viz., 12 pesetas, was added. As in the case of the previous issues since 1898, the work of overprinting these stamps was carried out by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., at their works, 110, Bunhill Row, London, E.C., from electrotype plates, the overprint being applied to complete sheets of the stamps. These consist of 240

stamps arranged in two vertical panes of 120; ten rows of twelve in the case of the ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 4½d., and 5d. values; ninety-six arranged in two panes of forty-eight; four rows of twelve for the 10d. stamps, and fifty-six in seven rows of eight for the higher denominations, with various marginal lines and decorations to the sheets. Sheets of the ½d. and 1d. values bear a serial control letter and number on the bottom margin indicating the contract under which the stamps were printed and the year in which the plate was put to press. Of these the following numbers occur on the sheets of these values overprinted "Morocco Agencies" and value in Spanish currency:—

5c. on ½d. F6., G7., G8., H8. J10.
10c. on 1d. F6., G7., G8., H9. J10.

The measurements of this overprint are 14½mm. for the words "MOROCCO AGENCIES" on the lower values; 18mm. on the 3 and 6 pesetas for the word "MOROCCO," and 19½mm. for the word "AGENCIES"; whilst on the 12 pesetas stamp the words are both equal in length and measure 18mm. exactly. The value inscriptions vary in length considerably, the most common form being, however, 15mm., whilst that on the 1 peseta is 12½mm. only, and the 3 and 6 pesetas 20½mm.

It is stated that the first supply of 3 pesetas value was completely sold out at Tangier within three days receipt, and a further consignment had to be ordered from London by telegraph.

Summary.

1 January 1907. Contemporary postage stamps of Great Britain 1902–04 overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES" and value in Spanish currency in three lines in black. Wmk. Imperial Crown. Perf. 14. Chalk-surfaced paper excepting ½d., 1d., 2½d., 5s., and 10s. values. Typographed, printed and overprinted by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in London.

5 centimos on ½d., pale yellow-green
10 ,, ,, 1d., scarlet
15 ,, ,, 1½d., purple and green
20 ,, ,, 2d., green and scarlet
25 ,, ,, 2½d., ultramarine
40 ,, ,, 4d., brown and green (17 November 1907)
50 ,, ,, 5d., purple and ultramarine
1 peseta ,, 10d., scarlet and purple
3 pesetas ,, 2s. 6d., purple
6 ,, ,, 5s., carmine
12 ,, ,, 10s., ultramarine (30 April, 1907)

Error.

An error of the overprint of the 15 centimos on 5d. has been reported, but personally I have never seen a copy. It is said to consist of the figure "1" having failed to print, causing the overprint to read "5 Centimos" instead of "15." This was probably due to the presence of some foreign matter on the surface of the plate.

5 centimos on 1½d., purple and green

After the manner of the Levant post offices, a supplementary series of stamps with values in sterling currency was issued to the "Morocco Agencies" for use on Parcels, and in making up odd amounts on Postal Orders. The first of these stamps, which were overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES" as before, but were devoid of the additional overprint in Spanish currency, were issued on April 30th, 1907. The reason that it is obligatory for stamps with values in English currency only to be affixed in prepayment of Parcels Post charges, is that there is an agreement between the British postal authorities and the steamship company which conveys the Parcels mail by which the Company receives a certain percentage of the face value of the stamps on all parcels carried by them in the interests of the Post Office. Naturally enough they prefer that the charges should be calculated in English money, as

against the frequently fluctuating Spanish currency, in which the value of a peseta may be anything from 10d. to 5d. These special Parcels Post stamps may, if desired, be employed in franking letters and newspapers, but on the other hand, those overprinted with new values in Spanish money may not be used on Parcels either local or foreign. Ordinary unsurcharged English postage stamps may also, as in the Levant, be used to frank letters posted at the British Postal Agencies in Morocco.

The local rates of postage on Parcels are : 8d. for the first 3lbs., 1s. 4d. for 7lbs., and 2s. for 11lbs.

SUMMARY.

1907. Parcels Post stamps. Contemporary designs of Great Britain, 1902–04. Overprinted " MOROCCO AGENCIES " in two lines of short thick sans-serif capitals in black at the top of the stamp. Wmk. Imperial Crown. Perf. 14. Chalk-surfaced paper excepting for ½d. and 1d. values. Typographed, printed and overprinted by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in London. Dates of issue appended in brackets.

½d. pale yellow-green (1 June 1907)
1d. scarlet (5 May 1907)
2d. green and scarlet (30 April 1907)
4d. brown and green (30 April 1907)
6d. purple (5 May 1907)
1s. scarlet and green (5 May 1907)
2s. 6d. purple (5 May 1907)

Control Letters.
½d., F6. F7.
1d., F6.

The measurements of the overprint are the same as those of the contemporary series in the case of the low values, viz., 14½mm., whilst that on the 2s. 6d. value coincides with the 12 pesetas being 18mm. It has been reported also with the second word, measuring 19½mm., as on the 3 and 6 pesetas, but none of those examined by the writer have answered to this description.

(*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) 30 and 31 May; 2) 13 and 14 June; 3) 27 and 28 June.
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 8 and 9 June; 2) 29 and 30 June.
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 19 and 20 June; 2) 4 and 5 July.
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 2 June.

AUSTRIA, Newspaper stamp, 1851, thick paper, 6k. yellow. *P.* 2 £5 5 0

BARBADOS, 1856-7, imperf., white paper, 4d. red, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 3 10 0

BAVARIA, 1867, imperf., 6k. blue, mint, sheet of thirty. *P.* 2 .. £7 15 0

BAVARIA, Postage due, 1882-7, 10pf. grey, the error 'Zahlhar,' used with another on small piece of original *P.&S.* 2 .. 3 10 0

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, April, 1896, 1d. on 4s., vertical pair showing varieties S.G. 42 and 43b, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 10 0

BRUNSWICK, 1862-4, 1sgr. black on yellow, percé, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. 6 15 0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Woodblock, 4d. dark blue, not the deepest shade, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. £7 5 0
CEYLON, 1855-9, imperf., 4d. rose, little close at left, large margins on other sides, fine and lightly cancelled. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 11 0 0
1863-7, CC. perf. 11½, 1d. blue, horizontal strip of three, superb *P.* 2 .. .. 5 0 0
1883-4, wmk. CA, 24c. brown-purple, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 3 0 0
1885, wmk. CC, Ten cents on 36c. blue, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 2 5 0
FRANCE, 1849, 1 fr. carmine, block of 4. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 3 7 6
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, V.R. with piece of side margin showing inscription, brilliant mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 14 10 0
Ditto, 1d. black, unused pair attached to official notice to postmasters, dated Edinburgh, April, 1840. *G.* 2 .. .. 7 10 0
Ditto, ditto, horizontal strip of four from top of sheet, with marginal inscription. *G.* 2 .. 5 15 0
Ditto, ditto, worn plate, mint, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 2 0 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, horizontal pair, brilliant unused. *G.* 2 .. 11 0 0
Ditto, ditto, deep full blue, brilliant mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 8 5 0
Ditto, ditto, medium shade, brilliant unused. *G.* 2 .. .. 7 0 0
1848-50, 1d. brown, Archer roulette, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 5 0
1854-7, Proof in black of the 1d., Die I., without letters, on thin paper. *G.* 2 .. .. 1 10 0
Ditto, similar proof of the 1d., Die II. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 1 4 0
1854-7, wmk. small crown, perf. 16, 2d. deep blue, unused. *G.* 2 3 10 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, practically mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, wmk. large crown, perf. 16, 1d. red-brown, Die II, unused. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 3 12 6
Ditto, ditto, 2d. blue, unused. *G.* 2 7 0 0
1857-8, white paper, perf. 16, 2d. blue, S.G. 36a, brilliant unused, with part gum. *G.* 2 .. 14 10 0
1847-54, embossed, 6d. mauve, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 5 15 0
Ditto, 6d. lilac, mint. *G.* 2 .. 5 5 0
Ditto, 6d. purple, mint. *G.* 2 .. 10 0 0
Ditto, 6d. violet, mint. *G.* 2 .. 10 10 0
Ditto, 10d. red-brown, Die I., mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 4 15 0
Ditto, 1s. pale green, Die II., mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 11 0 0
Ditto, 1s. deep green, Die II, thin spot, unused. *G.* 2 .. 8 0 0
Ditto, 1s. green, Die II, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 7 15 0
1855-7, wmk. small garter, on blue paper, 4d. pale carmine, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 11 10 0

GREAT BRITAIN (contd)
Ditto, ditto, 4d. deep carmine, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. £12 10 0
1885-7, wmk. medium garter, 4d. pale rose, unused with full gum, but slight crack. *G.* 2 .. 10 0 0
1862, wmk. emblems, 9d. straw, with hairlines, fine unused copy, slightly stained. *G.* 2 .. 16 10 0
1865-7, wmk. emblems, 9d. straw, plate 4, horizontal strip of three mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 5 5 0
1867-80, 2s. brown, with corner margins, brilliant mint. *G.* 2 8 10 0
1867-83, 5s. rose, plate 4, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 8 10 0
1880, 8d. purple-brown, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 3 0
1883-4, wmk. anchor, on blued paper, 2s. 6d. lilac, mint. *G.* 2 3 7 6
1883-4, wmk. crown, £1 deep brown-purple, mint, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 15 0
1888, wmk. orbs, £1 brown-lilac, mint, but slight crease. *G.* 2.. 8 0 0
I.R. Official, 1887-92, £1 green, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 8 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. green and carmine, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 4 15 0
Ditto, 1902-4, 2½d. blue, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 0 0
Ditto, 1902, King's head, 10d., mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 6 0 0
Government Parcels, 1883-6, 1s. orange-brown, plate 14, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 16 0
Board of Education, 1902, 5d. purple and blue, mint. *G.* 2 .. 3 10 0
Ditto, ditto, Queen's head, 1s. mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 6 7 6
Ditto, 1902-4, 5d. purple and blue mint 6 10 0
Admiralty official, 1903, Type II, 2½d. blue, mint. *G.* 2.. .. 5 5 0
Ditto, Type II, 3d. purple, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 17 6

The above lots of Great Britain is a small selection from a very fine collection, comprising nearly 300 lots, dispersed by Messrs Glendining & Co. Ltd., at their sale of June 13 and 14.

GREAT BRITAIN, 1882-3, wmk. anchor, £1 brown-lilac on *bleuté*, unused with part gum, well-centred, but a little thinned and very slightly stained. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 32 0 0
I.R. Official, 1884, 5s. carmine, unusually fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 7 0 0
Ditto, 10s. blue, fine. *P.* 2 .. 7 10 0
Ditto, ditto, on blued paper, mint. *V.* 8 10 0
Ditto, 10s. ultramarine, mint. *V.* 9 0 0
Ditto, wmk. three crowns, £1 brown-lilac, unused with gum. *V.* 55 0 0
Ditto, 1887, £1 green, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 2 4 0
Ditto, 1902, 5s. carmine, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 26 0 0

GRENADA, 1875, wmk. large star, 1s. mauve, the error 'SHLLIING' few perfs. missing, fine. *P.&S.* 1 £6 0 0
1888, 4d. on 2s. orange, variety with upright 'd,' fine, but a little off centre. *P.&S.* 1 .. 5 0 0
INDIA, 1854, 4a., horizontal pair stamps 6½mm. apart, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 4 15 0
1856-64, 2a. green, mint. *P.&S.* 1 3 0 0
1867, ½a. mauve and green, pair, one with double overprint, unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 9 0 0
Puttialla, 1885, 1r. slate, the error 'Auttialla,' (only 30 printed), mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 6 15 0
MAURITIUS, April 1854, 4d. deep green, unused. *G.* 1 .. 4 15 0
MEXICO, 1863, 1r. and 1p., both with 'Saltillo' overprint, mint *P.* 2 .. .. 5 5 0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 6d. yellow, and half of 3d. red, used as 7½d. on piece, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 5 5 0
NEW CALEDONIA, 1860, 10c. grey-black, complete sheet of fifty. *P.* 1 .. .. 10 0 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 2d. blue on laid paper, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 3 7 6
1854-5, 5d. green, with large margins, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 7 0 0
1863-8, wmk. figure, 2d. blue, S.G. 164, block of sixteen, mint. *V.* 20 10 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1862, imperf., 3d. deep mauve, superb. *P.* 2 .. 3 0 0
1864, rouletted, 2d. pale blue, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 3 5 0
Ditto, 1s. green, fine. *P.&S.* 1 3 3 0
NORTH BORNEO, 1891-2, 6c. on 8c. green, S.G. 554, very fine. *G.* 1 10 15 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851-3, 1s. purple, little close one side, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 12 10 0
OLDENBURG, 1855, ⅓sgr. black on green, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. 2 10 0
1859, ⅓ gr. black on green, small margins. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 7 0 0
PORTUGAL, 1853, 50r. green, strip of four, superb. *P.* 1 .. 4 10 0
ST. HELENA, 1863, imperf., 6d. lake, without surcharge, practically mint. *G.* 1 .. .. ..£32 10 0
ST. VINCENT, 1861-6, 1s. brown, unused, with part gum, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 5 0
1881, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 9 10 0
SICILY. 1859, ½gr. yellow, variety retouched at back of head, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 2 10 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1883-4, wmk. CA, 4d. blue, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 5 10 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, June 1872, perf. and roulette, 9d. grey-lilac, S.G. 137, fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 0 0
SPAIN, 1850, 10r. green, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 3 3 0
1851, 2r. red, fine, but slight crease, unused. *G.* 1 .. 13 10 0
1854, 1r. pale blue, horizontal pair, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. 17 0 0
1855, 2r. blue, error of colour, fine, *P.* 2 .. .. 8 0 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1868, CC. perf. 12½, 96c. grey, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 3 0
Perak, wmk. CC, 24c. green, S.G. 208, unused. *G.* 3 .. .. 3 3 0
SWITZERLAND, Winterthur, 1850, 2½r. black and red, vertical pair on entire original, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 10 0 0
TRINIDAD, 1852-60, lithographed, 1d. pale blue, early impression, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 4 10 0
TUSCANY, 1860, 3 lire yellow, fine copy. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 41 0 0
Another copy, cut rather close, with small defect, but lightly cancelled. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 26 0 0
TOBAGO, 1879, £1 mauve, mint, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. 7 15 0
UNITED STATES, Carrier stamp, 1851, blue on pink, fine on small piece. *G.* 3 .. .. 6 0 0
Providence, 1846, complete sheet, eleven 5c. and one 10c. *G.* 1 .. 8 0 0
Cuba, October 1902, 1c. on 3c. S.G. 114, but overprinted in green (*uncatalogued*). *G.* 1 .. 0 10 0

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Angola. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the complete set of the Postage Due series, 5 to 500 reis, surcharged "REPUBLICA."

Argentine Republic. A special stamp to commemorate the birth of Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, President of the Republic from 1868 to 1874, was issued on 15 May. It bears his portrait. Perf. 13½.

5c. black and brown

Bavaria. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us copies of two more Jubilee stamps commemorating the 25th anniversary of the regency of the Prince Regent. They are of large size and sufficiently ugly. Perf. 11½.

5c. green, black and yellow
10c. red, black and yellow

Cape Verde Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the set of the Dom Carlos issue comprising the 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500 and 700 reis, surcharged REPUBLICA. The surcharge is in green on the 25r. and in red on the remaining values.

Costa Rica. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 5c. of 1907, surcharged "Habilitado—1911" in green.

Great Britain. *Edwardian Series.* Ewen's Weekly Stamp News chronicles the 2½d. adhesive printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons "The colour is a light blue, instead of the rather hard ultramarine of heretofore."

The same journal also announces the letter-card bearing a stamp with head of King Edward. This could only have been in issue for a few days as the letter-card with King George's head has already appeared (see below).

The 1d. envelope, size A., is also reported impressed with Dies 83 and 84, and we have the Commercial size impressed with Die 80.

With head of King Edward.

Adhesive. 2½d. light blue. (Harrison print)
Letter-card. 1d. rose on white
Envelopes. 1d. carmine. Size A. Dies 83, 84
1d. carmine. Size E. Die 80

Georgian Series. The Monthly Journal states that for two days the new ½d. and 1d. stamps were printed at Somerset House before the plates were turned over to Messrs. Harrison, and that this printing may be distinguished in sheets by the control letter "A.11." Messrs. Harrison's sheets lack the period after the A, reading 'A 11' simply.

The new letter-card bearing a stamp similar to that on the thin buff postcard and the same type of Arms was duly issued on Coronation day; also Registered envelopes of a similar type to the last Edwardian series.

The impressed stamp on these latter bear no die number, but there is a small "w" on the background under the head, which we are told is only a manufacturer's mark.

With head of King George.

Letter Card. 1d. rose-red on white
Registered Letter Envelopes.
3d. Size F. Control D E
3d. Size G. Controls D E & E E

Iceland. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us a new 4 aur stamp, issued to celebrate the centenary of the birth of the Icelandic politician, John Sigurdsson. It bears an embossed head of Sigurdsson in circle. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 13×12½.

4 aur, blue

Macao. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the ½ and 2 avos surcharged "REPUBLICA."

Newfoundland. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the set issued on 19 June to commemorate the Coronation of King George V. Perf. 14.

1c. green. Queen Mary
2c. rose-red. King George V.
3c. red-brown. Prince of Wales
4c. violet. Prince Albert
5c. ultramarine. Princess Mary
6c. grey. Prince Henry
8c. peacock-blue. Prince George
9c. violet-blue. Prince John
10c. dark green. Queen Alexandra
12c. brown-purple. Duke of Connaught
15c. magenta. Arms of Newfoundland

Nicaragua. The Monthly Journal chronicles the recent overprint "Vale 10 cts." on yet another value.

10c. on 2fr. rose

Papua. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us another value of the uncoloured series. Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 12½. Printed in sheets of 40.

2d. bright violet

Portuguese Guinea. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the 2½, 5 and 10 reis surcharged "REPUBLICA."

Portuguese Indies. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the complete set of the Postage Due series, 5 to 500 reis, surcharged "REPUBLICA."

Roumania. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us some novelties from this country.

(1) Type of 1894 issue
1½b. ochre. Perf. 13½ × 11½
(2) Large head
5b. bright yellow-green. Perf. 11½ × 13½
15b. bronze-green. Perf. 13½ × 11½
(3) Small head
40b. light green. Perf. 11½

Russian P.O. in China. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 35k. with diamond pattern of varnish lines bearing the usual surcharge in black.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the current set, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, and 700 reis, surcharged "REPUBLICA" in red.

Salvador. We have received three more commemorative stamps lettered "Centenario de la Insurreccion" from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The main feature of the design is a five pointed star bearing a portrait or picture within a circular band. Printed in sheets of 20. Perf. 11½

5c. dark blue and brown
6c. orange and brown
12c. violet and brown

Sweden. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a copy of the new 5c. as chronicled last month, but on unwatermarked paper. We do not know as yet whether this is an error or an intentional change.

Switzerland. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us another value of the bi-coloured series of Postage Due stamps, as chronicled in October last year. Wmk. Cross. Perf. 11½.

30c. green and red

Tibet. The undermentioned Chinese stamps have been surcharged in Indian currency for use in five Chinese Post Offices in Tibet, at Yatung, Gyantse, Phari-Jong, Shigatse, and Lhassa. Mr. W. T. Wilson in kindly sending us a specimen writes their *raison d'être* as follows: The Imperial Chinese Post Office is negotiating an arrangement with the Indian Post Office for an exchange of mails from Tibet to China and other countries. At present there is no agreement and the Chinese P.O. is charged full rates for all articles handed over to the Indian authorities at Gyantse and Yatung. The stamps are to recoup the Chinese P.O. and have to be affixed by the sender in Tibet in addition to the Inland postage. As soon as the agreement is entered into the stamps will become obsolete. An additional 1½a. is charged on registered articles if an acknowledgment is required.

3 pies	on	1c. brown-orange
½a.	on	2c. deep green
1a.	on	4c. scarlet
2a.	on	7c. crimson-lake
2½a.	on	10c. sky-blue
3a.	on	16c. olive-green
4a.	on	20c. marone
6a.	on	30c. red
12a.	on	50c. green
1r.	on	1$ red and flesh
2r.	on	2$ claret and yellow

Timor. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the ½, 1 and 2 avos surcharged "REPUBLICA."

Uruguay. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us specimens of two more commemoratives. Their correspondent, writing from Buenos Aires on 24 May, says: On the 17th instant the Uruguayan postal authorities quite unexpectedly issued a commemorative set of 2c. and 5c. stamps to celebrate the centenary of the battle of Las Piedras, won by General Artigas, the portrait of whom appears on the current set of stamps. 50,000 of the 2c., and 100,000 of the 5c. were printed, and the Director-General gave orders that only four of each value were to be sold to each applicant, but on this occasion the postal officials seem to have surpassed themselves because they declared only a few hours after the stamps were put on sale that the 2c. value was exhausted, which, of course, is perfectly ridiculous, as I am told by several correspondents that it is universally believed that the officials themselves had cornered this value as a speculation.

The stamps are the current 7c. surcharged "ARTIGAS," value and date.

2c. on 7c. orange-brown.
Red surcharge
5c. on 7c. orange-brown.
Blue surcharge

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Bolivia.

Bolivie. *Post.* 10 July
[Issue of 1894, on thick paper.]

Bolivien 1894, dickes Papier. Fälschungen oder nicht? IV. *I.B.-J.* 17 June

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Brazil.

MAHÉ (P.) The stamps of Brazil (contd). *M.J.* June

MAHÉ (P.) A travers le Brésil (contd). *E.* 30 June

Bulgaria.

BÖHME (A.) Die bildlichen Darstellungen und Inschriften auf den neuen Marken von Bulgarien (contd). *I.B.-J.* 8 July

Germany.

FRIEDEMANN. Marianen-Abstempelungen und deren Beurteilung. *D.P.* June

OHRT (P.) Beiträge zu den Briefumschlägen von Preussen (contd). *D.P.* June

OHRT (P.) Die poststempel von Oldenburg pp. 17-32 with title page.
[Serial inset in *M.* June.]

OMMERBORN (C.) Ein Blick in die Werkstatt der Neudrucke und Nachdrucke der Postwertzeichen Hannovers (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 30 June

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

Some notes on the first issue Gilbert and Ellice, and second issue New Hebrides stamps. *A.S.J.* May

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FULCHER (L. W.) Some notes on the Edwardian stamps of Great Britain and Ireland. *P.J.G.B.* June

Greece.

PEMBERTON (P. L.) The stamps of Greece (contd). *P.J.G.B.* June

Grenada.

SÉFI (A. J.) The postage stamps of Grenada (contd). *W.-E.P.* June

Hungary.

ROMMEL (Dr.) Die Hotelposten der Schweiz und in Ungarn. *S.P.N.* June-July

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Japanische Feldpost-Ganzsachen im russisch-japanischen Krieg 1904-1906. *M.* June

Mexico.

REGELSPERGER (C.) Mexiko: "Porte de Mar" 1875-79. *B.B.-Z.* 10 June

Montenegro.

Le Montenegro (contd). *E.* 15 June

Paraguay.

OHRT (P.) Nachdrucke von Paraguay. *I.B.-J.* 17 June

PHILLIPS (C. J.) The stamps of Paraguay (contd). *M.J.* June

Portugal.

GENTH (F.) Abstempelung und Entwertung der Marken Portugals und seiner Kolonien.
[Inset in *M.* June.]

Russia.

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

Servia.

DEROCCO (E.) Geschichte der Postwertzeichen von Serbien (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 10 June

Generalia.

CROUCH (L. W.) Postage due stamps of the world (contd). *P.S.* 1 July

HAAS (Th.) Die Erinnerungsmarken (contd) *I.B.-J.* 17 June

JOHNSON (W. E.) Philately as I saw it in New Zealand. *A.S.J.* May

TILLEARD (J. A.) Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for the season 1910-11. *L.P.* June

Glossary of Philatelic Terms. Compiled for submission to the Third Philatelic Congress. . . . *P.S.* 1 and 8 July

NOTES & NEWS

Permanent Congress Committee. The first meeting of the Permanent Congress Committee was held, by kind invitation of Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, at the offices of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C., on Tuesday, July 4th, at 11.15 a.m. Present: Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, Chas. J. Phillips, and Franz Reichenheim. Major Evans was duly elected Chairman, Mr. Reichenheim Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

It was Resolved to add the Chairman (Mr. A. Leon Adutt) and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. B. Armstrong) of the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Margate, 1912, to this Committee for the current Session. Mr. Armstrong accepted this nomination for Mr. Adutt and himself, and joined the meeting.

The Hon. Secretary was authorized to send out early in October reminders to the philatelic societies of Great Britain and Ireland to pay their subscriptions to this Committee for the first year.

In reply to a letter from the Chairman of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Birmingham, 1911, (Mr. R. Hollick), it was Resolved that this Committee is of opinion "that the expenses incident to each Congress should be defrayed by the inviting Society inclusive of those incurred by sub-Committees."

At the request of the Hon. Secretary of the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Margate, 1912, the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, was duly elected to join the Executive Committee of the forthcoming Congress as Representative of the Permanent Congress Committee.

Mr. Phillips moved, and Mr. Castle seconded, that this Committee is of opinion "that the Congress should consist of delegates from Philatelic Societies of the United Kingdom only. Representatives of other Societies may attend as visitors and will be welcomed." This resolution was carried unanimously.

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Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. At an extraordinary meeting convened at the Queen's Hotel, Margate, on June 15th, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Society's delegates to the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held in Birmingham on June 7-9, it was unanimously decided to accept the invitation of the Congress Committee for the Isle of Thanet Society to hold the Fourth Congress under its auspices at Margate in the Spring of 1912. In the work of organising this ambitious undertaking the Society will be assisted and supported by the Royal, Herts, and Junior Philatelic Societies of London, who will each be represented on the Executive Committee of the Fourth Congress.

The Executive is to consist of six members, three of them being Committeemen of the local Society and the remainder appointed by the London societies. The members of the Isle of Thanet Committee to be *ex-officio* members of the Congress Executive. It is proposed to hold the meetings of the Executive alternately in London and Thanet, to meet the convenience of all members, and the work of organisation will commence immediately.

A Congress Fund was opened at the meeting, the President heading the list with a donation of £3 3s. 0d., and the Hon. Secretary adding £1 1s. 0d. It is estimated that between £150 and £200 will be required to carry out the work of the Congress, and donations are solicited by the Hon. Secretary from all philatelic societies and stamp collectors interested in the undertaking. Suggestions for the Congress agenda will also be welcomed.

It is hoped that all Societies will appoint their Delegates and notify the Secretary of any matters they desire to bring forward as early as possible.

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The First Philatelic Congress of Australasia, Sydney, 1911. A circular has been issued in connection with this Congress, from which we extract the following information:—

The opening ceremony will take place at the King's Hall, Phillip Street, Sydney. The rooms at which subsequent meetings are to be held will be announced later. Subjects to be discussed by Congress will be announced in a subsequent circular, when the names of Delegates will also be published. All meetings will be open to the public. Only delegates will be allowed to take part in the proceedings, but the Congress may invite any gentleman—not a delegate—to address any meeting.

The following constitute the Executive Committee:—Mr. A. H. Pettifer, President; Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Arnold Crane, W. J. McNeill, A. Forster, W. E. Johnson, and C. F. Williams, Grand Honorary Secretary.

Several Sub-committees have been appointed and the Executive Committee have made arrangements which it is hoped will assure success.

PROGRAMME.

Oct. 12.—Opening ceremony, Thursday afternoon; Second Sitting of Congress, Thursday evening.
Oct. 13.—Third Sitting of Congress, Friday afternoon; Theatre party, Friday evening.
Oct. 14.—Picnic, Saturday.
Oct. 16.—Fourth Sitting of Congress, Monday afternoon; Fifth Sitting of Congress, Monday evening.

Oct. 17.—Banquet to Visiting-Delegates by Sydney Philatelic Club, Tuesday evening.
Oct. 18.—Final Session of Congress, Wednesday afternoon; Lantern lecture in King's Hall, Wednesday evening.
Oct. 19.—Visit to Government Institution, Thursday afternoon.

EXHIBITION OF STAMPS

Under the auspices of the First Australasian Philatelic Congress, to be held at the King's Hall, Phillip Street, Sydney, 20th and 21st October, 1911.

The following Competitive Classes have been provisionally decided upon :—

1. Best Australian Collection.
2. Best Specialised Collection of any Australian State or New Zealand.
3. Best General Collection.
4. Best Collection of Stamps of the British Empire.
5. Best Collection of Foreign Stamps.
6. Best Collection of Southern Pacific (exclusive of New Zealand).
7. Best Collection of the Stamps of New South Wales.
8. Ditto, Victoria.
9. Ditto, Queensland.
10. Ditto, South Australia.
11. Ditto, Tasmania.
12. Ditto, West Australia.
13. Ditto, New Zealand.
14. Best Collection of the Stamps of Papua.
15. Best Collection of any class shown at the Exhibition.
16. Most neatly mounted Collection shown at the Exhibition.
17. Best Display of Philatelic Publications, Requisites, etc.

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Several gold and silver medals have already been offered, and the Executive Committee will gladly and thankfully accept gifts of medals up to October 1, 1911. The donor of any medal will receive due acknowledgement of same in the official catalogue to be issued. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of allocating any medal which may be donated. The names of donors will be mentioned under each section. Gold and silver medals and certificates will be given in the various classes. The appointment of Judges in the various sections will be announced later.

The Exhibition will be free to the public. Admission will be by ticket, which may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, S.P.C., Box 1751 G.P.O., Sydney, from the Hon. Secretary of any of the societies represented at the Congress, or from any of the Sydney stamp dealers.

Donations and subscriptions to the Guarantee Fund, amounting to nearly £120 have been received.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PERMANENT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,

I am asked by my Committee to draw your attention to an error published in the Report of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Birmingham, 1911, on page 127 in the June number of your esteemed Journal, by stating that Messrs. Beckton, Bernstein, Darlow, Castle, Hollick and Phillips were elected to serve on the Permanent Congress Committee, whereas Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. I. J. Bernstein, M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, R. Hollick, Chas. J. Phillips, and myself were duly elected members of this Committee.

I shall be glad if you will kindly insert this correction into the next number of your esteemed journal.

Yours faithfully,
FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary.

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

JULY 1911

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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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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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AUGUST 1911

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,, 20c. blue	0	9
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,, 20c. blue on bluish paper	2	6
1850 10c. brown, wmk. LL framed	1	3
1851 10, 20 and 40c., wmk. LL without frame	0	10½
,, pair 10c., thick paper, wmk. LL without frame	1	0
,, ,, 10c., thin ,, ,, ,,	2	0
,, ,, 10c., ribbed ,, ,, ,,	5	0
,, ,, 20c., ,, ,, ,, ,,	6	0
,, 40c., used on original, ,, ,,	1	6
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,, ,, 40c., fine, used on original	2	0
,, ,, 40c., horizontal pair	2	0
1863 1c. green, perf. 12½, very scarce	2	3
,, 1c. ,, perf. 12½ × 13½	1	9
,, 1c. ,, ,, horizontal pair	4	0
,, 1c. ,, used on wrapper, very scarce thus	4	6

	s.	d.
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,, 40c. carmine-rose (cat. 6d.)	0	3
,, 40c. perf. 12½ × 13½, used on original, superb	1	6
,, 40c. perf. 14½ ,, ,, ,,	2	6
1865 40c. carmine, perf. 15 (cat. 4d.)	0	2½
1869-80 8c. lilac, the rare value	2	0
,, 30c. and 40c. (cat. 1s.)	0	6
* ,, 1fr. aniline mauve, mint, a rarity	30	0
,, 1fr. ,, ,, used	1	6
,, 1fr. mauve	0	4
*1884-91 1c. olive-green, mint block of 4	0	4
* ,, 1c. grey-black ,, ,,	0	2
*1889 2c. chocolate ,, ,,	0	3
*1884-91 5c. blue-green, pair, one being the error "BEIGIQUE" for "BELGIQUE"	5	0
* ,, 10c. carmine on deep blue (shade) 20c. and 25c., mint set of 3 (cat. 2/9)	1	8
,, 1fr. and 2fr., scarce used pair	0	7
1870 Unpaid, half of 10c. used on entire wrapper for 5c.	1	6
Parcel Post Stamp, 1894, 15c. slate, the rare value	0	11

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIII AUGUST 1911 No. 8

MOROCCO AGENCIES

By D. B. ARMSTRONG

(*Concluded from page* 145)

VIII.—Affiliated Private Posts.

Through the medium of local courier posts maintained by private enterprise, the British postal service in Morocco was extended to the interior cities of Mequinez and Marrakesh several years prior to the establishment of regular postal agencies of any of the foreign Powers in those capitals. The two services in question being organized with the approval of the Gibraltar postal authorities, and run in direct connection with the British courier service, their respective postage stamp issues are, in the opinion of the present writer, entitled to be included with the regular official issues of the Morocco Agencies, as they were actually on sale at British Post Offices in Morocco.

In opposition to a private courier service under French management, which had been in existence since October 24th, 1891, the Italian Consular Agent at Mazagan, Señor Marko, organized a local postal service between that port and Marrakesh, early in the year 1897. By arrangement with the British postal authorities all letters received at the British postal agency at Mazagan addressed to Marrakesh were conveyed thence by this service, whilst the outward mails from that city were handed over to the British post office at Mazagan for conveyance to their ultimate destination. The private postage stamps of this service were likewise kept on sale at the British Post Office in Mazagan.

These stamps were prepared in London by the well-known printing firm of Messrs. Waterlow Bros. & Layton, the stamps being oblong and the design consisting of a view of Marrakesh. They were printed by lithography, and the designs were apparently transferred to the stones by means of steel dies. The existence of die proofs of each value in the series leads to the belief that six separate dies were engraved for this purpose. I have also been privileged to inspect complete proof sheets of this issue, printed in normal colours on tinted paper, from the original stones. The sheets were composed of 120 stamps in ten rows of 12 with narrow margins round the edges, and the perforation gauges 14. They were printed on thin white wove paper, unwatermarked, with clear white gum. The inscriptions read " POSTE " at the top, with the value in uncoloured letters in one straight line across the foot expressed in a combination of Italian and Spanish currency terms, whilst on columns at the sides appear respectively the words " MAZAGAN " and

" MARRAKESH " in small coloured san-serif capitals. Figures of value are shown in all four corners of the stamp.

SUMMARY.

1897. Pictorial design. Lithographed in London by Messrs. Waterlow Bros. & Layton, on thin white wove unwatermarked paper. Perf. 14.

5	centesimi,	blue
10	,,	pale rose
25	,,	olive-green
50	,,	blue-green
75	,,	chestnut
1	peseta,	mauve

Variety.

The 5 centesimi value of the above series is known in an imperforate condition.

Two provisional stamps were issued by this service towards the end of 1897, both surcharged on the 25 centesimi value.

The first of these consisted of a new value, 20 centesimi, surcharged with a handstamp in violet ink, which read " 20 Cent." The second was necessitated by a shortage of the 10 centesimi value, which was met by reducing a small quantity of the 25 centesimi denomination to this value by over printing them with the figure " 10 " in violet.

Provisionals. End of 1897. Surcharged on current stamps as above, locally, with handstamps, in violet ink.

" 10 " on 25 centesimi, olive-green
" 20 cent " on 25 centesimi, olive-green

The obliterations found on the stamps of this service are also struck in violet ink, and consist of a large double-lined circle having the name of either town between its circumferences, in English at the top, and Arabic at the foot, with the date in the centre.

This service was unable to compete successfully with the rival French concern, and after a brief period of activity it was allowed to lapse.

In the month of August, 1897, the capitals of Fez and Mequinez, 34 miles apart, were brought into postal communication with each other and the outside world by a private courier service inaugurated by some natives of Fez, of Hebrew extraction and European education. Their couriers left Mequinez every Monday and Friday, returning from Fez on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

Special stamps of artistic design were prepared in Paris for the use of this service bearing the head of a Moorish kaid, enclosed in a framework of native architecture.

The stamps were typographed and printed in sheets of 100 ; four panes of 25 ; five rows of 5, at two operations, the value in a second colour being inserted in a second printing. The margins of the sheets between the panes were decorated with single narrow bars of colour, in the style of the French Government issues, and it would seem highly probable that this issue also was produced by the establishment on the Boulevard Brune. Medium white wove paper was employed in their production, without watermark, and two perforating machines, one gauging 11½ and the other 14, both of the guillotine pattern, were brought into use for perforating these stamps.

On and from March 1st, 1898, the service was run in connection with the British courier service to Fez, the following notice issued by the British postal agent in that city setting forth full particulars of this arrangement.

NOTICE

MAILS FOR MEQUINEZ

"Correspondence for Mequinez may now be sent through the British Postal Agencies in Morocco, it having been arranged that such correspondence will be transmitted between Fez and Mequinez by a private bi-weekly courier service, which is timed to meet the arriving and departing bi-weekly British service between Fez and Tangier."

"It is to be clearly understood, however, that no liability is incurred by the British Post Office in Morocco for the transmission of letters, etc., between Fez and Mequinez, the correspondence being forwarded and received for account and risk of senders."

"A charge of 5 centimes per half-ounce letter and sample and book packets at 5 cts. each two ounces, is made by the above private service on delivery of the correspondence at Mequinez, or its dispatch therefrom; or the extra postage may be prepaid in the special stamps of the Fez-Mequinez service, which are obtainable at any British Postal Agency in Morocco."

J. M. MACLEOD,
British Postal Agent.

British Postal Agency,
Fez, Morocco,
17th March, 1898.

Abrines, Printer, Tangier.

The postage stamps issued by this service were as follows :—

SUMMARY.

August, 1897. Moor's head design. Typographed and printed in Paris on medium white wove paper. Unwatermarked. Thick yellowish gum. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ and also 14 (single line machines). Value in second colour.

5	centimes,	olive-green and magenta
10	,,	carmine and blue
15	,,	ultramarine and orange
20	,,	orange-yellow and mauve
25	,,	purple and emerald-green
25	,,	brown and mauve
50	,,	salmon and sepia
1	franc,	deep-green and brown

Varieties.

The following errors of both omission and commission on the part of the perforators of these stamps are known :—

Imperforate horizontally.

15	centimes,	ultramarine and orange
20	,,	orange-yellow and mauve
25	,,	purple and emerald green

Imperforate vertically.

10	centimes,	carmine and blue

Double perforation.

15	centimes,	ultramarine and orange

For the purpose of collecting charges upon insufficiently prepaid correspondence a series of eight Postage Due stamps was issued for the use of the Fez-Mequinez service in February 1898, the method of production, composition of sheets, perforation, etc., being identical with those of the regular postage issue listed above.

SUMMARY.

February, 1898. Postage Due stamps, design as above. Typographed and printed in Paris on medium white wove unwatermarked paper. Thick yellowish gum. Perf. 11½ (single line machine). Value in second colour.

5	centimes,	pale-blue and olive green
10	,,	pale yellow-green and rose
20	,,	rose and buff
30	,,	ochre and pale mauve
40	,,	lilac and brown
50	,,	brown and purple
60	,,	mauve and orange
1	franc,	chestnut and pale-blue

The cancellations applied to the stamps of this issue consisted of two concentric circles enclosing between their circumferences the name of the town and the word "MAROC" all in large Roman capitals, with the date in three lines in the centre; the whole being struck in black.

This service continued in operation until the early part of 1901, when in consequence of the extension of the German and French postal systems to Mequinez and the opening of regular postal agencies in that city by those Powers it was discontinued.

The postage stamp remainders were sold, and large numbers exist postmarked to order with a variety of dates.

IX.—BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A number of useful and important articles dealing with the stamps of the Morocco Agencies have appeared in the philatelic press from time to time during the past ten years or so, to all of which reference has been made in the preparation of the present work.

For the information of collectors who are desirous of consulting additional articles on this subject, the following list of the more important ones is appended.

ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Morocco Agencies (Twentieth Century Colonials). *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VII, p. 133.

British Levant and Morocco, by W.W., *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VII, p. 207.

British Post Offices in Morocco, by NOVICE, *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VII, p. 93.

NORTH (J. C.) Morocco Agencies, *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXIV, p. 35; XXV, p. 63. [Reprinted in *Stamp Collector*, Vol. VII, p. 110, and *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, 1903.]

PEMBERTON (P. L.) Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies, *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. XVIII, p. 10.

POOLE (B. W. H.) Morocco Agencies; the local overprint, *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, Vol. IX, p. 152 (a).

ROMMEL (O.) The Postal System and Stamps of Morocco: II. The stamps of the British Post Offices. Translated by Frank Phillips, *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VIII, p. 22.

WESTCOTT (H. W.) Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies, *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, Vol. XII, p. 71.

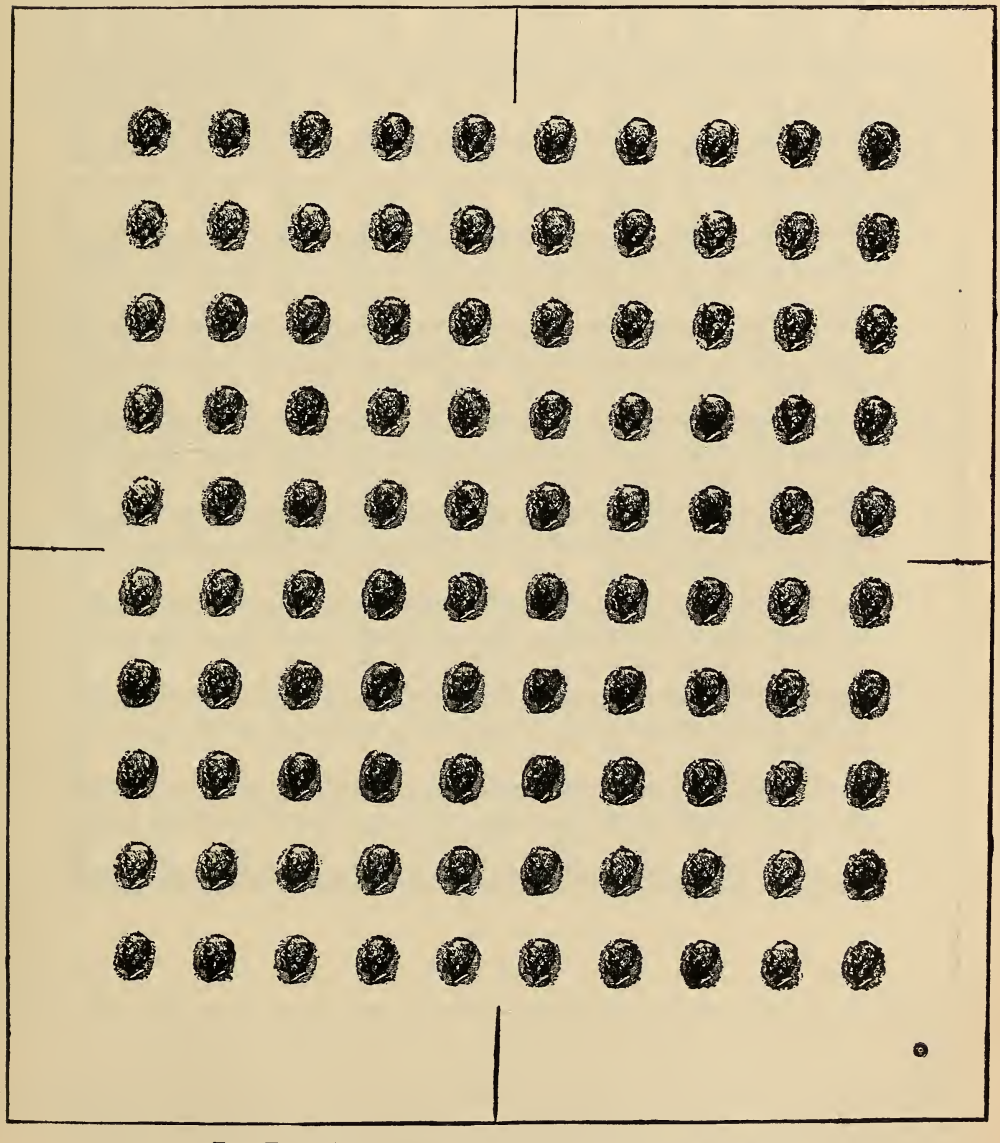
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

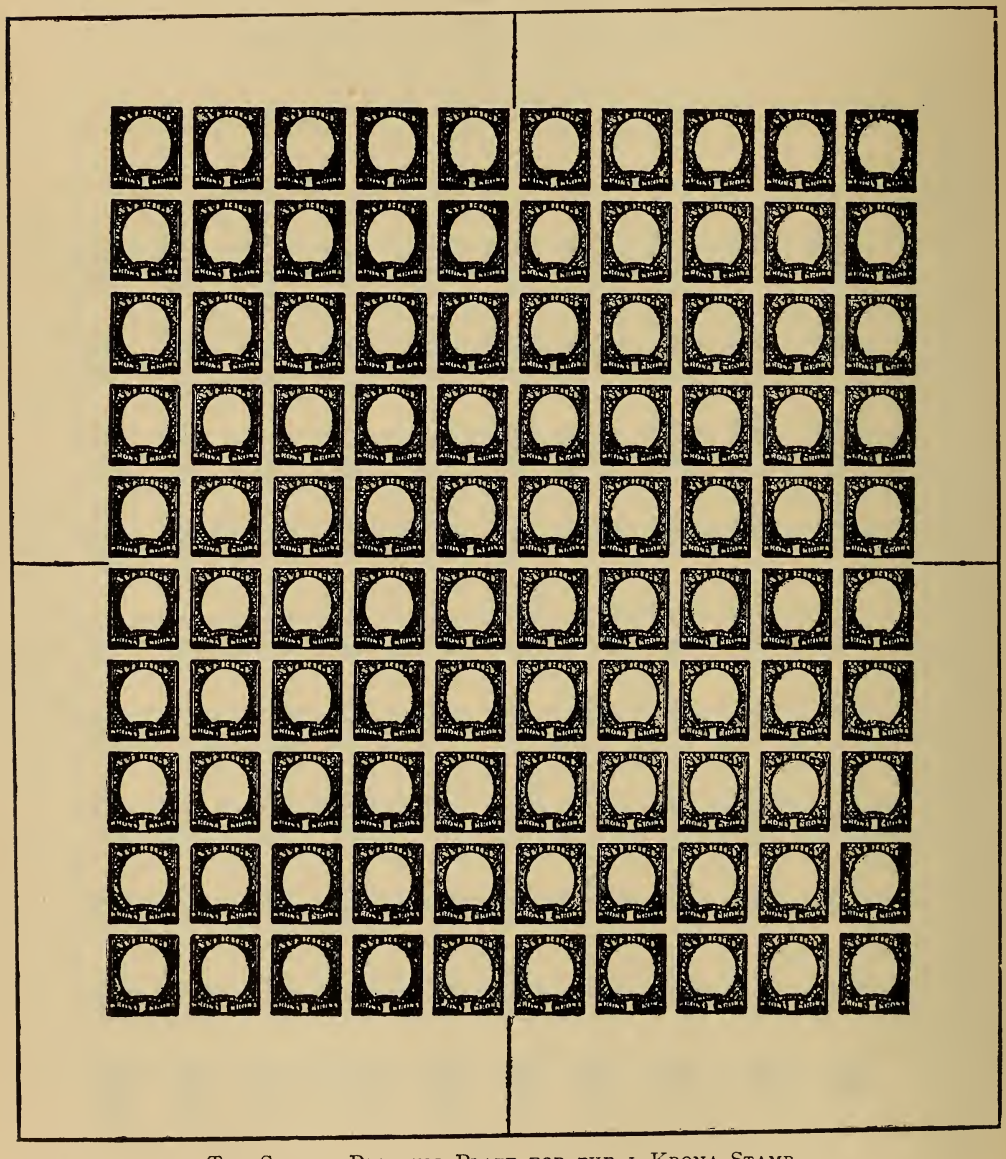
Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page* 141)



THE FIRST PRINTING PLATE FOR THE 1 KRONA STAMP.

In double printing it is necessary to prevent the later impression from becoming inverted in relation to the first. As long as the relative position of the plates is unchanged such an error is impossible, and of all the Swedish postage stamps in two colours not a single copy is known with the error mentioned. The 1 krona stamps now [1905] only current, printed in two colours from copper-plates, are printed in sheets of 100, and if proper care were not exercised the portrait could be printed



THE SECOND PRINTING PLATE FOR THE 1 KRONA STAMP.

upside down. It is sometimes more or less out of centre, caused by uneven shrinking of the paper after it has been dampened for the first printing and afterwards dried, so that when being dampened for the second printing it is not of exactly the same size

as in the first. In order that such unsatisfactory centring may be as little visible as possible, the background to the portrait is not sharply defined.

The official postage stamps are printed in the same way as the ordinary stamps, but only 100 to a whole sheet of paper or 50 to the stamp-sheet (half sheet of paper). The postage due stamps are produced in the same manner as the ordinary postage stamps. For printing the postage stamps two presses are used, one large and one small. With each 5,000 sheets can be printed per working day of eight hours. The 1 krona stamps are printed on the smaller press.



The envelopes are now manufactured entirely by the postage stamp contractor. The blanks are first cut out in a special machine; each blank is then stamped in another machine and finally the blanks are folded and gummed in a third.



All embossed stamps are stamped with original dies engraved in steel, and not with stamps from electro deposits wherefore when a die was worn out another newly engraved, was brought into use. All such dies, with the exception of the first, have the same shape, namely, a circular plate, provided at the back with a small projecting pin for fastening the plate in the stamping machine.

The single post cards are at present printed in sheets of 24 cards, and the double 12 cards on each sheet. The cutting is afterwards done in a special machine. The letter cards are printed 12 on each sheet. Specimens of post cards are known with 'set-off,' as well as printed on both sides.

After the printing of the postage stamps is completed the sheets are cut and gummed. The last-mentioned operation has since 1904 been carried out in a machine specially constructed for the purpose. For the gumming of the postage stamps pure gum arabic was formerly used. On account of the high price of gum which obtained at the beginning of the 'nineties a dextrine mixture was used.

After the gum is dry the stamps are *perforated*, five sheets at the time. It may then happen that a sheet escapes perforation, and that this is afterwards overlooked by the controllers, so that in time the sheet comes into the hands of the public. On one occasion a whole package of sheets (300) of imperforate ordinary 10 öre stamps were thus sent out. Such imperforate stamps can now rarely occur for sale, as the post offices have received directions for the return of all imperfect postage stamps. It also happens that a sheet may be only partly perforated. Such incomplete perforating occurred especially towards the end of the 'seventies, when the 14 gauge machine used at this time began to wear out. Stamps are also found which have been perforated twice, ordinarily showing the extra perforation partly within the design. Such stamps are properly printer's waste, which, through carelessness, has come amongst the perforated stamps.

When perforating the first editions of the 5 and 10 öre copper-plate stamps great difficulty was met with in obtaining well-centered stamps, the perforations striking the design more or less. The difficulty was caused by paper shrinking so much that the distance between the outside edges of the outside stamps became less than on the printing plate. This circumstance had been overlooked at the making of the copper plates, on which the designs have been given exactly the same relative distances as on the plates for the surface-printed stamps formerly used, wherefore the perforating machine, which was adjusted to the latter stamps, did not suit the copper-plate stamps which were printed on damped paper. The relative distance between the needle rows could nevertheless not be changed, and in order to remedy the defect new printing plates had to be made on which the distance between the designs was made greater than on the plates for the surface printing.

The perforating machine used for the official stamps does not seem to fit the

stamps very well, since it is seldom that sheets are found on which the outside stamps are not badly damaged by the perforating. The sheet of official postage stamps, reproduced on this page, is the best specimen it has been possible to select, and still it will be seen that every stamp is not well centered.

The perforating machine for postage stamps, invented by Count Sparre, the first contractor for postage stamps to the Swedish postal department, seems to have



first come into use in England where perforated stamps were being issued already at the end of 1854. Thereafter Sweden came in 1855, Norway in 1856, Denmark in 1864. The first perforating machine for Swedish postage stamps was manufactured in England in 1855, but where and by whom is not known. This first machine made a perforation gauging 14. In this machine were perforated all the skilling banco stamps,

the two local stamps, the black and the brown, and the coat of arms stamps until 1865, when a new machine was brought into use. The first-mentioned machine became considerably worn at the end of its employment, which can be seen in the stamps from that time. The holes are no longer circular but form irregular ovals. When comparing such a stamp and a stamp of the figure type, perforated 14, it looks as if the two perforations did not fit together, especially along the long sides of the stamps. This circumstance has given rise to a supposition which has appeared in some publications that the first Swedish postage stamps were perforated 14 along the short and 13½ along the long side.

The new perforating machine was manufactured in 1865 by M. A. Rundlöf, and, like the first, it perforated the stamps 14. In this machine were perforated the two stamps of the lion type, 17 and 20 öre, the coat of arms stamps, the 3 öre stamp of coat of arms type of 1865, and the figure type and postage due stamps until the end of March 1877. This second machine gave in comparison with the first a sharp and even perforation, but became worn in time the same as the other. The needles then became so dull that the holes were no longer punched out of the paper, but formed openings, the edges of which were pressed from an upper sheet into the underlying, etc., which thus caused the sheets to adhere to each other. Besides this, the small spaces between the holes, on account of the enlargement of the holes, became so small and fragile that they were unable to keep the stamps together and the sheets were torn to pieces. In order to remedy this last mentioned difficulty the number of perforating needles was reduced on the new machine which was then ordered. The new machine was manufactured, according to contract of 27 December 1876, by the firm of Rundlöf & Co., was delivered the following year, and was mounted in its place and tested 6 April 1877.* This machine, the third in order, thus delivered stamps perforated 13, which also was the case with a fourth machine, which was bought from the same firm 1 October 1877, and most likely intended for the postage due stamps, while the machine ordered the previous year was to be used for ordinary postage stamps.

The perforating machine intended for ordinary stamps became in time worn out, like its predecessors, and a new one was ordered from and delivered by F. F. Lundell, of Stockholm. This happened in 1884; since that time perforating machines have been delivered by Lundell mentioned, and by C. L. Holm, of Stockholm, whose last delivery was made in 1904.

For perforating the official stamps M. A. Rundlöf, according to the contract of 24 July 1873, manufactured a machine which was delivered in the autumn of the same year. This machine gave stamps perforated 14, and was used up to 29 March 1881, when a machine manufactured by the firm Öller & Co., was employed. The new machine should, according to the contract of 15 November 1880, have been manufactured to correspond with the old machine, but owing to results of experience the number of the perforating needles was lessened, so that the machine when used gave stamps perforated 13. New perforating machines for the official postage stamps have since then been delivered by before-mentioned Lundell and Holm.

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* The original states 1876, which of course is an error.—L. H. K.

(*To be continued*)

REVIEWS

KOHL'S Briefmarken-Handbuch und grosser Katalog Teil 1. 9 Auflage. 8vo. 1,258 pp. ill. 1912: *Paul Kohl*, Chemnitz.

We are very glad to welcome the ninth edition of this well-known catalogue. Three years ago, when the last edition was published, it was foreshadowed that the material was accumulating so fast that it would be necessary to divide the work into two or more parts. This expectation has now come to pass and the first part which now lies before us, contains the countries of Europe with their colonies and protectorates, extending to no less than 1,258 pp. with all possible compactness of arrangement. The second part, which is to appear shortly, will contain the rest of the world. The three years' interval already alluded to has been well employed by the author, and the work which is characterized throughout by German thoroughness, is now probably the most useful work of reference extant for the philatelist. The author is fully justified in claiming for the work the title of "Handbuch" as well as that of "Katalog." Among the special features of the book which render it so valuable are the very useful bibliographical references which are given not only in most cases for each country generally, but often to guide the inquiring philatelist as to the relative importance or status of special varieties of stamps noted. We have indeed observed cases of omission or where further references might be usefully added, but when so much is given it is perhaps ungracious to ask for more. Again, very careful details are given as regards all kinds of varieties in respect of paper, shade, or perforation, in fact some think that many of these noted are of too trivial a nature for mention, but this, if a fault, is one in the right direction. We should also note that all reprints are fully described and listed. As regards clearness of type, accuracy of illustration and general get-up, having regard to the necessity for compactness, the work leaves nothing to be desired.

The strength of the volume lies, as might naturally be expected, in the treatment of the stamps of the Continent of Europe as opposed to those of Great Britain and Colonies. It is difficult to pick out any special country for mention, but almost at random we may take the list of the stamps of Austria, which is in every way masterly, as a specimen of the general treatment. The bibliography of the country is represented by Kropf's two treatises, one on the stamps and the other on the postmarks. Commencing with the first issue two main types of the 9 kr. with two sub-types of the first of these, four varieties in all, are figured. The stamps are divided according to the paper into groups on hand-made paper and machine-made paper, with an enumeration of all the chief varieties of the first-named, such as thin, thick, thick card-like paper, transparent, laid and ribbed. Then follow two pages of most useful notes on the papers, watermarks, types, defective impressions, shades, the St. Andrew's cross, stamps printed on both sides, roulettes and private perforations, "split" stamps, blocks and fiscal stamps of the period used postally. Succeeding issues are treated in a similarly thorough manner, types being excellently illustrated and full notes given as regards varieties. The complicated perforations of recent issues are very fully treated and arranged in as clear a manner as is consistent with their complexity. We observe that the two main differences of paper of the 1890 issue are noticed, a fact which we have not yet seen in any other catalogue. At the end of the list the numerous reprints are fully described, catalogued under their dates of manufacture and priced.

The careful details to which we have referred as given for Austria are equally to be found under many other countries, and it is very evident that the author has spared no pains in bringing his work to a high degree of excellence. We have derived much pleasure from a study of this scholarly work.

It is to be expected that we should refer to the quotations in this catalogue for individual stamps. We can only note that there is a general upward tendency, while the prices for old German stamps are considerably in excess of what we are accustomed to in this country. We do not profess any competence to judge in this matter, but we are willing to admit that as far as our experience goes old European stamps in good condition are hardly to be obtained here at all.

POOLE (B. W. H.) The postage stamps of Sierra Leone. 8vo., 38 pp. (*W.E.P. Philatelic Handbooks*, No. 6). 1911 : D. Field, London, W. 6d. net.

POOLE (B. W. H.) The postage stamps of Bermuda. 8vo, 39 pp. (*W.E.P. Philatelic Handbooks*, No. 7). 1911 : D. Field, London, W. 6d. net.

These two little handbooks dealing with the stamps of Sierra Leone and Bermuda, are reprints "with important revisions" of papers which have been appearing serially in the *West-End Philatelist*. Mr. Poole has diligently searched the available periodical literature and collected all that is known as regards the stamps of these colonies. As a result we have two useful little volumes for those who are interested in these particular stamps. They are fully illustrated and got up in the usual excellent style, which we expect from the publisher of the *West-End Philatelist*.

MELVILLE (F. J.) Great Britain : King Edward VII. stamps. 8vo., 83 pp. (*Melville Stamp Books*). W. Peckitt, London, W.C. 6d. net.

This is another volume of the now well-known series of the Melville Stamp Books, and it presents all the pleasing characteristics of its predecessors. The account of the stamps is, as might naturally be expected, mainly derived from the paper read by his present Majesty at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society in 1904, and the illustrations of the various proofs and essays then published are all reproduced in the work. The volume is further embellished by an excellent photograph of Herr Emil Fuchs, from whose bust of King Edward the portrait on the stamps was derived. We note that in connection with the control letters of the ½d., it is stated that C and C4 are found both on the right and left corners of the sheet, a matter as to which considerable doubt has arisen. For the rest all available information of King Edward's stamps appears to be adequately set forth in this new volume of the series.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Antigua. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the 6d. Arms design has been supplied on surfaced multiple watermarked paper instead of on Crown CC paper.

Austria. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of two new values of the Postage Due series.

5 kronen, violet
10 ,, violet

Bahamas. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the 6d. value has been printed on multiple watermarked paper.

Ceylon. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a copy of the modified 3c. value chroncled in February last.

German Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 5, 10, 25 and 35c. surcharged on current German stamps with the new version of the surcharge. These values appear to complete the series with the spelling "Marokko."

German P.O. in China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly submit the 2c. on 5pf. on watermarked paper.

Gold Coast. According to the *Colonial Office Journal* the 2s. 6d. value has been supplied in the new colours.

Great Britain. *Edwardian series.* Messrs. C. Nissen and Co. kindly submit the ½d. adhesive in a shade which closely approaches that of the ½d. with head of King George. From *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* we note that Harrison printings of the 1½d., 2d., 4d., 9d. and 1s. values have appeared. They are on ordinary paper instead of chalk-surfaced. The 1½d. and 1s. show the most noticeable differences in shade, the purple of the former being redder and the green of the latter very dark.

Several varieties of the Letter-cards printed by Messrs. McCorquodale and Co. exist. It is in the first place to be noted that the method of perforation of the issue on *white* card has reverted to the style adopted at the time of the first issue of the Letter-card with King Edward's head, the vertical perforations at the sides being continued right down to the edge of the card. According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* two varieties of this perforation exist, one has 60 small holes and the other has 61 large holes. The difference is stated to be very marked.

The most important varieties of these letter-cards consist in the presence or absence of a stop after the inscriptions on the front or back. A list of those chronicled up to the present is given below :—

Letter cards. On blue paper :
(*a*) Normal variety. With stops after both inscriptions.
(*b*) No stop after inscription on back.
(*c*) No stop after inscription on front.
Letter-cards. On white paper :
(*a*) Normal variety. Perf. 60 (small holes) at sides.
(*b*) Normal variety. Perf. 61 (large holes) at sides.
(*c*) As (*a*) but no stop after inscription on back.
(*d*) As (*b*) but no stop after inscription on back.

The 1d. envelope with Die 83, chronicled last month is the "Commercial" size, and not the "Court" size as stated. ½d. envelopes with Dies 50, 75 and 76 are reported in *Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular*. Die 50 is a resuscitation of a die which has already been in use for stamping private stationery.

Envelopes. ½d. green. Size N. Dies 50, 75
½d. green. Size O. Die 76

The 1d. Post Card, McCorquodale print, is also reported by the same journal as having been obtained at Lombard Street Post Office, London, E.C., on 10 July, 1911.

Georgian series.

We can obtain no confirmation of the statement made last month on the authority of the *Monthly Journal* that sheets of ½d. and 1d. stamps printed at Somerset House may be distinguished by the existence of a period after the "A" in the control number "A 11"

Jamaica. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the 6d. has been printed for the first time from the Arms keyplate, and the 4d. (Queen's head) has been printed in red on yellow paper.

Leeward Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us some further values altered in colour according to the universal colour scheme. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. grey
6d. violet and purple
1s. black on green

The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the 2s. 6d. has also been supplied in the new colours.

Nicaragua. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us another provisional of similar type to the one chronicled last month, and some fiscal stamps surcharged "CORREOS" value and date "1911."

2c. on 4c. purple
Surcharged on Fiscal stamps :
02 cts. on 5p. ultramarine
05 cts. on 2p. pale grey
10 cts. on 2p. pale grey
10 cts. on 25c. lavender
35 cts. on 1 p. ochre

Northern Nigeria. The 3d. and 5s. have been printed for the first time in accordance with the universal colour scheme.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

Portuguese Congo. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the following values of the Don Carlos type have been surcharged "REPUBLICA," viz., 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, and 700 reis. The surcharge is in green on the 25r. and in red on the remaining values.

Roumania. A new series of Postage Due stamps of simple design with value in centre has been issued here. The values are, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 60 bani, and 2 lei, all printed in dark green on greenish yellow paper.

Russia. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the current 1, 2, 3, 15, 25, 35 and 50 kopec values without varnish lines, and the 4 kop. with double varnish lines.

St. Lucia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of the new 6d. announced in February last. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

6d. violet and purple

Servia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of a new series of stamps which has been issued here. The value to hand is obviously modelled on the current 15c. Italian stamp, but the portrait of King Peter faces to the left. Chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. 11½

10r. carmine

Travancore. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly submit the 1 and 4 chuckrams in new colours. Wmk. and perf. as before.

1c. deep grey
4c. dark green

Turkey. An avalanche of "Souvenir" stamps has appeared here in commemoration of the Sultan's visit to Roumelia. Various stamps of the last three or four issues have been overprinted with Turkish characters signifying "Souvenir of the Sultan's Journey," and the date "1329." According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, quoting from the *Bulletin Mensuel*, there are six sets for Salonica, six sets for Monastir, seven sets for Pristina, and seven sets for Uskub, the four towns visited by the Sultan, and 120 varieties in all. We do not propose to chronicle these in detail.

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NOTES & NEWS

The New Stamps. Questions in Parliament on several matters connected with the new stamps have been fairly frequent during the past few weeks. Some of the replies are of interest to philatelists and to such a brief reference may be permitted here. On Wednesday, 2 August, Mr. Herbert Samuel announced that steps have been taken to effect considerable improvement in the appearance of the new postage stamps and that proofs and specimens would be available for inspection by Members of Parliament in the House as soon as they were ready. The present stamps would not be withdrawn. The official objections to line-engraved stamps are that not only is this process five or six times as costly as the present method of printing, but it lends itself to the fraudulent use of cancelled stamps. The line-engraved process would, however, be employed for the values 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and £1, which are only available for postage and not for revenue purposes.

On the following day Mr. Hobhouse was compelled to admit that the contractors were unable to obtain British machinery for some of the stages of manufacture, but had to go to Germany for it, a sad commentary on our industrial progress. The "adhesive substance" on our present stamps is gum arabic, but inquiries are being made with a view to improving the adhesive properties of the stamps.

A Valuable Gift. The *London Philatelist* reports that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to present to the Royal Philatelic Society the two original copper plates of the 1d. and 2d. "Post-Paid" Mauritius stamps as re-engraved in October 1859, by Mr. Sherwin, with the head known as the "large fillet." The plate of the 2d. value was alone employed for printing stamps for use, the 1d. of this type never having been issued. These valuable and interesting plates, which have thus come into the Society's possession were brought to England by Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., until lately the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony, and were presented by him to the King. They were found by an official in a cellar at the Government offices shortly before Sir Cavendish Boyle left Mauritius for England, and would have been destroyed but for his timely thought of bringing them home to be offered to the King. A curious and interesting feature of these plates is that the stamps were engraved on the back of two plates originally used for printing advertisements of the "Grand Hôtel d'Europe," these advertisements being in the one case in English and in the other in French.

Grenada. The *West-End Philatelist* records the discovery of a sheet of the provisional 1d. on the 2s. fiscal of 1890 with inverted surcharge, a variety not hitherto known, although the stamp was issued 21 years ago. A photographic illustration of the sheet accompanies the announcement. The sheet has now been broken up, the first block of four going to His Majesty's collection. One client of Mr. Field's purchased the whole left-hand half sheet of 30 stamps, which includes the variety with wide-spaced "TWO SHILLINGS," and forms a most superb and unique piece. The fiscal sheet of 60 stamps thus overprinted formed the upper half of one of the large original sheets of 120, so that the wide spaced "TWO SHILLINGS" variety occurs, in this case, on the fourth stamp from the left in the top row.

Fourth Philatelic Congress. The Executive Committee of the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Margate, 1912, held its inaugural meeting at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Cliftonville, on Thursday, 20 July, at 3 p.m.

Mr. A. Leon Adutt was in the Chair and the Executive was finally constituted as follows:

Chairman; The President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society (Mr. A. Leon Adutt).

Executive Committee: The Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society (Messrs. C. W. Siggers and M. Paginton); the representative of the

Royal Philatelic Society (to be appointed); the representative of the Herts Philatelic Society (to be appointed); the representative of the Junior Philatelic Society (Mr. Fred J. Melville); the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee (Mr. Franz Reichenheim).

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Fourth Philatelic Congress; The Hon. Secretary of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society (Mr. D. B. Armstrong).

After some discussion the date of the Congress was fixed for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1912, to be held at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, which will be the official rendezvous where all the necessary accommodation both for the business and social functions will be available. A tentative programme was drawn up which, in addition to providing for three business sessions of the Congress, included the following arrangements: stamp auction and bourse, Bohemian concert, public demonstration of stamp printing and perforating, motor excursion to Canterbury, and a banquet.

The Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to several prominent personages inviting them to become Patrons of the Congress.

With some slight amendments suggested by the Permanent Congress Committee, the Rules formulated by the Executive of the last Congress were adopted by the present Committee.

The Hon. Secretary will be glad to hear from the Secretaries of all British Philatelic Societies as early as possible as to the number and names of their delegates and of any matters that they may desire to bring before the Fourth Congress, and he will esteem it a favour if they will bring these matters before their societies at the first opportunity. Suggestions for suitable items for the programme will also be welcomed.

Donations to the Congress Funds are gratefully acknowledged from Mr. Franz Reichenheim (£1 1s.), Mr. C. W. Siggers (£1 1s.), and Mr. A. H. Harris (10s. 6d.). Funds are urgently needed to carry out the preliminary arrangements for the Congress, and subscriptions will be welcomed by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, "Llanadern," Broadstairs, to whom all communications regarding the Congress should at present be addressed.

Obituary. The death is announced of Mr. C. H. Nunn, whose name is well-known to older philatelists, but who has for some years retired from active philatelic work. Mr. Nunn published for many years the *Stamp Collector's Journal*, a medium for collectors somewhat different in style to the many now obtainable, but one which filled a want as a journal for advertisements, with occasional news and articles, and in its prime held the field against many imitators. He also published a Directory of dealers and collectors at intervals, and several small monographs, reprints from articles in his journal. His demise will bring associations to many collectors by their recollection of his Journal, which pegged along at a time when it was almost the only one of independent standing.

Theodore Haas, until recently the Editor of Messrs. Senf's *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* died on 8 July in his 63rd year. He was first connected with other German philatelic journals before he joined Messrs. Senf's journal in 1889, and had been for many years a contributor of philatelic articles. He retired from the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* only in January last. His direction of this most popular journal has long made his name familiar throughout the philatelic world, and his *Lehrbuch der Briefmarkenkunde* is one of the best guides to general philatelic knowledge. He received the Lindenberg Medal in 1906.

The death is reported of M. Dorsan Astruc, the French dealer, whose name connects the present with early days of stamp dealing at Paris.

Cape of Good Hope "Woodblocks." The perennial interest which will always be attached to the provisional issue of the Cape of Good Hope in 1861 receives a new start from the article published in the July number of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*. It has always been something of a mystery to account for the numbers of the stamps which have survived and the figures as published some years ago from official sources have always lacked complete acceptance. The article to which we now refer goes again into this question, and we strongly commend it to the attention of those who are interested in the solution of such a question, and we hope to give some consideration of the matter in a future number.

The new edition of Gibbons Catalogue. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have just published a new edition of Part II. (Foreign Countries) of their Catalogue, the edition for 1911 having been completely sold out for some time. No better testimony of the value of this Catalogue than this fact could be put forth, and the new edition of Part II. which we shall review at a later date, will be found with the expected additions and improvements. Part I. (British Colonies) is announced to appear about November.

New Australian Stamps. From the *Australian Philatelist* of July we learn the awards in the competition for designs for the new Australian Stamps: the first prize of £100 has been won by Mr.

H. Altmann of Victoria, and that the second of £50 has been divided between Mr. D. Mackey of North Finchley, London, and Mr. E. A. Arnold of Anerley, London. The first prize, which is illustrated in our contemporary, "shows the King's head in the centre, Kangaroo and emu in bottom corner (one of each in separate corner), and three shields in each of the two top corners." There were in all 533 entries, comprising 1051 designs: "fully fifty per cent of the designs were absolutely childish, and the general quality of the entries was very disappointing." It is difficult to say from the illustration given what the first design would finally produce in the way of a postage stamp, certainly not more than the Government have any reason to expect. When will governments learn the obvious fact that postage stamp art is *sui generis*? The present view all round seems to be that the man who can design a poster must be able to design a postage stamp. If the reverse were held the case what would have become of advertisements?

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR.

May I be permitted to make two corrections in Mr. D. B. Armstrong's interesting article on "Morocco Agencies"? On page 143 he mentions the 20 centimos on chalk-surfaced paper. Does this exist? I think not. Also on page 144 Mr. Armstrong gives the date of issue of the 40 centimos on 4d. brown and green as being the 17th November, 1907. I have a letter from the British Postmaster at Tangier stating that this stamp was issued there on October 29th 1907.

Yours faithfully,
L. W. CROUCH.

Friarscroft,
Aylesbury, Bucks;
Aug. 3, 1911.

[Having parted with my collection of Morocco stamps it is difficult for me to reply very definitely to the first of Mr. Crouch's queries. I am, however, inclined to the opinion that a copy of the 20 centimos stamp on chalk-surfaced paper was in my collection at the time that the article was written, although it is possible that my memory may be at fault. There is, I know, some question as to the existence of this variety. It is listed by Dr. Rommel and Mr. Westcott in their articles (referred to in the Bibliography), but Mr. Pemberton states that it was not issued on chalky paper, and it is omitted from the latest lists of Gibbons, Brights and Ewens.

On referring back I find that it was originally chronicled in the *P.J.G.B.* for June, 1906, and subsequently on authority of that journal in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, and I cannot trace any contradiction of this chronicle. It was also noted by the *Monthly Journal*, on authority of the *P. Echo*, in May, 1906. The same stamp on unsurfaced paper had been listed several months previous. Perhaps some other Morocco specialist can produce a copy on chalk-surfaced paper, and thus settle the question once and for all. I know I went into the matter very carefully when preparing my article, and believe I included this variety on authority of my own collection, but as I say I cannot be certain of this.

I note with interest the earlier date of the 40 centimos on 4d. brown and green mentioned in Mr. Crouch's letter.—D.B.A.]

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

AUGUST 1911

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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SEPTEMBER 1911

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Plate. The Postage Stamps of Buenos Aires.



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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIII SEPTEMBER 1911 No. 9

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from page* 137)

Near the end of 1880 and in 1881, printings were made upon new paper, which was a very thin coarsely woven white paper, 1/12 mm. in thickness, having a wide mesh. This paper being the erroneously called thin laid paper of other chroniclers. Perforated 15.

1	centime,	green, deep yellow-green
2	centimes,	dull ultramarine, bright ultramarine
5	,,	amber
10	,,	green, deep yellow-green
20	,,	dull ultramarine, bright ultramarine
25	,,	olive-bistre
40	,,	carmine-rose, rose
50	,,	grey

Perforated 14.

1	centime,	green
2	centimes,	ultramarine
5	,,	amber
10	,,	green
25	,,	olive-bistre

In 1880 the Postal Administration experimented by printing the 25 centimes in vegetable ink. The experiment being successful, it was decided to use the vegetable inks for all values; the inks were fugitive, and supposed to successfully prevent the washing of the stamps.

In 1881 the following values were printed in vegetable ink upon a very thin coarsely woven white paper, 1/12 mm. in thickness, having a wide mesh, being the so-called laid paper. Perforated 15.

1	centime,	deep grey-green
2	centimes,	dull ultramarine
5	,,	orange-brown
10	,,	deep grey-green
20	,,	dull ultramarine
25	,,	yellow-olive
40	,,	very deep rose
50	,,	deep grey

Perforated 14.

1	centime,	deep grey-green
2	centimes,	dull ultramarine
5	,,	orange-brown
10	,,	deep grey-green
25	,,	yellow-olive

The change in shade of the 1 and 10 centimes was so marked that it was considered necessary to issue a special order with regard to it, fixing a date of issue for the new shade.

BRUSSELS, November 17th, 1881.

The one and ten centimes postage stamps will in future be printed in a green colour of a paler shade than that of the existing stamps of like values.

The issue of the one centime stamps of the new shade will begin next month ; that of the ten centimes stamps will not take place until some time during the month of January next.

The postage stamps of these two values printed with the old green ink are maintained in use and the sale of them will be continued until the quantities manufactured have been exhausted.

The Director-General,
VINEHEUT.

At the end of 1881 another change of paper occurred, this time the paper used being a very thin closely woven white paper, 1/12 mm. in thickness, showing no mesh whatever. From the end of 1881 and during 1882, one printing of each current value was made on this paper. Perforated 15.

1	centime,	dark grey-green
2	centimes,	bright ultramarine
5	,,	orange-brown
10	,,	dark grey-green
20	,,	bright ultramarine
25	,,	yellow-olive
40	,,	very deep rose
50	,,	deep grey
1	franc,	red-violet
5	francs,	pale cinnamon-brown

The same plates were used for these stamps that were used for the printings on thick paper, consequently the same errors, due to defective clichés, exist.

The issue of a 40 centimes stamp was discontinued by a special order after 1 November 1883, but it was accepted and sold for postage until the stock on hand was exhausted ; 9,300,000 of the stamps were printed.

From 1869 until 1883 inclusive, there were sold to the public 536,395,501 copies of the 1 centime, 40,579,010 copies of the 2 centimes, 106,722,846 copies of the 5 centimes, 578,805,000 copies of the 10 centimes, 34,011,995 copies of the 20 centimes, 57,000,000 copies of the 25 centimes, 3,300,000 copies of the 50 centimes, 7,228,230 copies of the 1 franc, and 45,600 copies of the 5 francs. These figures do not include the stamps used on account of the Savings Banks ; in this way 13,000 additional of the 5 francs were used, and of some of the low values the amounts ran into millions. The stamps used in this manner may be easily told, as they were cancelled by a wheel machine.

An order abolishing the 5 francs stamp was issued in November 1883, but in order that the existing stock might be used up the stamp was allowed to remain on sale, and supposedly remained on sale till 1 November 1894, upon which date it was completely suppressed and invalidated. There still remained on hand, however, 2,400 copies, and for the first, and I believe the only, time in the history of Belgium these remainders were made the subject of a public sale.

The occurrence of this is of sufficient importance to warrant the reproduction of the official regulations and an account of the sale.

OFFICIAL REGULATIONS

for the public sale of 2,400 Belgian Postage Stamps, unused, with the portrait of King Leopold II., having a nominal value of 5 francs, issued in 1878, and withdrawn from use on 31st October, 1894, and now forming the stock of the Postal Administration.

ART. 1.—The adjudication will take place publicly by means of offer or sealed bids. If bids are sent by post they most be sent registered. These bids should be placed in two envelopes, the outer envelope bearing the address of the "Receveur des Domaines, Boulevard Barthelemy, Brussels." and the inner the inscription, "Bid for the purchase of postage stamps."

Bids should be sent in either for the entire lot of stamps, or for only one or several lots of fifty stamps each. In this latter case, the number of lots for which the offer is made, and the price per lot, must be mentioned under penalty of nullity.

Bids for any number less than fifty stamps will be set aside.

Preference will be given to the highest offer for the entire lot, if the same is equal to or even less than the total of the bids sent in for the separate lots.

ART. 2.—In the case of equal offers, the Receveur will make a proportional distribution. If the last of the bids arriving in order is for a number of lots greater than the quantity still available, the subscriber must accept the quantity available, although less than his offer.

ART. 3.—Offers must be received at the Office of the Receveur des Domaines, Brussels, at the latest on the eve of the day fixed by the following article for the opening of the bids. If the bids are sent to the Office by hand, or through the post, they will not be received after four o'clock in the afternoon.

ART. 4.—The bids will be publicly opened by the Receveur in the Sale Room of the Department, 23, Rue Bissé at Curreghem Anderlecht, on the 25th of June, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

The particulars of the sale will be put on record. Any disputes that may arise during the sitting will be decided without appeal to the Receveur.

ART. 5.—The highest offers will be accepted subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance ; the bidders will receive notification from the said Receveur by registered letter.

ART. 6.—The stamps will be sold in the state in which they are found, without any guarantee. The sale will take place without any expense to the buyers.

ART. 7.—The money to be paid at the sale into the hands of the Receveur, with the reserve of the repayment without interest, in case of non-approval of the goods sold.

Should the purchaser not pay the price immediately, his bid will be considered void, and the stamps will be adjudged to the next highest bidder.

ART. 8.—The purchasers should reside in Brussels, or in one of the districts round Brussels, otherwise they must give notice in due form at the Secretary's Office in the city of Brussels.

On 25 June 1895, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the Receveur of Finances proceeded to open the sealed bids, in the presence of about fifty people assembled together in the Sale Room at the Office of the Receveur des Domaines. Sixteen persons made offers for the whole or part of the lot, the complete list of bids being as follows :—

J. Figuet, Paris	...	2,400	stamps	600	frs.
J. A. Boks, Anvers	...	2,400	,,	755	,,
J. Figuet, Paris	...	500	,,	200	,,
Ch. Van Hoeck, Gand	...	50	,,	50	,,
Bergner, Rodeburg	...	100	,,	200	,,

Th. Dellisse, Ixelles ...	200	stamps	200	frs.
Jules Kams, Athus ...	50	,,	200	,,
Bogert & Durbin, New York	50	,,	250	,,
De Sandt, Neuilly ...	50	,,	300	,,
Jules Kams, Athus ...	50	,,	300	,,
A. Carpentier, Gand ...	50	,,	306	,,
Becker Sohn, St. Jean par Saarbruck	2,400	,,	15,600	,,
Moermans, Brussels ...	50	,,	350	,,
Bogert & Durbin, New York	50	,,	350	,,
Arm. Dethier, Liege ...	50	,,	350	,,
A. Carpentier, Gand ...	50	,,	406	,,
Gelli & Tani, Brussels ...	2,400	,,	32,400	,,
Arm. Dethier, Liege ...	50	,,	750	,,
Schildnecht, Brussels ...	2,400	,,	36,000	,,
J. B. Moens, Brussels ...	2,400	,,	36,001.15	,,
Otto Steffens, Brussels ...	2,400	,,	40,000	,,

Otto Steffens, the highest bidder, was not present, and had merely mentioned a bank where the 40,000 francs were at his disposal, so that under the regulations of the sale his bid was annulled. Mdlle. Moens offered the amount of her bid, 36,001.15 francs, in a cheque, but M. Schildnecht, the third highest bidder, contended that this mode of payment was not allowed by the Treasury, and offered the amount of his bid, 36,000 francs, in notes. In spite of the protest of Mlle. Moens, the Receveur of Finances upheld the contention of M. Schildnecht, and awarded the stamps to him, as the highest bidder under the regulations of the sale.

The Official Reulations, and an account of the sale, were published in the *Petit Bleu*, of Brussels, at the time, and the foregoing is a condensed translation of that account.

In 1897 the box-wood die of the 5 franc stamp was destroyed by being ground into powder and the powder burnt.

SYNOPSIS.

1869–1873. Thin paper, perforated 15.

1 centime, deep green, pale yellow-green, deep yellow-green, deep greyish-green
2 centimes, dull ultramarine, dull blue, blue, bright ultramarine
5 ,, pale amber, yellow-brown, bright orange-brown, amber
8 ,, dull violet, lilac
10 ,, deep green, pale yellow-green, deep yellow-green, deep greyish-green
20 ,, dull ultramarine, dull blue, blue, bright ultramarine
30 ,, pale amber, yellow-brown, bright orange-brown, amber
40 ,, deep rose, deep rose-carmine, carmine, rose-carmine
1 franc, dull violet, lilac

1874–1880. Thick paper, perforated 15.

1 centime, dull blue-green, yellow-green, deep yellow green, deep green, dark green, green
2 ,, pale ultramarine, ultramarine, chalky blue, Prussian blue, dull blue
5 ,, deep amber, flesh, amber, yellow-brown
8 ,, bright violet, pale lilac
10 ,, deep blue-green, yellow-green, deep yellow-green, deep green, dark green, green.

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BUENOS AIRES

By F. J. PEPLOW

(*All rights reserved*)

(*Continued from page* 96)

The Post Office proposed to the Government, as a necessary adjunct to the many reforms introduced into its service, that postage stamps should be used for correspondence, with the object " of abolishing the old systems of franking, of better securing the tariff levied, and of extending to the public the advantages recognised in every country which has adopted the system." The Government accordingly issued the following decree :—

Buenos Aires, 9 April 1858.

It being desirable for the improvement of the postal service that Postage Stamps should be employed for the prepayment of correspondence, in conformity with the proposals of the Minister of Finance, the Government has consented thereto, and decrees that :—

1.—The franking of letters by postage stamps be adopted, without which no letter will be delivered by the Post Office.

2.—According to the law of 27 June 1857, the values of these stamps will be of two, three, four and five pesos, according to the weights of letters. Light letters will be franked with a two peso stamp, placed in the corner of the envelope, double letters with a three peso stamp, triple letters with a four peso stamp and heavy letters with a five peso stamp.

3.—A letter will be classed as light if weighing four adarmes,* or, say, a sheet of thin notepaper ; double if weighing eight adarmes, or two sheets of the same ; triple if weighing twelve adarmes, or three sheets ; while those letters weighing sixteen adarmes or one ounce will be reckoned as heavy.

4.—Letters exceeding one ounce in weight will pay one peso extra for each four adarmes ; letters of one and a quarter ounces will pay six pesos ; those of one and a half ounces will pay seven pesos ; those of one and three quarter ounces eight pesos ; those of two ounces nine pesos, and so on.

5.—The stamps will be on sale at the General Post Office, and at such other places as may be ordered.

6.—All letters received at the Post Office not bearing the requisite postage stamp will be detained, notification being made at the office for the owner to recover it.

7.—Any person who makes use of a postage stamp for franking purposes, such stamp having previously been used on another letter, will be fined one hundred pesos for the first offence, two hundred pesos for the second offence, the fine being increased by one hundred pesos at each recurrence of the offence.

8.—When the offender cannot or refuses to pay the fine he will be placed

---

* The *adarme* is given by Beaumont, already quoted, as equivalent to 26.62 grains English, which would make the ounce referred to above almost the same as the English ounce. The peso referred to was the paper peso. I have not been able to get clear information as to the value of this denomination, but a correspondent of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, in Vol. III, 1865, p. 174, gave the *paper* peso as worth about 2d., and the *silver* peso as worth 4s. 2d. The ratio of the *paper* peso to the *silver* peso is given by the table on p. 94 above, viz., 1 to 24, which would seem to support the statement of the value of the *paper* peso as 2d. English. The fluctuations in the currency were, and continued to be, considerable, as may be gathered from Dr. Marco del Pont's article on the Rivadavia stamps of the Argentine Republic, a translation of which has recently appeared in English. (See *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. XII, p. 512 *et seq.*)

in the hands of the police magistrate, for the latter to inflict upon him such corporal punishment as he considers to correspond to the fine.

9.—The manufacture of the postage stamps will be carried out at the Mint, in the presence of a Committee appointed for the purpose, the Post-master-General previously sealing the sheets of paper to be printed.

10.—The forger of postage stamps and any accomplices will be subjected to the punishments imposed by law.

11.—The sheets of paper and the plates will be kept at the Mint, under the same restrictions as the plates for paper money are kept.

12.—The prescriptions of this Decree will come into operation in the City within eight days of its publication, and in the country within one month.

ALSINA
Jose Barros Pazos

In accordance with this Decree the Stamps were manufactured at the Mint of the values and colours as follows :—

2 pesos,	blue	4 pesos,	vermilion
3 ,,	green	5 ,,	orange

Moens states that the *Anuario* gives the date of issue as 29 April 1858, but I have not found that date. In the Balance Sheet, which I give *infra* relating to the destruction of the remainders of these stamps, the date of the first delivery to the administrative department of the Mint is given as 30 April 1858, so that this, or a day or so later, should be the first day of issue. It will be further seen from the Balance Sheet that the supplies at first available seem to have been small, leading to the conclusion that the Mint had found some difficulty in preparing the stamps in the very limited time between the date of the Decree of 9 April and the actual (though not the decreed) date of issue. Furthermore, during the month of May there were apparently six deliveries of stamps, so that the printing may be considered to have gone on *pari passu* with the distribution to post offices. As there are no further deliveries recorded until October the stock accumulated doubtless met the demand. These facts, unimportant in themselves, may still prove of interest in a fuller examination of the shades and printings than can be given in this article.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Moens states that the original design was "engraved on wood by Don Pablo Cataldi," and this name is given in Gibbons' Catalogue, which contains the best list I know of the stamps of Buenos Aires. I have not been able to verify the statement. The design is an excellent one, notwithstanding its primitiveness, and particularly symbolic of the chief means of communication which it served. When we come to the actual methods of manufacture of these stamps I must confess that although I have given a good deal of consideration to the subject I have not been able to arrive at more than surmises, which I suggest rather than affirm. I have no other evidence than the stamps themselves bear, and until official records are forthcoming I think it will remain a matter of difficulty to determine how the stamps were produced. First, with regard to the design. As far as can be seen there is nothing to object to in the statement that the original design was made on wood. Assuming this, we wish to know to what purpose the Original Die, as I shall term it, had to be put. I can shorten my remarks by stating that in my opinion the whole



Fig. 1



Fig. 2 Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5 Fig. 6



Fig. 7

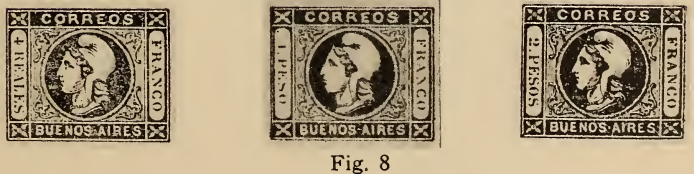

Fig. 8



Fig. 9

of the values were made from one die. This necessitates an intervening matrix, or rather matrices, which received the alterations required to produce the four values. The scheme is not, however, for reasons which appear, quite so simple as this. My own explanation is as follows. The original die was cut on wood, in reverse, in the following manner: the engraver took a piece of wood of the size of the die, and made it rectangular; he then cut the thin lines forming the square surrounding the centre, cut the words CORREOS and BUENOS AIRES, all these being formed by removing the wood. He then cut round the letters FRANCO, leaving those letters standing above the long oval depression. The central design and the ornaments were then treated in a similar way, the lines which were intended to show standing above the rest, and the four ornaments round the oval were similarly treated. The value label did not appear on this die at all, but this side was blank. The thin wavy line was likewise cut into the wood. Of course the actual order in which the several parts of the design of the original wood block were engraved as above given is immaterial.

The original die would, as above mentioned, show the inscriptions reversed, and a proof taken from it would produce the stamp design as we know it, except that the value label would not show. The question now arises as to how reproductions of this die were made. I am not inclined to accept the view that electrotypes were made. There are several reasons against it, but the principal one is the stamps themselves. There are such obvious variations in the designs, which would not be found in galvanotypes that I do not think this process was used. I am of the opinion that the whole of the clichés made were produced by stereotyping; the comparative roughness of the resultant clichés, the variations in size and the probable conditions under which they were prepared, lead me to this opinion. Continuing, then, my theory as to the process of manufacture, four stereotypes were taken from the original die, and these became the matrices from which were made the clichés which eventually formed the printing plate. On the blank side was cut the value, within a depressed oval. The letters DOS PS, etc., therefore stood in relief. That this oval was cut from the solid metal seems almost certain to me, for although the value label varies considerably in stamps of different values, in stamps of the same value the variation due to defective manufacture of the clichés seldom prevents the definite type of the oval being discerned, so that this lends weight to my theory of manufacture. From these matrices one for each of the values, 2, 3, 4 and 5 pesos, were made a number of clichés to form the plate of each value. The clichés were fixed to the base by nails or screws countersunk in the spaces which printed white at the corners. Whether the nail or screw holes were drilled in the original die or in the matrices I cannot say, but they were not, I believe, made later than the matrices. I give the above description fairly fully, as expounding my views, and in particulars which follow it will be seen that a process such as I have described would account satisfactorily for the stamps as they appear. In support of the theory are the following facts: (1) All stamps of all four values which I have examined are identical —in general terms—in all except the label of value; (2) Type variations are so considerable, that they could not be accounted for by assuming the clichés to be electrotypes; stereotyping would account for them, as the process is much more affected by actual workmanship; (3) The value label will be found peculiar to each value; (4) The difference in length of the value itself, together with the fact that the letters of value had to be *raised* work, points against the possibility of one of the matrices having served, after alteration, to make matrices for the other values. In general, I maintain that the proposition which I put forth to explain the manufacture of these stamps is a likely one, considering the shortness of time available, and the probable lack of means which might well be presumed to have existed. The strange part about the matter is that the stamps were not lithographed, a quick and ready method of production which must have been easily available; perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that they were produced by the Mint, and not by an outside firm of printers.

The following table shows in a graphic form the suggested explanation given above :—

1. Original Die, engraved in reverse on wood.

|

2. Stereotyped matrix, showing the design and lettering direct, but having the side afterwards used for label of value blank.

|

3. Four sub-matrices made from No. 2 by cutting in label of value.

|

4. Stereotyped cliches in reverse, made from No. 3, in number according to size of plate :

DOS PS TRES PS CUATO PS CINCO PS

(To be continued)

REVIEWS

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED. Priced Catalogue of Stamps. Twenty-second edition. Part II. Foreign Countries. 8vo. pp. 756. 2s. 6d. net.

This new edition presents two features which we are now in the habit of expecting with each successive issue, viz., some countries revised, and, speaking generally, prices raised.

If the countries selected for revision in this catalogue, which is so very widely used by collectors, form any guide as to those most favoured by collectors at the date of its appearance we may draw the conclusion that the stamps of South and Central America are now still to the fore. In the last edition the Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, Brazil, Chili, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uryguay were re-written ; in the present edition four of these countries have again been revised, and Ecuador and Mexico in addition. It might well be supposed that the repeated revisions to which this catalogue has been subjected annually would have by this time resulted in something approaching the ideal, but there is no finality in philately, and the best worked field yield ever something to the careful gleaner. In the last edition Brazil was carefully 'rewritten with the aid of the best collections in Rio de Janierio ' ; in the present edition, hardly a year afterwards, we find that Brazil ' has been revised throughout, a number of footnotes have been inserted describing the varieties in the dies, etc., of the issues of 1881-90. The complicated issues of 1900 to 1905 have been re-written by the aid of specialist, etc.' So too, with the other countries. Last year Nicaragua was 'revised and brought up to date ' ; Paraguay was ' entirely re-written and re-priced,' Peru was ' entirely re-arranged ' ; this year Nicaragua has been ' revised and greatly reduced in size.' Paraguay has been ' entirely re-written and re-priced throughout, the new list being based upon the articles by Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, now appearing in the *Monthly Journal,*' Peru has been ' revised and added to by a specialist in South America.' With all this revision we doubt not but that something still remains to be done. In the last mentioned country Peru, for example, we find no mention of a stamp which we possess, and of which, though we have not seriously studied it, we see no reason to be suspicious. This is the 2c. *carmine* of October, 1894, overprinted with Horseshoe, and the head of M. Bermudez (Type 78) in black. If genuine this would be listed between Nos. 323 and 324.

The list of Mexico is very much improved, as we have every right to expect from the labours of Messrs. S. Chapman and W. T. Wilson, the two eminent specialists in this country. One small point which we have noticed is not without interest. Speaking of the issue of 1872 last year's catalogue stated in a

footnote that 'all five values have been reprinted.' In the present edition this has been altered to 'all five values have been forged,' and no word is mentioned as to reprints. We are very much surprised to learn that the usually reputed reprints are really forgeries, but is it the fact? Surely they are from the original dies and if they do not show the varietal peculiarities of the originals, is not this due to the superior reproduction of these 'reprints'?

Other countries which have been re-written, revised or re-arranged are Bulgaria, Turkey, United States Possessions and Samoa. In the last mentioned the first issue has been divided into three different sets, and the two different perforations, which are found in the originals, have been duly noticed.

We have already mentioned that, speaking generally, prices have been raised. This especially applies to the old German and Italian States and other Europeans, particularly the northern countries, as Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Naturally we might expect it in some of the 'revised' countries, as Mexico, for example.

SENFS Illustrierter Postwertzeichen-Katalog, 1912. Erster Teil. Postmarken. 8vo. pp. 1,232. ill. Leipzig: *Gebruder Senf.*

We gather from a table on the back of the title-page that no less than 33,000 copies were issued of the last edition of this well-known catalogue. With such evidence of its popularity there is no need to insist on its general excellence as a work of reference for the collector.

The changes in the present edition are not numerous, and are confined to the re-arrangement or re-numbering of certain countries, and the testing of the accuracy of the notes. The excellent index in three languages will fully compensate for difficulties caused by any arrangement unfamiliar to the user. The number of pages is increased from 1,192 in the last edition, to 1,232 in the present one.

As regards prices, we note generally that, especially for old German or Italian States, the quotations in this catalogue are much more moderate than in its contemporaries, Kohl's for example. They are consequently all in favour of the purchaser, if, indeed, the stamps are forthcoming at the quotations, a matter upon which there may be some difference of opinion. In the Seebeck issues a very desirable distinction has been made in the prices for copies genuinely used, and these postmarked to order.

To every purchaser of the catalogue a very useful table of equivalent philatelic terms in five different languages is given gratuitously.

KOHL'S Briefmarken-Handbuch und grosser Katalog, Teil II. 9 Auflage. 8vo., 557 pp., ill. 1912. Chemnitz: *Paul Kohl.*

We examined Part I of this excellent handbook and catalogue last month at some length, so that we have but little more to do than to record the receipt of Part II of the work, containing the non-European countries.

We fancy that this part, including as it does so many countries which have not been deeply studied by philatelists, is not so strong as the first one, but any shortcomings are largely compensated for by the excellent bibliographical features to which we have already alluded. Altogether we are constrained to emphasize the fact that Herr Kohl's Grosser Katalog is an invaluable work of reference for the active philatelist, and we note with pleasure that the work has received high award at the Vienna Exhibition, a recognition which will be appreciated by philatelists who have watched the continuous efforts which the publishers have made to bring their catalogue to its present state of perfection.

Illustrierter Briefmarken-Normal Katalog, 1912. 8vo. 1,024 pp. ill. Chemnitz: *Paul Kohl.*

The appearance of a new edition of this work, increased by nearly one hundred pages, is evidence that it commands the confidence of a large section of the philatelic world. Listing as it does only the major varieties, with some exceptions, it appeals to those who prefer the 'simple-life' in philately. The general 'get-up' of the work, as regards printing, paper and illustration, leaves nothing to be desired.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Antigua. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 6d. stamp chronicled last month.

Bahamas. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a copy of the new 6d. chronicled last month. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.

6d. pale brown

Cape Verde Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received all values of the Postage Due set surcharged "REPUBLICA."

Cuba. The *Monthly Journal* reports the 2c. and 5c. in single colours in accordance with the Postal Union regulations.

2c. carmine
5c. blue

Dominican Republic. The *Monthly Journal* states that the 2c. Official stamp, with wmk. Crosses and Circles, has been overprinted in red "Habilitado 1911," in two lines, for use as an ordinary postage stamp.

Great Britain. Messrs. C. Nissen & Co. kindly send us the 2½d. with inverted wmk. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 5d. Harrison print, and the stamp booklets, containing ½d. and 1d. stamps of the Georgian series.

Mozambique Company. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. report the set of Postage due stamps with the surcharge "REPUBLICA."

Portuguese Guinea. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received further values surcharged "REPUBLICA," completing the set. They have also the Postage due set with the same surcharge.

Portuguese Indies. Mr. W. T. Wilson writes that he has received the 1 real on 2 reis, as Gibbons, No. 380, with diagonal surcharge "REPUBLICA."

Servia. We have received further values of the new issues similar to the 10p. chronicled last month.

1p. black
5p. pale green
25p. blue

St. Thomas and Prince Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that all values of the Postage due stamps from 5 to 500 reis have now been overprinted with the word "REPUBLICA." The surcharge on the 200 reis is in green, and on all the remaining values in red

St. Vincent. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 2d. in the redrawn type and printed in the appropriate colour, according to the universal colour scheme. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. grey

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have also received a £1 stamp with head of King Edward. Chalky paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

£1 purple and black on red

Surinam. Various provisionals have been issued here. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of such as they have been able to obtain. Other varieties besides those chronicled below are said to exist. The stamps surcharged are Nos. 44, 45 and 65 of Gibbons Catalogue, and the surcharge consists of a crown and new value, all in red.

½c. on 1c. grey	59,000
½c. on 2c. orange-brown	19,000
20c. on 30c. chocolate	15,000

The numbers given are said to be the quantities issued.

Sweden. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the following varieties.

Old issue (Head of King Oscar to left). No wmk.

25 öre, orange

New issue (Head of King Gustav). No wmk.

10 öre, carmine

New issue (Head of King Gustav). Wmk. Crown.

1 kr. black on yellow

New issue (Arms). Wmk. wavy lines.

4 öre, lilac

Tasmania. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 4d. re-drawn, similar to other values recently chronicled. Wmk. Crown and double-lined A. Perf. 11.

4d. ochre

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KRÖGER (J.) Die "Seebeck-Marken," ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd). *I.B.-J.* 2 September

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NOTES & NEWS

Sales by Auction. Messrs. Glendining send us an advance copy of their first sale of the coming season, 3 and 4 October, which is of more than usual interest, as it is composed solely of "A fine and valuable collection of British formed by a well-known London Collector." Five hundred and thirty two lots are listed, and the catalogue is illustrated by eight beautiful collotype plates, making this one of the most desirable auction catalogues we ever remember receiving. As the auctioneers draw special attention to the condition of the stamps in this sale, and as practically all the stamps are unused, it may be anticipated that it will receive particular attention of specialists in Great Britain. Among the stamps included may be mentioned: 1d. black, block of twelve, mint; 1d. V.R., unused horizontal pair, and a used single; the 'Cardiff Penny,' mint: 1½d. rose, 'O.P.P.C.' error, unused; a wonderful lot of the 1847–54 embossed stamps, including pairs, strips and blocks; the middle issues in superb mint condition, and in pairs and blocks; 9d. with hairlines, mint, and other rare plate numbers of these issues; many rare stamps among the high values, including the 10s. and £1, wmk. anchor, blued paper, mint, and so on throughout the collection, probably constituting the finest lot of English ever sold by auction.

We note also in the Catalogue of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's first sale, 26 and 27 September, a fine plate showing some unusual pieces in the way of a horizontal strip of four Queensland, One Penny, first issue, and a vertical strip of three of the Twopence of the same, and *inter alia*, some lovely Sydney Views.

American Auction Sale. Messrs. E. Klein, Inc., send us, rather late in the day, particulars of some prices realised at their auction sale of 9 and 10 June, several of which are interesting. A Baltimore 5c. on white paper, on original, attained $301: a strip of three 1847, 10c. on original $49; 1869, half of 2c. used as 1c. on a 2c. envelope to make 3c. rate $102.50—an extraordinary price; the upward trend of the market price of stamps on the bluish experimental paper is shown in the following for blocks of four, mint; 3c. $31, 5c. $61, 6c. $21, 15c. $22.

United States 1851 Issue. We copy the following entry from the catalogue of Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau and Co.'s 46th sale by auction at New York, 9 and 10 October. "Lot 10. 1851, 30c. black, unused. The doubt concerning this stamp has been removed, as from an examination of documents in the Post Office Department, it has been proved that this stamp was originally issued in black."

Manchester Philatelic Society. We append the syllabus of this Society for the coming season. In addition to the papers arranged for the dates mentioned below, the fortnightly meetings from 13 October will be devoted to the arrangement of the Forgery Collection.

SYLLABUS.

1911.

Oct. 6—Display with Notes: "British Colonies of the West Coast of Africa." W. Dorning Beckton.

,, 20—Paper, "British Telegraph Forms." J. R. M. Albrecht.

Nov. 3—Paper: "Tasmanian Issues," 1853-1900. R. B. Yardley (*Royal Philatelic Society*).

,, 17—Display "Ceylon." W. Oxley (*Leeds and Bradford Philatelic Societies*).

Dec. 1—Paper: "War Post Offices." I. J. Bernstein.

,, 15—Display: "Finland." J. C. North.

1912.

Jan. 5—Display with Notes: "British East Africa." W. M. Gray (*Bradford Philatelic Society*).

1912.

Jan. 19—Paper: Varieties of British Marginal Plate Numbers and Controls." J. S. Higgins, junr.

Feb. 2—Display with Notes: "The United States." Walter R. Haworth.

,, 16—Paper: "Mexico, the early issues to 1872." P. L. Pemberton.

Mar. 1—Display with Notes: "Japan." F. J. Peplow (*Royal Philatelic Society*).

,, 15—Paper: "Hayti." J. H. M. Savage (*Liverpool Philatelic Society*).

,, 22—Display with Notes: "Sweden, Norway and Denmark." J. H. Abbott.

Chicago Philatelic Exhibition. A notable philatelic exhibition was held in Chicago, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth Convention of the American Philatelic Society, from 22 to 27 August last, at the Art Institute on Michigan Boulevard and Adam Street. Mr. George H. Worthington, the well known collector, was the chief exhibitor, and showed amongst other things his very fine collection of the stamps of the United States, and some very fine stamps on original covers, such as a pair of the 1d. Post Office Mauritius, the 2c. and 5c. Hawaiian "Missionaries," and a pair of the 20c. St. Louis. Amongst other notable exhibits were Major Palmer's collection of the Philippines, Mr. Toppan's highly specialized collection of the Canal Zone stamps, mostly shown in sheets and blocks, Mr. Nelson's collection of Nova Scotia, Mr. Ackerman's British Guianas, including the 8c. and 12c. of the first issue on original covers, and the type set stamps of 1862 plated, Mr. Casey A. Wood's Greece, and Mr. E. M. Taylor's Montenegro.

Turin Philatelic Exhibition. We learn from the *Echo de la Timbrologie* that a philatelic exhibition will open in Turin on 14 October next, at the Palais des Beaux-Arts, 25 Via della Zecca. Numerous prizes and awards are offered; the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs offers a "Grand Prix" of 300 francs, and many of the great commercial houses will give gold medals. For the programme and rules we must refer our readers to the periodical already mentioned, No. 447 for the 15 August.

Aeroplane Post. During the month an aeroplane post has been running, or rather flying, between London and Windsor as an experiment to demonstrate the utility of the aeroplane and incidentally to further the science of aviation and to benefit certain charities. No special stamp has been issued for the purpose, but a special obliteration has been provided showing that the missive has passed through the "aerial" post. An official postcard bearing a view of Windsor Castle and stamps impressed with words '1st U.K. Aerial Post' may be obtained from certain agents in London.

The 3c. Malay States. The *West-End Philatelist* calls attention to the fact that two plates have been used for printing the current 3c. Federated Malay States. In Plate I the figure of the tiger is somewhat lost against the dark background and the whole centre part of the stamp has a flat and unconvincing appearance, produced by the absence of any light or shade. The lines of the background are practically all of uniform thickness. In Plate II the lines of the background are graduated and are hardly perceptible immediately above and to the right of the tiger. The frame surrounding the design is also very much strengthened at the top.

Stamps in Rolls. The Postmaster-General replying to a question in the House of Commons recently said; 'Specimen rolls of several different types are at present being manufactured, and as soon as they are received I propose to ascertain from the firms who sell stamp affixing machines which types would be most suitable. I fear some months will elapse before the arrangements can be completed, and the rolls placed on sale. My present intention is to issue both 1d. and ½d. stamps in rolls of two sizes, the larger containing 1,000 stamps and the smaller 500. The manufacture of stamps in roll form will involve additional expense, and it will be necessary to make a small extra charge for stamps sold in that form. A charge of 2d. in excess of the face value of the stamps will be made for the larger rolls, and a charge of 1½d. for the smaller rolls.'

American Philatelic Society Convention. From the *Stamp Journal* we learn that the Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society, held at Chicago 22 to 25 August 1911, was a very successful one, according to our contemporary the best ever held.

Most of the business reported in the journal quoted seems of a more or less domestic character, but it is interesting to record certain grants made by the Convention for definite purposes, calculated to increase the influence of the society. From the funds of the society $50 were 'appropriated for' the Educational Committee, and a similar amount for the Recruiting Committee, and a further sum of the same amount was granted to the Librarian for purchasing and binding philatelic literature. $50 were also granted to the Philatelic Index Committee, and it is important to learn that evidence of the work of this committee has already been initiated, by the publication in the Society's Quarterly of certain preliminary matter relating to the index of philatelic periodical literature which

it is compiling under the editorship of Mr. W. R. Ricketts, a well-known collector of philatelic literature. On the voting for the selection of the official journal of the society the *Philadelphia Stamp News* secured the highest number of votes, and the list of competitors shows that the attitude of members in this respect has changed from that held once.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,

I have read with much interest Mr. Armstrong's carefully compiled description of the stamps of the Morocco Agencies. With your permission, however, I should like to make a few observations now that the subject has been completed, and also to correct two or three obvious mistakes which to those who have no means of finding out for themselves are very misleading. And let me say at once that I quite agree with Mr. Crouch in questioning the existence of the 20 centimos on chalk-surfaced paper. In fact, I go further and say emphatically it was never issued. Mr. Armstrong quotes *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* in support of its issue; may I be allowed to refer to the same journal to refute its existence? Several times during 1910 in the price list of "Morocco Agencies," the 20 centimos is stated to be "not issued," and in April of last year in the same journal "A Complete Reference List of the Current Stamps of the World" has the same remark about this particular stamp—"not issued."

With respect to the inverted "V" for "A" I do not admit that it exists on any of the values with blue overprint. I am aware they were at one time catalogued by Gibbons, but not since 1905, and the opinion of the leading dealers and specialists is against Mr. Armstrong. If further proof were needed I may point out that the *blue* printings do not contain the "s" with long lower serif, but they do contain the variety "g" minus the serif. As to other settings of the local print of 1898, the point raised may be worth study; but after careful examination of large blocks and panes, I think the evidence is very slender on which to base the assertion of "a third, or even a fourth" setting!

Now, kindly allow me to correct the inaccuracies. First, the variety "g" without serif is *not* the second stamp of the sixth row of the left hand pane. It occurs not once but ten times on a pane, every stamp of the sixth vertical row of that pane being minus a serif. Secondly, the "n-c" variety is stated to be the first stamp of the fourth row of the right hand pane; but the variety in question occurs on the fifth stamp of the third row of that pane—No. 77 on the sheet.

I should be very pleased to exchange opinions on the various issues of Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies with any specialist who may care to write to

Yours faithfully,

J. HOWARD ROSKILLY.

Park Street, St. Albans;
Sept. 16th, 1911.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,

I hope you will allow me to "return to the charge" with regard to Mr. Armstrong's article on "Morocco Agencies." I notice that he has omitted all mention of the 40 centimos on 4d. *orange*, which, according to a letter to me from the British Postmaster at Tangier, was issued on May 12th, 1910.

Yours faithfully,

L. W. CROUCH.

Friarscroft, Aylesbury;
Sept. 9th, 1911.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

SEPTEMBER 1911

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PLATE. The Stamps of Buenos Aires.

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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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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



VOLUME XXXIII

OCTOBER 1911

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIII OCTOBER 1911 No. 10

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from page* 172)

Synopsis.

1874–1880. Thick paper, perforated 15 (continued).

20	centimes,	pale ultramarine, ultramarine, chalky blue, Prussian blue, dull blue
25	,,	olive-bistre, pale yellow-bistre, bronze-bistre olive-yellow
30	,,	deep amber, flesh
40	,,	old rose, rose-pink, pale rose, dull rose
50	,,	deep grey, dark grey, pale grey, black-grey, grey
1	franc,	bright violet, pale lilac, lilac, dull lilac
5	francs,	pale cinnamon-brown, red-brown

1880–1881. Very thin coarsely woven paper, perforated 15.

1	centime,	green, deep yellow-green
2	centimes,	dull ultramarine, bright ultramarine
5	,,	amber
10	,,	green, deep yellow-green
20	,,	dull ultramarine, bright ultramarine
25	,,	olive-bistre
40	,,	carmine-rose, rose
50	,,	grey

Perforated 14.

1	centime,	green
2	centimes,	ultramarine
5	,,	amber
10	,,	green
25	,,	olive-bistre

1881–1882. Very thin paper, fugitive ink, perforated 15.

1	centime,	deep grey-green, dark grey-green
2	centimes,	dull ultramarine, bright ultramarine
5	,,	orange-brown
10	,,	deep grey-green, dark grey-green

1881–1882. 20 cemtimes, dull ultramarine, bright ultramarine
25 ,, yellow-olive
40 ,, very deep rose
50 ,, deep grey
1 franc, red-violet
5 francs, deep red-brown
Perforated 14.
1 centime, deep grey-green
2 centimes, dull ultramarine
5 ,, orange-brown
10 ,, deep grey-green
25 ,, yellow-olive

The Belgian authorities were dissatisfied with the general poor appearance of the existing stamps; from having, under the régime of the Wiener Brothers, one of the finest series of postage stamps ever issued—as regards design, engraving and general workmanship—the stamps of Belgium had deteriorated, slowly but surely, until they were now about the poorest issued by any prosperous country. The service had also been greatly annoyed by petty frauds, in the use of washed stamps, and although the Government was severe in the matter of fines and imprisonments meted out to the delinquents when caught, the frauds had been steadily on the increase. Therefore the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs appointed a commission of specialists to find means of bringing the postage stamps of the country as near perfection as possible, and to prevent any frauds being attempted. This commission recommended that the stamps be produced from engraved steel dies and plates, and that the work be entrusted to the English firm of De La Rue & Co., at that time the best known firm of engravers in Europe.

On 1 June 1882, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. delivered to the Belgian Postal Administration the dies and plates for a series of six stamps. These stamps were authorized by the following Royal Decree and ministerial order :—

Leopold II, King of the Belgians.

To all present and to come, greeting.

Considering Art. 40 of the law of May 30th, 1879, authorizing the Government to issue postage stamps,

Considering our order of November 13th, 1869, which created the type of postage stamps now in use;

On the proposal of our Minister of Public Works,

We have ordered and do order :—

Art. 1.—A new type of postage stamp with our portrait is created for the values of 10 centimes and over.

Art. 2.—The values and colours of the postage stamps of this type, as well as the date of their issue, will be decided on by our Minister of Public Works.

Art. 3.—The present postage stamps of 10 centimes and over will continue to be used until the existing supply is exhausted.

Our Minister of Public Works is charged with the execution of the present order.

Given at Brussels, August 29th, 1883.

Leopold.

By the King.
The Minister of Public Works.
X. Olin.

The Minister of Public Works.

Considering the Royal Decree of August 29th, 1883, relating to the creation of a new type of postage stamps of the value of 10 centimes and over,

Considering the Royal order of November 13th, 1869, which particularly authorized the Minister of Public Works to decide on the colours of the present postage stamps,

Orders :

ART. 1.—The values and colours of the new postage stamps are determined as follows :

10 centimes,	carmine	50 centimes,	violet
20 ,,	bluish grey	1 franc,	lilac
25 ,,	blue	2 francs,	brown

ART. 2.—The following colours are adopted for the subsequent manufacture of the present postage stamps below the value of 10 centimes :

1 centime,	olive-green
2 centimes,	yellow
5 ,,	green

ART. 3.—The date of issue of the new or modified postage stamps mentioned above is fixed for January 1st next.

The present postage stamps will continue to be sold concurrently with the above-mentioned stamps until the quantities in stock have been exhausted.

X. OLIN.

Brussels, October 3rd, 1883.

The rapid depletion of certain values of the stock of stamps on hand caused the Administration to advance the date of issue of the stamps of the new type, the following order being issued :

The Minister ot Public Works.

Considering our order of August 29th last, made in execution of Royal Order of the same date, providing for the creation of new postage stamps ;

Orders :

Contrary to our order aforesaid, the new stamps of 10 and 20 centimes will be issued on October 20th instant, and those of the 25 and 50 centimes on November 1st next.

Brussels, October 3rd. 1883.

X. OLIN.

Contrary to the statement of a recent article these stamps were not printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., but were manufactured in the Stamp Works at Malines, in one printing for each value.



FIG. 28.



FIG. 29.



FIG. 30.



FIG. 31.

1883. Printed on thin closely woven white paper, 1-12th mm. in thickness, perforated 14.

10 centimes,	bright rose-carmine
25 ,,	blue
50 ,,	bright violet

1883. Printed on thin coarsely woven white paper, 1-12th mm. in thickness, showing a wide mesh, perforated 14.

20 centimes, pearl-grey

Unfortunately, while these stamps were fine specimens of the engraver's art, the portrait bore little or no resemblance to his Majesty Leopold II, and in consequence such severe criticisms were made that the postal administration decided to discontinue the stamps and issued the following order as a preliminary :

The Minister of Public Works.

Considering our order of August 29th last, made in execution of the Royal Order of the same date, providing for the creation of new postage stamps,

Orders :

Contrary to Art. 3 of our above-mentioned order, the new postage stamps of 1 and 2 francs will be issued at a date to be determined on later.

Brussels, December 31st, 1883.

X. Olin.

A small number of trial sheets of the one and two francs had been printed, but were supposedly destroyed after the issuing of the above order. A few have appeared, however, in an imperforate condition, together with the other values also imperforate, but these copies can only be regarded as proofs or essays.

The official statistics published to the public give the quantities of each value delivered to the various post offices as being 9,000,000 copies of the 10 centimes, 300,000 copies of the 20 centimes, 1,500,000 copies of the 25 centimes, and 120,000 copies of the 50 centimes.

According to the order of 29 August 1883, the one centime appeared on 1 January 1884, printed in olive-green, on thin closely woven white paper, 1-10th mm. in thickness, and in pale olive-green on thin coarsely woven white paper, showing a wide mesh, 1-12th mm. in thickness. Both are perforated 14. These stamps were printed from the same plates used for the grey-green fugitive ink stamps, and naturally the same errors exist, due to defective clichés.

The Administration being dissatisfied with the stamps furnished by De La Rue and Co., commissioned M. E. Mouchon, of Paris, to design and engrave dies for the various values of a new issue. These stamps were authorized by the following Royal Decree :

Leopold II, King of the Belgians,

To all present and to come, greeting.

Considering Art. 40 of the law of May 30th, 1879. authorizing the Government to issue postage stamps,

Considering our orders of November 13th, 1869, and August 29th, 1883, which created the types of postage stamps now in use ;

On the proposal of our Minister of Public Works,

We have decreed and do decree :

Art. 1.—The types of postage stamps, authorized by our decree of August 29th, 1883, for 10 centimes and above, shall be replaced by new types bearing Our Portrait.

Art. 2.—The values and colours of the postage stamps of the new type as well as the dates of their issue, will be decided on by our Minister of Public Works.

Our Minister of Public Works is charged with the execution of the present order.

Given at Brussels, June 9th, 1884.

Leopold.

By the King.

The Minister of Public Works.

X. Olin.

The day after the publishing of the above decree the Minister of Public Works issued the following order :

The Minister of Public Works,

Considering the Royal Decree of June 9th, 1884, relating to the creation of new types of postage stamps, of the value of 10 centimes and over,

Considering the Royal order of November 13th, 1869, which particularly authorized the Minister of Public Works to decide on the colours and date of issue of postage stamps,

Orders :

ART. 1.—The colour of the 10 centimes postage stamp of the new type, will be carmine, and that of the 1 franc, red-brown. The former shall be issued on July 15th, and the latter on June 15th next.

ART. 2.—On July 1st next the 1 centime postage stamp of the present type will be issued in grey. The 5 centimes post card now in use, will be printed in green, and will bear a corrected inscription.

Brussels, June 10th, 1884.

X. OLIN.



FIG. 32.



FIG. 33.

Printed on thin coarsely woven white paper, showing wide mesh, 1-12th mm. in thickness, perforated 14. The high values are on surface tinted paper.

1 centime, pearl-grey
10 centimes, rose on grey
1 franc, red-brown on green

Although the change of colour in the 5 centimes had been fixed for 1 January 1884, it was November of that year before any of the stamps were delivered to the post offices, and December before they were put on sale. Printed on thin coarsely woven white paper, showing a wide mesh, 1-12th mm. in thickness, perforated 14.

5 centimes, pale green

The date of issue and colour of the 25 centimes was fixed by the following order :

The Minister of Public Works,

Considering the Royal Decree of June 9th, 1884, relating to the creation of new types of postage stamps of the value of 10 centimes and over,

Considering the Royal order of November 13th, 1869, which particularly authorized the Minister of Public Works to decide on the colours and date of issue of postage stamps,

Orders :

ART. 1.—The 25 centimes postage stamp of the new type will be issued on January 1st, 1885. It is to be of a blue colour.

Brussels, December 22nd, 1884.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.



FIG. 34.

Printed on thin coarsely woven white paper, showing wide mesh, 1-12 mm. in thickness, perforated 14. Paper surface tinted.

25 centimes, bright ultramarine on pale rose

(To be continued)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BUENOS AIRES

By F. J. PEPLOW

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(*Continued from page* 176)

With regard to the plates from which the stamps were printed, Dr. Marco del Pont informs me that they consisted each of forty-eight clichés, in six horizontal rows of eight, and as will be seen from the information given further, he had, from his high official position in the Post Office of the Argentine Republic, special opportunity of acquiring this knowledge. The late Mr. Ehrenbach got together forty-eight varieties of the plate of the 5 PS. as altered for the UN PS, printed in blue, depending upon the varieties caused by the modification of the value label and upon the 'nail-holes' for identification of the types. I do not consider that it would be a work of insuperable difficulty to plate the stamps even of the issues before the plates were altered, providing that sufficient pairs and strips were forthcoming. Owing, as I have above remarked, to the somewhat crude process of manufacture every design on the plate probably has distinguishing features, though it must be admitted that in possibly a majority of cases such features would require much study to detect with certainty; nevertheless, with a small plate of 48 stamps, 24 of which are marginal stamps, plating should be well within possibility, for the lower values at least, and the great advantage which would be derived from the possession of the information which reconstructed plates would give makes it a matter for hope that combined effort among the collectors of South America particularly may be undertaken with this end in view.

I may mention here that portions at least of the original plates were in existence as late as 1893. In his article on the Rivadavia stamps of the Argentine Republic, already referred to, Dr. Marco del Pont makes the following statement* :—

> In the Continental Exhibition, which was held in this city [Buenos Ayres] in 1882, the whole of the plates from which the Argentine stamps had been printed in Buenos Ayres were exhibited, and, with the exception of the plate for the "Ship" stamps of 3 pesos, which had four clichés missing, all the plates were intact.
>
> Three or four years later, not only had the above-mentioned plates for the Rivadavia stamps disappeared, but also most of the clichés which formed the plates for the "barquitos" of "IN PS," 2 and 3 pesos, and the whole of the plate for the "TO PS"; those called "cabecitas" (little heads) of Buenos Ayres, although they were of great thickness, had been sawn through and ten stamps taken from each.
>
> In order to prevent the remaining plates from disappearing in the same fashion, we, in virtue of the position which we then held at the Post Office, caused them to be cancelled, much to our regret. As a historic record, although rendered useless, they still remain in the Post Office, and it is probable there they will remain; but it is tolerably certain that had they been left intact, they also would have disappeared.

The following extract from apparently an official report, appeared in the *Annonce Timbrologique* for May 1893, as part of a contribution to that journal by Señor Abel Fontaine, and gives precise information as to what remained of the original plates, referred to by Dr. Marco del Pont :—

> At Buenos Ayres, the 17th March 1893, at the offices of the South American Bank Note Company, MM. José Marco del Pont, President of the Stamp Commission, and Rodolfo Calvo, Accountant-General of Posts and

---

* *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. XII, p. 175.

Telegraphs, representing the Director-General, proceeded to render useless the plates and dies below mentioned, which served for printing the stamps of the dates given.

State of Buenos Ayres.—1858. One wooden plate containing 36 metal dies representing the *barquito* stamp of 2 pesos. One wooden plate containing 36 metal dies representing the *barquito* stamp of 1 peso. One wooden stamp containing 20 metal dies representing the *barquito* stamp of 3 pesos. One wooden plate containing 2 metal dies representing the *barquito* stamp of 2 pesos.

1859. Three copper plates, each with 40 stamps, Head of Liberty, of 4 reales, 1 peso and 2 pesos.

No information is given as to what means were taken to effect cancellation, but in the fine collection of Señor Jorge Rodriguez, which I was privileged to examine recently, through the kindness of the owner and of Mr. C. J. Phillips, I saw an impression in black from one of the clichés of the 3 pesos, which showed that it had been defaced by three vertical and two horizontal lines. That a large number of the clichés came into private hands is known from the existence of the reprints, to which I shall refer later.

The size of the clichés, as determined by that of the stamps, was 22.5 to 22.75 mm. wide by 18.5 to 19 mm. high, plus the part extending beyond the design. The width lies more towards the former and the height towards the latter of the measurements given. The distance between two of the designs is very small, .5 to .75 mm. laterally and vertically, the former measurement being the general one. The actual width of the plate may therefore be taken at about 220×140 mm., or about $8\frac{5}{8}\times5\frac{1}{2}$in., quite a small plate. The clichés were evidently fixed on to a block of wood, close together, without intervening space, and were attached by nails driven through holes made during their manufacture. That nails rather than screws were used is suggested by the fact that where the head shows, as is found in a few specimens of later impressions, this prints quite full, without the white line which a screw would show, and also from certain damaged clichés, with the whole corner white, due apparently to careless hammering in of the nail. The nail holes probably vary in every design, and it will be by their varieties that the stamps will be most readily plated, when this comes to be done.

Regarding the impressions of the stamps themselves, I am unable to give much information, as the question is one which requires the closest consideration and study of the stamps themselves, especially on dated originals—a counsel of perfection—but the *Anuario* gives a table and some correspondence which might appear here, since the whole presents valuable particulars as to the stamps printed, sold, and destroyed (unfortunately by value only and not by number). The table and correspondence come somewhat out of the chronological order of my article, but they refer more particularly to the first issue, and the details given in the Balance Sheet are necessary for forming some idea as to the numbers printed of the stamps of this issue.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL. BUENOS AYRES, 1 December 1858.
To the Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Colonel D. Bartolomé Mitre.

Although the Decree of 9 April of the present year orders the use of postage stamps and their manufacture at the Bank, under the same regulations as apply to the plates for paper money, no stipulation was made that a balance sheet of this account should be given. The necessity for burning the original stamps, the values of which have been superseded by others, in accordance with the new law relating to postal tariffs, renders the presentation of this balance sheet indispensable. With this object the undersigned is writing the Minister with a view, if the Government is agreeable thereto, of fixing a day upon which the presentation of the balance sheet and the burning of the useless stamps may take place, at the same time ordering

the presence on the occasion of the Chief Officer of the Ministry of Finance and the Chief Government Secretary, not only to invest it with the necessary formalities, but also to sign the report on the official proceedings, in order that it may be submitted for the approval of the Government.

G. A. DE POSADAS.

6 December 1853.

Acknowledge receipt, arranging for the Government to fix Thursday, 9th inst., at 1 p.m., for the burning of the stamps and presentation of balance sheet; this decree to be sent to all concerned and published.

Seal of His Excellency,
MITRE.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL. BUENOS AYRES, 11 December 1858.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Colonel D. Bartolomé Mitre.

The undersigned has the honour of submitting for the consideration of the Government, through the Minister, the original report and accompanying documents relating to the balance sheet and the burning of the first postage stamps, which have become useless, being superseded by others in accordance with the new law relating to postal tariffs, sanctioned 2 October last by the Government.

G. A. DE POSADAS.

11 December 1858.

Acknowledge receipt and publish.

Seal of His Excellency,
MITRE.

At the General Post Office of Buenos Aires, on 10 December 1858, in the presence of the Postmaster-General, the Treasurer, the Accountant, the Chief Officer of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the Chief Government Secretary, at the request of the said Postmaster-General, and in accordance with the decree of the Government, we proceeded to examine the balance of the postage stamps ordered to be manufactured at the Bank, in accordance with the decree of 10 April 1858, it being required that these stamps be burnt, having become useless, as a result of the new law relating to postal tariffs sanctioned by the Government, on 2 October of the present year. We found the accounts relating to the manufacture of these stamps all in order, and they were duly compared with the Bank accounts. In consequence the stamps mentioned, representing a value of two hundred and nine thousand six hundred and five pesos current money, were burnt.

In witness whereof we sign this report, date *ut supra.*

G. A. DE POSADAS.

By order of the Minister for Foreign Affairs,

PALEMON HUERGO.

VICENTE BASABILVASO,
Chief Government Secretary.

J. B. LAGO, Accountant. J. CAVANILLAS, Treasurer.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMPS TO 10 DECEMBER 1858.

1858	Stamps printed at the Banco y Casa de Moneda.		Value.
April 30	Received by the Administration	1	16656
,, 30	General of the Casa da Moneda	2	26160
May 4	,, ,, ,, ..	3	8400
,, 4	,, ,, ,, ..	4	31200
,, 6	,, ,, ,, ..	5	27456
,, 10	,, ,, ,, ..	6	52608
,, 18	,, ,, ,, ..	7	68160
,, 27	,, ,, ,, ..	8	34560
October 23	,, ,, ,, ..	9	19200
,, 26	,, ,, ,, ..	10	19200
,, 30	,, ,, ,, ..	11	12000
November 4	,, ,, ,, ..	12	59040
,, 6	,, ,, ,, ..	13	17664
			392304

Stamps sold.	Amount sold.	Commission on sales.	Balance.
Central Office	74918	—	3976
Branch Offices :			
Bernal y Carrega ..	25000	1250	1782
Fernandez y Ca ..	16896	—	—
Luis Cerro	1968	—	—
Martinez Hermanos ..	213	—	720
G. H. Mackern ..	9083	—	962
Gerónimo Boyero ..	250	—	480
Benito Santiago ..	8024	248	440
Blanco Casariego y Ca ..	7171 4	220 4	—
Tomas Nuttall ..	211	6	—
Carlos Ramayon ..	746	22	—
Manuel A. Rodriguez	200	6	—
José Merlino	186	6	—
Post Office of S. Nicholas ..	3928 4	182 4	5105
,, ,, Villa de Mercedes	657	185	720
,, ,, Villa de Lujan	332	24	720
,, ,, Pergamino ..	678	—	720
,, ,, Chivilcoy ..	766	—	720
,, ,, Monte ..	202	3	720
,, ,, Ranchos ..	446	—	720
,, ,, Giles ..	119	—	720
,, ,, Pilar ..	—	—	720
,, ,, Magdalena ..	—	—	720
,, ,, Belgrane ..	—	—	720
	152657	2153	

SUMMARY.

Balance of stamps in hand ..	21385
Sale of stamps to date ..	152657
Commission on Sales ..	2153
Stamps burnt	209605
Balance in stock	6504
	392304

(To be continued)

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The International Philatelic Exhibition Vienna 1911 was duly opened on 7 September, and proved a great success. There were many fine exhibits from collectors in all parts of the world, and the attendance was so great that the exhibition was kept open for three days beyond the time fixed for closing, 17 September. There were numerous social gatherings, and the hospitality of the city was fully exerted to make the visit particularly memorable to those foreign collectors who attended. The exhibition was under the patronage of high Government officials, and the Imperial Post Office sent a very interesting exhibit, including the three sheets of Austrian-Italy recently discovered. The number of medals awarded was very considerable, amounting to 22 large gold, 25 small gold, 47 silver, 38 bronze, with eight diplomas, and the Vienna Exhibition follows in the wake of the two preceding exhibitions in exercising a generous rather than a critical basis of award, though whether this is conducive to the high standard of competition which should be attained at such events is open to question. The medal is fine in design and execution, and those in charge of the awards are to be commended for the unusual expedition in providing that the medals were distributed before the Exhibition closed. A consensus of opinion attributes to Mr. Adolf Passer, the Honorary Secretary, unqualified praise for the success of the Exhibition, due largely to his untiring labours since it was first promoted.

There were over 200 exhibits, and many well-known collections were shown. Of the highest awards there may be noted those to Mr. Loder (Great Britain), Mr. Warren (two, one for Holland and one for Dutch Colonies), Mr. Reichenheim (France), and The Philatelic Literature Society (The Crawford Catalogue), as coming to England: in the Championship Class there were only three exhibits, of which two went to English collectors. Mr. Pack, who is becoming a force on these occasions, secured three highest awards for Cape of Good Hope, Brazil and Uruguay. None of these awards will give greater satisfaction than that secured for the Crawford Catalogue, and it is worthy of note that with the award were conveyed the felicitations of the Jury to Mr. Bacon.

The following is a short list of those exhibits which received honours :—

JURY.

E. D. Bacon	C. Lindenberg
E. Bayer	M. P. Manus
F. Breitfuss	Z. J. Pallausch
M. P. Castle	A. von Raimann
A. Coyette	A. de Reuterskiöld
E. Diena	A. Schomann
O. W. Friedl	J. Taitl
F. Hasler	E. Vincenz
M. Langlois	F. Walenta
A. Levin	R. B. Yardley

LIST OF AWARDS.

CLASS A. *AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, BOSNIA, etc.*

J. Sturany (Vienna). Austria, etc.	*Large gold medal*
M. Poppovitis (Buda Pesth). Hungary.	*Large gold medal*
G. v. Haranghy (Debreczin). Hungary.	*Silver medal*
F. Kleeblatt (Rabakeczöl). Hungary.	*Bronze medal*
E. Conradi (Vienna). Bosnia	*Small gold medal*
A. Passer (Vienna). Bosnia.	*Not for competition.*
H. J. Reckitt (London). Bosnia.	*Silver medal.*
J. Schmidt (Buda Pesth). Postmarks.	*Silver medal*

K. KITTERMAYER (Linz). Austrian Fiscals.	*Small gold medal*
I. MAYR (Vienna). Austrian Fiscals.	*Small gold medal*
J. KRUEG (Vienna). Austrian Fiscals.	*Silver medal*
W. STROHMEYER (Schloss Rupperstal). Austrian Italy Fiscals.	*Silver medal*
J. STURANY (Vienna). Austrian Telegraph Stamps.	*Silver medal*
H. Ritter v. WOERZ (Vienna). Reprints of Austria and Austrian Italy	*Silver medal*
A. CHIESA (Milan). Rarities of Austrian Italy.	*Small gold medal*
S. LEWITH (Olmütz). Watermarks of Austria, first issue.	*Bronze medal*

CLASS B.—*GERMAN EMPIRE, STATES AND COLONIES.*

J. ELSTER (Berlin). German Empire.	*Large gold medal*
H. HARTMANN (Berlin). German States.	*Silver medal*
P. OHRT (Düsseldorf). Oldenburg.	*Silver medal*
K. BRAUER (Marburg). German States.	*Bronze medal*
K. GUENTHER (Chemnitz-Kappel). Saxony.	*Large gold medal*
R. HOLITSCHER (Buda Pesth). Hanover.	*Large gold medal*
E. METZKES (Barmen). German Empire.	*Bronze medal*
J. ELSTER (Berlin). German colonies.	*Silver medal*
E. METZKES Barmen). German colonies, etc.	*Silver medal*
K. BRAUER (Marburg). German colonies etc.	*Bronze medal*

CLASS C.—*ITALY AND ITALIAN STATES.*

A. CHIESA (Milan). Tuscany.	*Large gold medal*
EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. (London). Moldena.	*Small gold medal*
E. KHAYLL (Buda Pesth). Naples.	*Small gold medal*

CLASS D.—*GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.*

S. LODER (London). Great Britain, unused.	*Large gold medal*
J. SCHIEB (Berne). Great Britain, unused.	*Small gold medal*
T. H. HINTON (London). Great Britain.	*Bronze medal*
M. Z. BOOLEMAN (Amsterdam). Transvaal.	*Small gold medal*
C. L. PACK (Lakewood). Cape of Good Hope.	*Large gold medal*
A. L. ADUTT (Margate). Cayman Islands.	*Silver medal*
I. J. SULA (Prague). Papua.	*Silver medal*
J. E. WILLIAMS (Manchester). Malta.	*Silver medal*
A. H. VAN DEN BERG (Midwoud). British East Africa, Zanzibar, Borneo.	*Bronze medal*
A. S. M. LOW (Dundee). Sudan.	*Bronze medal*
E. F. SAWYER (Boston, U.S.A.). Gambia.	*Bronze medal*
Mrs. E. FIELD (London). General collection of British Colonies.	*Silver medal*

CLASS E.—*FRANCE AND COLONIES.*

J. ROUSETTE (Turin). French colonies.	*Bronze medal*

CLASS F.—*OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.*

R. Köhler (Chemnitz). Roumania.	*Large gold medal*
R. HOLITSCHER (Buda Pesth). Spain and Colonies.	*Large gold medal*
W. v. POLANSKY (Warsaw). Russia.	*Small gold medal*
H. Ritter v. WOERZ (Vienna). Finland.	*Silver medal*
L. L. R. HAUSBURG (Weybridge). Greece.	*Small gold medal*
H. J. RECKITT (London). Greece.	*Bronze medal*
H. HARTMANN (Berlin). Montenegro.	*Silver medal*
E. DEROCCO (Belgrade). Servia.	*Bronze medal*
A. PASSER (Vienna). Turkey.	*Large gold medal*

F. E. Wilson (Birmingham). Belgium.	*Silver medal*
W. Theiss (Frankfort). South Bulgaria.	*Silver medal*
E. R. Ackermann (New York). Norway.	*Silver medal*
Baron Leijonhufvud (Nissafors). Sweden.	*Large gold medal*
J. M. Bartels (New York). Philippine Islands.	*Small gold medal*
A. J. Warren (Epsom). Dutch colonies.	*Large gold medal*

CLASS G.—*NON-EUROPEAN STATES.*

C. Regelsperger (Vienna). Mexico.	*Small gold medal*
J. Rybarz (Vienna). Mexico.	*Silver medal*
Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. (London). Mexico.	*Not for competition.*
C. L. Pack (Lakewood). Brazil.	*Large gold medal*
G. F. S. Napier (Bickley). Brazil.	*Small gold medal*
E. R. Ackermann (New York). Panama.	*Silver medal*
Count S. G. Mailath (Gardony). Panama.	*Silver medal*
A. Markel (Korneuburg). Abyssinia.	*Bronze medal*
C. A. Howes (Boston). Corea.	*Bronze medal*

CLASS H.—*CHAMPIONSHIP.*

A. Chiesa (Milan). Naples.	*Large gold medal*
F. Reichenheim (London). France.	*Large gold medal*
A. J. Warren (Epsom). Holland.	*Large gold medal*

CLASS K.—*SPECIALISED COLLECTIONS, showing study of single issues or stamps.*

M. P. Castle (Brighton). Trinidad, Lithographed issues.	*Not for competition.*
C. L. Pack (Lakewood). Uruguay.	*Large gold medal*
Earl of Crawford, K.T. (London). U.S.A., 1847.	*Small gold medal*
A. Eid (Cairo). Egypt, early issues.	*Small gold medal*
J. Schieb (Berne). Alsace-Lorraine.	*Small gold medal*
L. L. R. Hausburg (Weybridge). Victoria, 1854, 1s.	*Silver medal*
F. Genth (Cassel). Bisected stamps.	*Bronze medal*
E. P. Crowther (Cardiff). Finland, 1885 issue.	*Bronze medal*
L. König (Vienna). Collection of Austria, Italy and Germany.	*Bronze medal*

CLASS L.—*NEW ISSUES.*

A. D. Jenny (Vienna), *Silver Medal.* O. Freiherr v. Nadherny (Vienna), *Silver medal.* J. Steinbach (Vienna), *Silver medal.*

CLASS M.—*GENERAL COLLECTIONS.*

J. E. Rodriguez (Buenos Aires), *Large gold medal.* Count S. G. Mailath (Gardony), *Large gold medal.* E. Goldstein (Vienna), *Small gold medal.* L. v. Daniel (Kanak), *Silver medal.* F. Consulmueller (Bielefield), *Silver medal.* J. M. Eiles (Vienna), *Bronze medal.* A. Hildesheimer (Vienna), *Bronze medal.* B. Dembinsky (Buda Pesth), *Bronze medal.* *M.* v. Schnitzer-Lindenstamm (Vienna), *Bronze medal.*

CLASS N.—*GENERAL COLLECTIONS.*

I.—Exhibitors 17 to 20 Years of Age.

F. Glauber (Prague), *Silver medal.* Miss K. Nelke (London), *Silver medal.* P. Reinhardt (Schönebeck), *Bronze medal.*

II.—Exhibitors under 17 Years of Age.

G. v. Walla, Jun. (Kardosret), *Silver medal.* H. Allen (London), *Bronze medal.* O. v. Aufschnaiter (Baden), *Bronze medal.*

CLASS O.—*RARITIES.*

H. J. Crocker (San Francisco), *Large gold medal.* A. Chiesa (Milan), *Small gold medal.* R. Holitscher (Buda Pesth), *Small gold medal.*

CLASS P.—*ESSAYS, PROOFS, FORGERIES, etc.*

O. Stiener-Weiss (Berne), *Small gold medal.* A. E. Glasewald (Gössnitz), *Silver medal.* E. Zumstein (Berne), *Silver medal.* H. Hartmann (Berlin), *Bronze medal.* R. Holitscher (Buda Pesth), *Bronze medal.* H. Hammelman (Washington), *Bronze medal.* W. Nake (Dresden), *Bronze medal.*

CLASS R.—*FISCALS.*

Gilbert and Köhler (Paris), *Silver medal.* I. Mayr (Vienna), *Silver medal.*

CLASS S.—*PHILATELIC LITERATURE.*

Large gold medal.

The Philatelic Literature Society, "Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T.", by E. D. Bacon.

Small gold medal.

H. Kropf (Prague), "Die Postwertzeichen der Osterr.-Ungarischen Monarchie." P. Ohrt (Düsseldorf), "Neudrucke und ihre Kennzeichen." P. Kohl (Chemnitz), Briefmarken-Handbuch and Normal-Katalog.

Silver Medal.

J. M. Bartels Co. (New York), "Bartel's Catalogue of United States Envelopes, etc., 1911." Sveriges Filatelist Förening (Stockholm), "Sveriges Frankotechen, 1855–1905," and other publications. P. Kohl (Chemnitz), Albums, Catalogues, etc. D. Field (London), *West-End Philatelist* and Handbooks. H. Krotzsch (Leipsic), Albums, accessories, etc. C. F. Luecke (Leipsic), Schaubek albums, etc. Schaufus and Stolpe (Leipsic), Schwaneberger albums, etc. *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung. Philatelic Journal of Great Britain. The Philatelic Record.*

Bronze medal.

D. Field (London), Albums, etc. F. Hollert (Geesthact), Accessories. *Circulaire Philatélique. Gazzetta dei Filatelisti. Monthly Report of the Herts Society. Philadelphia Stamp News. Philatelic Gazette. Philatelic Journal of America. Die Post. Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung.*

REVIEWS

Crofton (C. S. F.) and Jones (B. Gordon). The Fiscal and Telegraph stamps of Ceylon. 8vo. ill. 146 pp. Published for the Philatelic Society of India by Bridger & Kay, London. 5s.

Though this volume will not, we fear, appeal to a wide circle of philatelists, yet it presents features which a careful philatelist would do well not to ignore. The late Mr. Crofton, energetic and capable philatelist as he was, devoted a large amount of research to the fiscal branch of philately. It will be remembered that in 1905 a valuable monograph on the fiscals of British India, compiled by Mr. Crofton and Mr. Corfield, was published by the Philatelic Society of India. Since that date Mr. Crofton turned his attention to the fiscals of Ceylon, and having the advantage of access to official records accumulated a large amount of material towards a history of these stamps. Unfortunately he did not survive to publish his results, but it was left for Mr. Gordon Jones to arrange the material for publication. Mr. Gordon Jones has admirably fulfilled his task,

and we are indebted to him for considerable additions of valuable data.

The stamps discussed in the present work fall into the following categories: (*a*) Foreign Bills, (*b*) Receipt stamps, (*c*) Stamp Duties, (*d*) Judicials, (*e*) Warehouse Warrants, (*f*) Postal Commission, and (*g*) Telegraphs. The Foreign Bills form, perhaps, the most interesting group of the series. The first type, engraved by the celebrated firm of Perkins Bacon & Co., exhibit a head of Queen Victoria, which has appeared on no other stamp, if we except the souvenir label of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Many years ago Mr. E. D. Bacon described the construction of the plates, but collectors of fiscal stamps have, till recently, been puzzled to account for the exceptional rarity of several values of the first series, and the whole of the second series. Mr. Crofton was the first to advance a reason for this, and shows that it is tolerably certain that they were never issued, a conclusion he also reaches for all the values, except the two well known ones, of the succeeding set.

The Receipt stamps in themselves, as stamps, are not of much interest, but they illustrate a point, the importance of which is not at the present time appreciated by philatelists, and that is, the light which fiscal issues often shed on the contemporaneous postal issues of a country. In the case of these Receipt stamps, the reader will find in this work an interesting discussion on the Somerset House and De La Rue perforations of the seventies, a matter which still appears to leave considerable scope for further research.

The remaining classes of fiscal stamps call for no special remark. The authors have succeeded in adding considerably to our knowledge of the various provisionals, many of which, according to the data given, appear to have been issued in very small quantities.

The Telegraph stamps probably appeal to a wider philatelic public than the fiscal stamps. They have at various times been catalogued by different authorities, including the Royal Philatelic Society in the monograph on "India and Ceylon." But all previous lists are largely erroneous, and it is due to Mr. Crofton in the first instance that the numerous provisionals have been separated into issues, which the errors in previous lists have been corrected. The treatment in the present work may be regarded as authoritative.

A useful reference list of all Ceylon Fiscal and Telegraph stamps, priced by Messrs. Bridger & Kay, by whom the work is published, concludes the volume.

MELVILLE (F. J.) Chats on Postage Stamps. 8vo. ill. 362 pp. *London*. T. Fisher Unwin. 5s. net.

Mr. Melville is indeed a prolific writer on philatelic matters, and at short intervals we have to chronicle a new book or pamphlet from his versatile pen. In the present work he poses as guide, philosopher, and friend to the budding philatelist, and very admirably he does it. Here we have philately from its historical side and also in its practical aspects. The historical side treats of the development of the post, the early pioneers of philately and notes on famous collections. From the practical point of view we are provided with hints on forming a collection, the scope of a modern collection, on limiting a collection and the danger of forgeries, while he does not disdain to treat of stamp collecting as an investment. The tone of the work is excellent, and Mr. Melville clearly shows that he is imbued with the true spirit of philately. His advice to the young collector is sound and the careful beginner who follows it studiously will avoid many pitfalls which surround the first steps in philately. The work should do much to popularise the pursuit and may be confidently recommended not only to the beginner but also to the experienced philatelist, who will find much pleasure in renewing his acquaintance with the romance of the past history of philately. A feature of the work which will especially appeal to the public is the description of the many philatelic gems of His Majesty King George's collection, many of which are illustrated in the excellent plates which accompany the work.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bavaria. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new value of the current type, Wmk. Vertical wavy lines. Perf. 11½.

60 pf. dark green on buff

British P.O. in the Turkish Empire. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the ½d. King George with the usual surcharge, "LEVANT."

½d. green

Chili. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a handsome new set bearing portraits of notabilities, issued on 1 September last. From the 12c. upwards the portraits are in black. Perf. 12.

1 c. dark green
2 c. vermilion
3c. olive-brown
5c. blue
10c. grey
12c. rose and black
15c. violet and black
20c. orange and black
25c. pale blue and black
30c. brown and black
50c. dark green and black
1p. bright green and black
2p. red and black
5p. sage-green and black
10p. orange and black

Ecuador. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. some values of a new series bearing portraits of notabilities in black. Perf. 12.

1c. vermilion and black
2c. blue and black
5c. vermilion and black
10c. blue and black

Fiji. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 5s. in the new colours on chalk-surfaced multiple Crown CA paper.

5s. green and red on yellow

German Empire. Messrs. Hugo Krötzsch and Co. very kindly send us a specimen of a new value of the current type. Wmk. lozenges. Perf. 14.

60 pf. red-mauve

Leeward Islands. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 2s. 6d. in the new colours. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2s. 6d. black and red on blue

Great Britain. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notifies the appearance of the 3d., 10d. and 2s. 6d. Harrison prints, and also the two undermentioned values, with head of King Edward, *perf.* 15 × 14.

1d. red
3d. purple on yellow

For those who are specially interested in 'control numbers' the same journal catalogues a number of varieties of the current 'A 11' which are to be found on both the Edwardian and the Georgian stamps.

Liberia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write that they have received a complete sheet of the 1c. of 1909 "O.S." with double surcharge.

Malta. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2d. in a new colour in accordance with the universal colour scheme. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. grey

Portugal. Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us some novelties from this country. They consist of the Vasco da Gama issue overprinted "REPUBLICA" in black, in some cases also overprinted with new value, also in black.

2½r. blue-green
15r. on 5r. vermilion
25r. yellow-green
50r. deep blue
75r. red-brown
80r. on 150r. yellow-brown
100r. bistre-brown
1000r. on 10r. purple

Postage Due series: with word "MULTA" cancelled by a black bar.

5r. black
10r. magenta
20r. orange
200r. brown on buff
300r. on 50r. slate-green
500r. on 100r. carmine on rose

Servia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us another value of the new series.

2p. violet

Straits Settlements. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a copy of the 4c. in the new colour foreshadowed in May last. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

4c. magenta

Sweden. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write that they have received two more values of the new issue with the head of King Gustave on unwatermarked paper.

15 öre, red-brown
35 öre, violet

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News chronicles another value of the old design with head of King Oscar, without watermark.

20 öre, blue

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Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung	*D.B.-Z.*
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Notes on the Forgeries of the 2 francs stamps of Belgium, by the EDITOR. *S.C.F.* 14 October

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France.

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HOWELL-JONES (Capt. T. K.) Notes on the Greek stamps of the XIXth Century. *S.C.F.* 30 September

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SÉFI (A. J.) The postage stamps of Grenada (contd). *W.-E.P.* September

Honduras.

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NOTES & NEWS

Colonial Stamps. The following paragraph is taken from *The Times* of 30 September. "The difficulties experienced in securing a suitable design for the new general key-plate for printing the Georgian postage stamps of a large number of the Crown Colonies have delayed the preparation of the new issues for the Cayman Islands, St. Helena, and other colonies, and these, it is now understood, may not now be expected until the end of the year. An endeavour is being made to obtain a stamp which will not require the employment of a separate set of duty plates for every purpose for which it may be required. It is the frame design that has presented the greatest difficulty. It has already been decided to employ the portrait of the King which appears on the new English stamps for the Colonial key-plate in question, the selection having been made by the King himself."

The *Colonial Office Journal* also states that H.M. the King has signified his approval of the use for the stamps to be issued by the Crown Colonies and Protectorate of the portrait adopted by the Indian Government, but without the mantle, and with the crown raised above the head as in the stamps bearing the portrait of the late King. The border of the stamps printed from the general key-plate will probably be entirely altered. The engraving of the necessary key dies has been put in hand by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., but there is little hope that any of the new stamps will appear before March or April next, as the Government of India has recently extended its contract with Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for a further three years, and is making heavy demands upon the resources of the firm in connection with the new dies and plates for the Indian stamps.

Australian Philatelic Congress. Before this note appears the First Philatelic Congress of Australasia will have been held at Sydney, it being announced for 12 to 21 October 1911, and the *Australian Stamp Journal* publishes as a supplement to its September number the programme of the event. Six sittings of the Congress were to be held, and with a lantern lecture, two social functions and two days set apart for an exhibition of stamps, it will be seen that the Sydney Philatelic Club in its first venture means business. The subjects for discussion, of which seventeen are announced by the Programme, strike us as unusually interesting and capable of general debate, and range from federation to pricing of exchange sheets. The classes for the stamp exhibition have been made simple, with a very natural preponderance in favour of exhibits of Australasian countries, and there are numerous awards, with special medals for the best collection (gold), and for the most neatly mounted collection (silver). The promoters have secured high official patronage and the support of the Australian philatelic societies, and we shall await with much interest the report of the Congress.

Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. We have received from the Hon. Secretary to the Permanent Committee the following letter relative to the venue of the Congress for 1915. The Congress is now fixed for 1912 (Margate), 1913 (Edinburgh), and it is hoped that some other society will fill the breach and issue the invitation for 1914.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WHITLEY BAY,
NORTHUMBERLAND;
25 September 1911.

Franz Reichenheim, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
Permanent Congress Committee.

DEAR SIR,

At the Annual General Meeting of this Society, held on the 21st inst., it was decided unanimously to invite the Philatelic Congress to be held in Newcastle in 1915, and I was instructed to inform you that a motion to this effect would be brought forward by our Delegates at the next Congress.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH R. VIALL,
Hon. Secretary.

The Permanent Committee, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Birmingham Congress, has issued the "Glossary of philatelic terms, compiled for submission to the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 1911," a pamphlet of 16 pages, with an invitation to Societies to discuss the same at their meetings, and to submit suggested amendments. We have looked through the glossary, which bears a familiar appearance, and it presents much relevant matter in a small space. We hope to have an opportunity of examining it more closely at a future date.

A third communication refers to the resolution passed at the Birmingham Congress, with regard to the contributory levy upon societies for the clerical and other expenses of the Permanent Committee, on the following scale:

Societies of under 100 members, 5s. per annum.
Societies of 100–200 members, 10s. per annum.
Societies of over 200 members, 15s. per annum.

This contribution is a very modest one, and it will be a distinct feat of economy if it is found possible to conduct the work of the Committee at so small a demand. There is no doubt of the value of the Committee's work in furthering the success of future congresses.

———

North of England Philatelic Society. The Hon. Secretary has favoured us with a copy of the Report of the eighth session of this Society, for 1910–11, in which it is stated that the membership commencing with 93 for the year is now 108, a very respectable total. The exchange packet section showed a record on previous results, and the attendance of members at the fortnightly meetings strikes us as very satisfactory for a provincial society, averaging 21 per meeting. The Society is acting upon lines which are now very popular in attracting school boys to a special meeting, the experiment being almost too successful, and a lantern lecture was delivered on the "Romance of Postage Stamps" at a local grammar school. We always look with great satisfaction on the successful administration of philatelic societies which lack the special advantages which London societies possess, and it is gratifying to read so good a report as the one before us. The syllabus of the Society extends from 21 September to 16 May 1912, with fortnightly meetings. We note that a beginning is being made with a library for the Society.

———

Northampton Philatelic Society. We take the following interesting paragraph verbatim from the programme of the Northampton Philatelic Society, as an excellent example for societies in general to fellow. Most societies have remnants at least of libraries, some have considerable accumulations of books and periodicals, but, generally speaking, all are almost valueless to the members, owing either to inaccessibility or ignorance of their contents. The method adopted by the Northampton Society would not only abolish both of these disabilities, but would probably lead to the interest of members and a resultant increase in the library from donations :—

"Owing to the generosity of certain members, and purchases which have occasionally been made, the Society now possesses a useful collection of about 50 bound volumes of Philatelic Literature. In order that these may be readily accessible to members, and also of service to all stamp collectors in Northampton, arrangements have been made for the books to be placed in the Public Reference Library, Avington Street, where they can be consulted by anyone interested. Members of the Society will of course still have the privilege of borrowing any book for one week on production of their Library Ticket. Particulars of the volumes available can be obtained of the Hon. Secretary, or from the Attendant at the Library. The Society is also arranging for *The Postage Stamp* and *The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* to be supplied regularly and placed in the Magazine Room, at the Public Library, for the convenience of local stamp collectors.

"The principal monthly Philatelic Magazines will be available at the meetings of the society and will afterwards be circulated amongst any members who wish to receive them. Members desirous of participating in this arrangement must send in their names to the Hon. Secretary, and agree to replace any magazine damaged or lost.

"As the volumes are completed they will be bound up and placed in the Library. Donations towards the binding fund, or gifts of books for inclusion in the Library, will be gladly received and duly acknowledged."

———

Stamp Collector's Annual. This popular and useful little annual, formerly published by Messrs. Nissen & Co., has undergone a change of proprietorship. It will be edited by Mr. D. B. Armstrong, and published by Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet Street, E.C., the price remaining 1s. as before. We understand that considerable improvements are proposed, and in the able hands of the new editor we feel sure that we may expect a volume which will be indispensable. Every philatelist knows the value of such a publication, particularly for purposes of ready reference, and the work in question is capable of saving during the year many times its cost.

———

American Philatelic Society Convention Stamps. We have to thank the Souvenir Committee of the Chicago Philatelic Society, through its Chairman, Mr. Iver R. Johnson, for a very choice little set of the Souvenir Stamps prepared and issued by the Chicago Philatelic Society as host of the Convention, held 22 to 26 August 1911. The stamps sent were produced by the National Bank Note Company of Philadelphia, are line-engraved 'original die impressions,' surrounded by perforation, and the set before us consists of prints in black, orange, blue, green and red. The centre of the stamp is the head of Washington, as used on the $5 United States proprietary revenue stamp, issued 1871-5, and round the design appears "Souvenir American Philatelic Society, 25th anniversary, Chicago, August 1911"; altogether a very artistic and pleasing souvenir, and one the selection of which reflects credit on the promoters.

———

Manchester Philatelic Society. The opening meeting of the 21st session was held at the Geographical Society's Rooms, on Friday, October 6th, when the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, gave a

display, with notes, of the British Colonies of the West Coast of Africa.

In a brief geographical and historical sketch of these colonies he stated that for philatelic purposes Africa seemed to be divided into West Africa, South Africa, and Egypt, the little of interest that the East Coast contained being usually absorbed into the collections of South Africa. St. Helena, some 1,200 miles from the West Coast, is generally included with it, but as both he and Mr. Abbott had in recent years read papers on it, Mr. Beckton devoted his time to about ten minutes each on Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos and Sierra Leone.

Gambia.

The first stamps were issued in January 1862, two values, 4d. and 6d., printed in small sheets of 15 (three rows of five), on unwatermarked paper, imperforate, and were obliterated by pen and red ink. The second issue, August 1874, was still imperforate, but on paper watermarked Crown and CC, and in 1880 a set of seven values (½d. to 1s.) appeared, perforated 14, at first by a single and afterwards by a comb machine, and in this issue the watermarks are found both upright and sideways. The 1886 and following issues, on Crown CA paper, were all perforated 14 by the comb machine.

A variety occurs in the 6d. value, the last stamp in the top row being indented on the right side, and specimens of the 1s. value are found with a double impression of the embossed head which occupies the central portion of the stamp, one impression being reversed, doubtless resulting from a slip made by the printer in placing the paper in the press without having previously inked the plate, causing an albino impression, and the second time the paper has gone through the machine it has been evidently reversed.

Other minor varieties, where the pendant curl of the chignon touches the nape of the neck, were explained as being caused by over pressure in printing.

Inverted watermarks are found, and the specimens of the 1s. and 2d. values, perf. 12, and printing in wrong colours, which are in the Tapling collection were adjudged to be colour trials.

Gold Coast.

The first stamps were engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in panes of 60 (ten rows of six), on paper watermarked Crown CC, perforated 12½, and issued July 1875.

The next four years saw an issue of five values (½d. to 6d.), perf. 14, and in 1883 the ½d. and 1d. on C A paper, these two in an unused state being very desirable stamps.

The 4d. CC is known in four triangular portions, being cut from angle to angle.

Mr. Beckton showed an envelope on which a 1d., half of a 2d. and half of a 1d. had been used as 2½d. Also a specimen of the 1d. on 6d. of 1889 unused.

Lagos.

The first stamps, engraved and printed by De La Rue & Co., in panes of 60, on Crown CC paper, perforated 12½, were issued in June 1874 and were printed by two operations, the value forming the label at the bottom of the stamp being printed at the second operation, and in many cases the colour varies from that of the rest of the stamp. The spacing of the value on the 1s. is found measuring 15½ mm. and 16½ mm., and there is a variety without the cross bar to the G of shilling.

Lagos was the first colony to issue stamps of the higher values, 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s., but the principal use of the 10s. was for fiscal purposes.

Sierra Leone.

The first stamp was formerly thought to have been issued in 1861; the *Sierra Leone Gazette* only started publication in 1870, but in the Blue Book of the Colony for 1860 the following appears:—

Receipts of Post Office ..	£184	17	7
Sale of Stamps	5	3	0

thus proving that the stamp came into use in 1860.

The 6d. stamp on blue paper, imperforate, exists, but as no used specimen is known it is believed to be a proof. The 6d. stamps were printed by De La Rue & Co., without watermark, and perforated at first 14, afterwards 12½, but the sheets show an entirely different arrangement, the pattern of make-up of the sheets being that of the 6d. of Great Britain, printed by the same firm, De La Rue & Co., in 1856. The sheet contained 240 stamps, in 12 panes of 20 (5×4), arranged in four horizontal rows of three. This unusual arrangement is the reason why the 6d. stamp continued to be printed on unwatermarked paper long after all other values appeared on Crown C C, in fact, it was not until 1885, that the stamp appeared on C C paper. The variety of Crown C C paper then used by De La Rue & Co. was what they made up for stamps of larger size, such as the 5s. Trinidad of 1869, and with the watermarks properly spaced for horizontal rows of 12 of the size of the stamp the paper was intended for. Of the two C C papers (the other being arranged in four panes of 60), it was no doubt the best adapted for the 6d. stamps of Sierra Leone, but was still a most unsuitable make-shift, as the irregularity in the position of the watermarks on the stamps proves.

Mr. Beckton's magnificent collection of these colonies amply illustrated the rarities, and aroused the keenest interest of the members present.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"LLANADERN," BROADSTAIRS;
October 4th, 1911.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,

I trust that you will be good enough to grant me space in which to reply further.

Mr. Crouch accuses me of having omitted to chronicle the very last stamp issued by the British Post Offices in Morocco, which, as a matter of fact, had not been issued at the time the article in question was written, and since its existence is a matter of common knowledge to all and it is duly listed in the catalogue, I had not thought it worth while to add this single stamp on the proofs. I must, therefore, plead guilty to this very serious offence, and throw myself upon the mercy of the court.

With regard to Mr. Roskilly, he has long been known to me as an authority on these issues, and in absence of definite proof to the contrary I am prepared to accept his assertion that the 20 centimos, King's Head, does not exist, but I fear that I must join issue with him on the question of the inverted "V" variety in the blue overprint. The existence both of this and the variety with the long serif to "s" were called into question by Dr. Rommel in his article in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, and the following editorial note was appended:

> "This point may be regarded as beyond discussion, as we have lately seen both varieties with blue-black overprint in a highly specialized collection now in our Collections Register.—*G.S.W.*" *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VIII., p. 23.

I may say, however, that, like Mr. Roskilly, I have never actually seen these varieties in the blue-black overprint.

Dr. Rommel is also my authority for the position assigned to the variety without serif to "g," and I am interested to note Mr. Roskilly's remarks with regard to the same. Can it be, however, that he is speaking of the second setting mentioned in my article, in which this variety occurs on the last stamp in the sixth vertical row on the sheet, and, according to your correspondent, on all the other stamps in the same row?

With regard to the position of the "n-c" variety there would appear also to be a wide divergency of opinion on this, and it seems possible that after all it may have occurred in more than one position. Mr. J. C. North states that it is the fifth stamp in the third row of the left-hand pane; Mr. Roskilly and Gibbon's Catalogue give it the same position in the right-hand pane; Dr. Rommel calls it No. 23 in the right hand pane. Mr. Westcott agrees with Mr. Roskilly, and Mr. Poole gives it as the fifth stamp in the fourth row of the right-hand pane. Perhaps, after all, it is the manner of reckoning.

Finally, I should like to say that I have personally more faith in the original chronicles in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, than in their more recent Reference Lists, to which a well-known collector friend of mine has on several occasions sent exhaustive lists of corrections, on authority of stamps in his own collection.

D. B. ARMSTRONG.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

OCTOBER 1911

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIII NOVEMBER 1911 No. 11

OTTO'S PRINTINGS OF THE TRANSVAAL STAMPS

By JOHN N. LUFF

INTRODUCTORY

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The philatelist who wishes something to study, some puzzle to solve, should turn to the issues of years gone by, especially those which emanated from small printing establishments, or were produced under adverse conditions and with limited facilities. There he may find variations in design, paper, colour, etc., which will provide much to be sought and material for study after the stamps have been gathered. To the student the early issues of the Transvaal present an ideal field for investigation. For many years these issues seemed a hopeless tangle. We know that the stamps were printed both in Germany and in the Transvaal, and it was evident that the local printings had been made by different people and under varying conditions. Added to this was the well-established fact that many reprints and imitations had been made. To bring order out of this chaos seemed almost an impossibility, but the persistent student of stamps is not easily discouraged. First we had Mr. Tamsen's invaluable data, published in the *Monthly Journal* for 1893-94. Then came articles by Messrs. Nankivell, Pearce, Phillips, and others. Lastly, we had Mr. Yardley's exhaustive papers, which were published in the *London Philatelist*, Vols. XIII and XIV, and subsequently incorporated in the Royal Philatelic Society's work on the stamps of British Africa, and would appear to be about the last word concerning these issues. One after another has taken up the subject, and done his part towards unravelling the tangled skein, and now I venture to hope that, in my turn, I may be able to add a little to the sum of our knowledge of these most interesting issues.

To avoid needless repetition at later places in this article, I desire to say that at any time I may refer to Mr. Yardley's papers and give a page number, the reader will kindly understand that I am referring to Part III. of the British Africa handbook.

I began collecting the Transvaal stamps many years ago, when the catalogues divided the issues of the first republic into "German prints" and "local prints," and made little or no attempt at sub-dividing the latter group. Being quite in the dark regarding the various issues, I decided to take whatever came my way that

appeared to differ from the stamps I already had, hoping that help to put them in order would eventually be forthcoming. I need scarcely say that, buying in this way, I have acquired some bargains, and, on the other hand, have bought many reprints and undesirable varieties. About ten years ago I became interested in making a collection of reprints of all countries, because I found them of great assistance in my studies and expert work. About the time that Mr. C. J. Phillips published his article on the Transvaal One penny black (*Monthly Journal*, Vol. XIII, page 161), and while Mr. Yardley was completing his study of the stamps to which I have just referred, I was trying to arrange my Transvaal reprints and to decide what was to be done with certain stamps which I regarded with suspicion. Quite a number of these suspected stamps are mentioned on pages 554 and 555 of the Transvaal reference list under the titles : " Special list of well-known varieties of the Three Pence " and " Issue Ia." One day, while examining my reprints, a certain defect in a stamp struck me as being familiar. I looked and found I had several copies with the same defect. On further search I discovered that I frequently had a number of copies which showed an identical mark. Having in mind Mr. Phillips' article on plating the One penny, I began to wonder if all Transvaal stamps of the early issues and also the reprints and " Mecklenburg bogies " could be plated. It also seemed probable that the plates from which some of these things were printed must have been small, since, in a comparatively limited collection, there were often so many copies of a variety. Investigation convinced me that, in many instances, this was the case. Having already a large accumulation of reprints and doubtful stamps I began a systematic search for more copies in the stocks of dealers in America and Europe. I also took note of varieties in the collections of friends. Everything helped to confirm my suspicion that Adolph Otto, who made the original designs and the first plates for the Transvaal Government and printed the first stamps, had also made numerous other plates, many of which contained but few electrotypes. This conclusion I reached fully five years ago. Since that time I have been trying to add to my material and information, but such stamps as I have been able to acquire or examine have neither increased the number of varieties nor affected my conclusions.

The things I now hope to demonstrate are : that various plates (large and small) have existed, the features by which the stamps printed from each plate may be distinguished, the number of varieties in each, the dates at which they were made and used (if possible), and the status of the stamps printed from them, *i.e.*, whether they were essays, proofs, surreptitious printings, reprints or imitations. I shall confine myself to the examination and description of the stamps printed by Mr. Otto. The local printings are outside the limits set for this article and have been most ably treated by my predecessors in this field. Many of Otto's questionable products appear to have been known to my friend, Mr. Yardley, though he did not always condemn them as severely as he might have done, and in one or two instances he gave a verdict in their favour, which I shall attempt to combat.

A thing which has added greatly to the difficulty of studying the stamps printed from these unrecorded plates, has been the great scarcity, I might say, the almost total dearth of blocks and pairs. In some instances I have, after much searching, found enough copies *se-tenant*, to restore the setting, at other times I can only say I have found a certain number of varieties but nothing to indicate their arrangement. I do not know whether to think that this condition has been brought about by dealers and collectors severing the stamps in the course of time, or that Otto did it, in the first place, to conceal the fact that his stamps were not printed in sheets of the regulation size.

Postmaster-General Jeppe's order to Otto to supply certain quantities of 3d. stamps to dealers and to fill their further requisitions (British Africa, page 435) appears to have suggested to him (Otto) the idea of trafficking in the Transvaal stamps on his own account, and marks the beginning of his offences and of some

of the troubles of Transvaal collectors. About the period of that letter proofs and essays were in great demand among collectors. The dealers asked for impressions in trial colours (page 443, paragraphs 2 and 3). Such as he had he supplied, and, when his stock was exhausted, it is quite evident that he replenished it. Apparently he had, at first, some scruples, and did not sell uncancelled anything which sufficiently resembled the current Transvaal stamps that it might be used to defraud the Government. He cancelled practically everything of this nature before he parted with it. But his cancellations are not very helpful to us, for the reason that he supplied the Transvaal Post Office Department with handstamps of identical design (four concentric circles) and also the ink for the pads. Blue was the colour of the cancelling ink first used. In a general way we may say it was dull on the stamps cancelled in Africa and bright on those cancelled in Germany. A hot climate seems to have a darkening effect on coloured inks. As an instance, it will be remembered that the red ink used in 1895-97 for the provisional 2½d. surcharges of British East Africa and Zanzibar began as a bright orange-red and gradually darkened to chocolate-brown. Otto's cancellations are usually clear and sharp. They are neatly placed at a corner or one side of the stamp, as if they had been applied to blocks or pairs, and suggest something done "to oblige," especially when found on stamps with full gum. His blue is either a bright blue—"peacock" some writers call it—or a full deep blue. He also used black inks, a deep strong black and a grey-black that has a granular appearance. I believe his blue cancellation was applied to the earliest of his products, but that it was soon abandoned for black. The earliest Transvaal cancellations were in practically the same blue as that used by Otto, but in a very brief time the colour became dull and thin, and then a dull grey or grey-black with only traces of blue. Black ink was also used in the Transvaal. It was usually dull in shade and smudgy. When, in 1874, Otto supplied to the Transvaal Post Office Department the cancelling stamps with numerals in the centre, he also provided himself with similar handstamps. As a rule, the cancellations he made from these "killers" are neat and sharp, while the Transvaal postmarks are blurred and imperfect. Of course, there are instances where these rules do not hold good, but, fortunately, we now know how to distinguish his products of this period from the genuine stamps, and, therefore, the cancellations are of less importance.

The Making of Dies and Plates.

Before going further I wish to touch briefly on the subject of the methods employed by Otto in making his dies and plates. On pages 452 and 453 Mr. Yardley has given us a careful description of the methods which Otto probably pursued. It will suffice for me to recapitulate briefly the principal steps in making an electrotype plate. The die having been prepared, the required number of impressions are made on a sheet of wax or gutta percha. This is then dusted with plumbago, placed in a galvanic bath, and a thin shell of copper deposited on the surface. This shell receives a backing of type metal or similar material, is fastened on a block of wood, and is ready for the press. The process is simple and inexpensive. We know from one of Mr. Jeppe's letters (page 435) that Otto only charged 13 thalers (about 38 shillings) for the die and two plates of the 3d. which he sent to the Transvaal. In this cheapness and simplicity we find a plausible explanation of the many plates, large and small, which Otto was so ready to make and did not hesitate to destroy.

From what we have been told regarding the method employed by Otto in making his dies—and there is no reason to question what has been stated—we know that he did not make dies such as are used for line-engraved plates. He cut, in wood or soft metal, a rectangular frame for each value, with inscriptions as shown on the stamps. On a block which would fit into these frames he cut the coat of arms, flags, crest and ribbon, with motto. One block with the achievement of arms would suffice for the three frames. When he was directed to alter the crest and motto before making the plates for the Three pence, he simply removed those parts from the

central block and made the " improved " eagle and the motto on a broader ribbon to replace the earlier varieties. We do not know if he made a new electro of the arms and flags and engraved the crest and motto on the new block, or if the new parts were on separate bits of wood or metal which fitted into the original block. I believe the latter to have been the case, because we shall see later that he was able to use part of the central device at pleasure. When it was desired to make an electrotype the several parts may have been separately impressed in the wax, but it seems more probable that they were fitted together and all impressed at once. The electrotype shell being made, it received a deep backing of metal, and the result was termed, by courtesy, a matrix die. In reality it was merely a single electrotype. This was, doubtless, the sort of die that was sent to the Transvaal. I think it probable that Otto made such a die every time he made a plate, in order that he might take the necessary impressions from it. A solid electro would be handier to use than several loose pieces. Probably he incorporated the first electro in the plate, as, had he retained it for future use, he would not have made so many varieties or strayed as far from the original design as he eventually did.

I need scarcely say that the electrotyping process afforded opportunity for touching up and altering the design. It also resulted in variations and defects. So much was this the case that I am prepared to assert that every plate that Otto made had some distinctive feature which I believe to have been inherent in the die-electro. An example of these distinctive marks is the dot in the ball at the end of the right hand flagstaff, which is found on several plates of the 1d. and 1s., though not on all plates of those values, and never on the 3d. or 6d. Likewise on all plates of the 6d. (Type I) and 1s. we find the outline of the ribbon below " MAAKT " is double, but not on the 1d., 3d. or 6d. (Type II). Neither of these marks is to be seen on any of the Goldner reprints. By means of such distinguishing marks and the aid of colours and paper, I have been able to divide the suspected stamps into groups representing plates and then, by studying the minor defects, to divide the groups into types or varieties. Otto appears to have been very fond of making these little plates. In all he made no less than twenty-two plates, (counting four or five pairs of plates as singles), of which at least eleven did not contain over four electrotypes.

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page* 161)

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE POSTAL VALUES ISSUED BY THE SWEDISH POSTAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1855 TO 1904

The grouping of the Swedish postal values in a single chronological list, without separation into main divisions, has not been thought desirable for many reasons, and in the arrangement which follows the chronological order has been adhered to only within each main group. Postal values of the same date of issue have been arranged in order of denomination. The series with post-horn is given with the same designs without post-horn, chronological order of issue being disregarded, and the series of Official stamps perf. 13 has been listed in order of denomination instead of in chronological order.

The following list gives in addition to illustrations of each value and main types (the entires being shown half size), the period during which the values were in use and the number printed. Where a value has undergone change of colour by order of the General Postal Directorate such is re-listed separately. In order to facilitate identification of the various issues of envelopes the different 'knives' have been illustrated.*

1855-8.



3 skilling banco, green

1 July 1855 to 30 June 1858. 315,600 printed, all on thin paper; 134,500 burnt 26 June 1858 and a further quantity (number unknown) later, so that less than 181,100 were actually issued.

(*a*) pale green (1855)
(*b*) green (1855)
(*c*) blue-green (1855)



4 skilling banco, blue

1 July 1855 to 30 June 1858. 6,984,900 printed, 2,756,300 on thin and 4,228,600 on thicker paper. 188,325 burnt 26 June 1858 and a further quantity (number unknown) later, so that less than 6,796,575 were actually issued.

(*a*) blue (1855 thin paper; 1856 thicker paper)
(*b*) pale blue (1856)
(*c*) bright blue (1856 thin paper)
(*d*) grey-blue (1857)
(*e*) ultramarine, steel-blue or greenish blue
(*f*) deep blue (end of 1857)

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* [NOTE.—To the particulars given in the original *Sveriges Frankotechen*, 1855-1905 have been added certain details given in the *Verzeichnis über die Postwertzeichnen von Schweden: Marken*, recently published (1911) by the Sveriges Filatelist-Förening. These details, which will be referred to *seriatim* in the course of this handbook, give more precise information as to numbers of stamps actually issued, dates of shades, etc., which is worth bringing in at this place for reference purposes. The list of shades is also that of the *Verzeichnis*.—Editor, *Philatelic Record*.]



6 skilling banco, grey

1 July 1855 to 30 June 1858. 266,900 printed, 211,900 on thin and 55,000 on thicker paper. 23,600 burnt 26 June 1858 and a further quantity (number unknown) later, so that less than 243,300 were issued.

(*a*) pale grey (1855)
(*b*) deep grey to grey-black (1855)
(*c*) brown-grey (thin paper 1855; thicker paper 1857)
(*d*) grey-brown (thin paper 1856; thicker paper 1857)



8 skilling banco, yellow

1 July 1855 to 30 June 1858. 788,800 printed, 409,700 on thin and 389,100 on thicker paper. 5,200 burnt 26 June 1858 and a further quantity (number unknown) later, so that less than 783,600 were issued.

(*a*) orange (thin paper 1855, thicker paper 1857)
(*b*) brownish orange
(*c*) dull orange (thin paper 1855, thicker paper 1857)
(*d*) reddish orange (1855)
(*e*) lemon-yellow (1856)
(*f*) yellow (1857)



24 skilling banco, red

1 July 1855 to 30 June 1858. 231,800 printed, 127,700 on thin and 104,100 on thicker paper. 37,850 burnt 26 June 1858, and a further quantity (number unknown) later, so that less than 193,950 were issued.

(*a*) dull brick-red (1855)
(*b*) brick-red (thin paper 1855, thicker paper 1856)
(*c*) bright brick-red (1857)
(*d*) deep brick-red (thin paper 1856, thicker paper 1857)

1858-72.



5 öre, green

1 July 1858 to 30 June 1872. 3,956,500 printed.

(*a*) deep green (1858)
(*b*) green (1859)
(*c*) pale green (1869)
(*d*) yellow-green (1863 and 1869)
(*e*) pale yellow-green (1871)



9 öre, violet

1 July 1858 to 31 March 1866. 1,073,200 printed.

(*a*) deep red-violet (1858)
(*b*) reddish violet (1859)
(*c*) bluish violet (1863)



12 öre, blue

1 July 1858 to 30 June 1872. 104,456,100 printed.

(*a*) deep blue (1858)
(*b*) blue (1858)
(*c*) pale blue (1859)
(*d*) Prussian blue (1859)
(*e*) ultramarine (1861)



24 öre, yellow

1 July 1858 to 30 June 1872. 9,230,400 printed.

(*a*) chrome-yellow (1858)
(*b*) orange (1860)
(*c*) yellow-orange (1860)
(*d*) yellow (1863)
(*e*) red-orange (1863)



30 öre, brown

1 July 1858 to 30 June 1872. 6,077,400 printed.

(*a*) reddish brown (1858)
(*b*) pale red-brown (1860)
(*c*) deep brown (1864)
(*d*) brown (1864)
(*e*) rose-brown (1872)
(*f*) chocolate-brown (1872)



50 öre, red

1 July 1858 to 30 June 1872. 3,771,600 printed.

(*a*) deep carmine (1858)
(*b*) bright carmine (1859)
(*c*) carmine-rose (1860)
(*d*) violet-rose (1867)
(*e*) rose (1870)



[3 öre], brown

1 January to 30 November 1862. 513,400 printed.

(*a*) olive-brown
(*b*) yellow-brown



3 öre, brown

1 December 1862 to 30 June 1872. 10,098,800 printed.

(*a*) deep brown (1862)
(*b*) brown (1864)
(*c*) yellow-brown (1868)
(*d*) pale brown (1869)



17 öre, violet

1 April 1866 to 30 June 1872. 833,300 printed.

(*a*) violet (1866)
(*b*) reddish violet (1866)
(*c*) pale grey (1869)
(*d*) lilac-grey (1869)



20 öre, red

1 April 1866 to 30 June 1872. 1,733,100 printed.

(*a*) dull brick-red (1866)
(*b*) brownish brick-red (1866)
(*c*) brick-red (1867)
(*d*) bright red (1869)
(*e*) red (1869)
(*f*) dull red (1869)

1872-7. Perf. 14.



3 öre, brown

1 July 1872 to 31 March 1877. 10,782,700 printed.

(*a*) yellow-brown (1872)
(*b*) deep brown (1872)
(*c*) brown (1872)
(*d*) pale brown (1874)



5 öre, green

1 July 1872 to 31 March 1877. 2,788,800 printed.

(*a*) blue-green (1872)
(*b*) emerald-green (1873)
(*c*) deep green (1873)
(*d*) green (1874)
(*e*) pale green (1874)



6 öre, violet

1 July 1872 to 31 March 1877. 5,610,500 printed.

(*a*) deep lilac (1872)
(*b*) deep violet (1872)
(*c*) bluish violet (1873)
(*d*) reddish violet (1873)
(*e*) olive-grey (1874)
(*f*) olive-brown (1874)
(*g*) slate-grey, blue-grey (1874)
(*h*) dull bluish lilac (1875)
(*i*) lilac (1875)
(*k*) reddish lilac (1876)



12 öre, blue

1 July 1872 to March 1877. 74,916,700 printed.

(*a*) pale blue (1872)
(*b*) ultramarine (1872)
(*c*) blue (1872)
(*d*) dark blue (1873)



20 öre, red

1 July 1872 to 31 March 1877. 3,002,900 printed.

(*a*) bright red (1872)
(*b*) pale red (1873)
(*c*) salmon-red (1873)
(*d*) brown-red (1874)
(*e*) pale orange (1875)
(*f*) blood-red (1875)
(*g*) vermilion (1876)



24 öre, yellow

1 July 1872 to 31 March 1877. 3,703,500 printed.

(*a*) reddish orange (1872)
(*b*) orange (1872)
(*c*) yellow-orange (1874)
(*d*) lemon-yellow



30 öre, brown

1 July 1872 to 31 March 1877. 7,279,700 printed.

(*a*) red-brown (1872)
(*b*) chocolate-brown (1872)
(*c*) black-brown (1874)
(*d*) pale brown (1874)
(*e*) grey-brown (1875)



50 öre, red

1 July 1872 to 31 March 1877. 2,048,000 printed.

(*a*) rose (1872)
(*b*) carmine-rose (1873)
(*c*) violet-rose (1873)
(*d*) pale carmine (1875)



1 riksdaler, brown and blue

1 July 1872 to 31 March 1877. 590,500 printed.

(*a*) yellow-brown and blue (1872)
(*b*) yellow-brown and ultramarine (1873)
(*c*) brown and blue (1875)



4 öre, grey

1 January 1877 to 31 March 1877. 1,100,900 printed.

(*To be continued*)

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from page* 187)

The date of issue and the colours of the balance of the series was fixed by the following order :

The Minister of Public Works,

Considering the Royal Decree of June 9th, 1884, relating to the creation of new types of postage stamps of the value of 10 centimes and over,

Considering the Royal order of November 13th, 1869, which particularly authorized the Minister of Public Works to decide on the colours and date of issue of postage stamps,

Orders :

Art. 1.—That postage stamps of the new type, of the values of 20 and 50 centimes and 2 francs, be issued on January 1st, 1886. The colours shall be as follows.

20 centimes stamp, olive-green
50 ,, ,, ochre
2 francs, ,, violet

Brussels, December 23rd, 1885.

J. Vandenpeereboom.



Fig. 35.



Fig. 36.



Fig. 37.

Printed on thin coarsely woven white paper, showing wide mesh, 1-12 mm. in thickness, perforated 14. The paper is surface tinted.

20 centimes, olive on pale olive
50 ,, yellow-ochre on pale cream
2 francs, lilac on grey

The stamps continued to be printed on the thin coarse paper, showing a wide mesh, until 1887. The following shades appeared in the order given :—

1 centime, pearl-grey, drab
5 centimes, pale green, pale bluish green
10 ,, rose on grey, carmine on grey, carmine on yellowish, carmine on azure
20 ,, olive on pale olive, pale olive on grey-olive
25 ,, bright ultramarine on pale rose
50 ,, yellow ochre on pale cream, deep ochre on cream
1 franc, red brown on pale green
2 francs, lilac on grey

The same errors noted as existing in the olive 1 centime exist in these printings of the 1 centime grey. About the end of 1884, through an error, a small number of

sheets of the 10 centimes were printed upon paper which had not been treated to the surface colouring ; these stamps are very rare.

The following order was issued regarding the 1 centime stamp :—

> BRUSSELS ; September 26th, 1888.
>
> On October 1st next, the 1 centime stamp will be issued in olive-green, in order that the Administration may use up a quantity of that colour ink now on hand.
>
> So soon as the olive-green ink has been used up, the 1 centime stamp will again be printed in grey.
>
> The Director General,
> STASSIN.

The 2 centimes in yellow, authorized by the order of 29 August 1883, was never issued. Sufficient of the old 2 centimes blue remained on hand to meet all requirements until the end of 1888, when the following order was issued :—

> The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs,
> Orders :
> Art. 1.—The 2 centimes postage stamp at present printed in blue, shall in future be printed in red-brown.
> Brussels, December 31st, 1888.
>
> J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

In 1887 the paper was changed to a thin closely woven white paper, showing no mesh whatever, 1-12th mm. in thickness.

From 1887 to 1893 there were many printings made of the various values, naturally more of some than of others, the 1, 5, 10 and 25 centimes being the most prolific. The printings of these stamps being but a few months apart, nearly always two, and sometimes three distinct shades were the outcome of a year's printing. The various shades on the closely woven paper were issued in the following order :—

1 centime,	light grey, grey, olive, deep grey, slate, deep slate, iron-grey, dark grey, brownish grey
2 centimes,	violet-brown, deep violet-brown, brown, dark red-brown, pale violet-brown
5 ,,	emerald-green, blue-green, pale grey-green, bright yellow-green, bright green, deep yellow green
10 ,,	carmine on grey, carmine on azure, rose on azure, dark carmine on deep azure, carmine on deep azure, bright rose on grey, deep rose on azure
20 ,,	olive-grey on greenish grey, deep olive on pale olive, pale olive on greenish-grey, dark grey-olive on greenish grey, dull olive on greenish grey, bright olive on greenish grey
25 ,,	bright ultramarine on rose, dark ultramarine on rose, dull ultramarine on pale rose, deep ultramarine on deep rose, ultramarine on pale rose
50 ,,	deep ochre on deep cream, deep yellow-ochre on deep cream, deep ochre on cream, brown-ochre on pale cream, pale yellow on pale cream, light bistre on pale cream, yellow ochre on pale cream
1 franc	brown-red on green, deep brown-red on green, brick-red on pale green, red-brown on pale green, dull red on pale green
2 ,,	deep violet on grey, bright violet on pale rose, dull violet on flesh

The 1 centime stamp was printed from new plates, and the errors before listed do not exist in these printings, but two new errors appeared namely, " CENTIMF " and " CENTIMI " for " CENTIME." The 5 centimes stamp was also printed from new plates, which contained the following errors, " BELGIGUE," " BEIGIQUE " and " bELGIQUE " for " BELGIQUE," and " CENTIMIS " for " CENTIMES."

It is useless to state the quantities issued of each value as they ran into many millions, with the exception of the 1 and 2 francs; of the former, there were, roughly, 700,000 copies, and of the latter, 400,000 copies.

As far back as 1868 Belgium established an express-postage or special delivery. The following extract from the postal laws relates to the matter.

> " The term ' Express ' applies to letters and other means of correspondence in cases of urgency, when the sender desires to have immediate delivery made at place of residence.
>
> " Said articles and letters should bear, in addition to the ordinary postage to which they are subjected by reason of their nature, a special distribution tax, the rate for which, as well as the conditions of payment, will be determined by the Government."

This rate was fixed at 30 centimes in excess for articles sent to any district in the Kingdom that contained a post office, and one franc 50 centimes in excess for articles sent to a district where there was no post office. Ten years later, or in 1878, these rates were reduced, by special decree, to 25 centimes in excess to districts where there was a post office, and to one franc in excess to districts where there was no post office.

(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. 3 and 4 October.
O. D. OSTARA. 11 October.
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 28 and 29 September; 2) 12 and 13 October.
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 26 and 27 September; 2) 10 and 11 October.
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 21 September; 2) 5 and 6 October.

BANGKOK, 1868-82, 96c. grey, fine. *P.* 2 .. .. £4 10 0
BRAZIL, 1899, 700r. on 500r., perf. 11½×13½, fine. *O.* 2 5 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1876, 1c. grey, perf. 14×12½, very fine. *P.* 2 2 10 0
BRITISH SOMALILAND, 1903, 3r. brown and green, variety surcharge inverted. *P.* 1 .. 4 4 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853-8, 1d. brick-red on *bleuté*, block of six, unused, superb. *P.* 2 .. 50 0 0
CEYLON, 1857, ½d. lilac on bluish, horizontal pair. *P.* 2 .. 3 12 6
FRANCE, 1849-50, 1fr. carmine-brown, block of four. *V.* 2 .. 2 2 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, block of twelve, mint. *G.* £14 0 0
Ditto, ditto, block of six, with margins showing inscription, mint. *G.* 12 10 0
V.R. 1d. black, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 20 0 0
Ditto, fine used copy. *G.* .. 6 10 0
1840, 2d. blue, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 12 10 0
1849-50, Archer roulette, 1d. red-brown, mint. *G.* 6 10 0
1854-7, wmk. small crown, horizontal pair, mint. *G.*... .. 22 0 0
Ditto, wmk. large crown, perf. 16, 2d. blue, mint. *G.* 15 0 0
1857-8, wmk. large crown, perf. 16, white paper, 2d. blue, mint. *G.* 34 0 0
1870, 1½d. rose-red, error 'OP-PC,' unused. *G.* 12 10 0
1847-54, embossed, 6d. mauve, block of four, mint. *G.* .. 29 0 0
Ditto, 6d. dull lilac, block of four, mint. *G.* 36 0 0
Ditto, 10d. brown, Die II., horizontal pair, mint. *G.* .. 14 0 0

Ditto, 1s. pale green, horizontal strip of three, mint. *G.* £28 0 0
Ditto, 1s. green, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 18 0 0
1855-7, wmk. small garter, 4d. pale carmine, mint. *G.* .. 13 0 0
Ditto, wmk. medium garter, 4d. carmine, mint. *G.* 16 0 0
1856, wmk. emblems, 1s. deep green, block of four, mint. *G.* 17 17 0
1862, wmk. emblems, 3d. deep rose, with dots, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 18 0 0
Ditto, 9d. straw, with hair lines, mint. *G.* 74 0 0
Ditto, 1s. green, plate 2, with hair lines, mint. *G.* 11 10 0
1865-7, wmk. emblems, 9d. pale straw, plate 5, mint. *G.* .. 32 0 0
1867-80, wmk. spray, 2s. brown, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* .. 15 10 0
1872-3, wmk. spray, 6d. chesnut plate 12, mint. *G.* 10 10 0
1867-83, wmk. cross, 10s. grey-green, mint. *G.* 14 0 0
Ditto, £1 brown-lilac, mint. *G.* 23 0 0
Ditto, wmk. anchor, 10s. grey-green, mint. *G.* 39 0 0
Ditto, £1 brown-lilac, mint. *G.* 70 0 0
I.R. Official, 1884-5, 10s. cobalt, mint. *G.* 13 0 0
Ditto, £1 brown-lilac, wmk. crowns, mint. *G.* 48 0 0
Ditto, £1 brown-lilac, wmk. orbs, mint. *G.* 62 0 0

The above is a small selection from a remarkable collection of Great Britain, sold by Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., at their sale on 3 and 4 October. The collection consisted of unused stamps in perfect condition, in over 500 lots.

GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. pale blue, strip of six, two right-hand stamps defective. *P.&S.* 2 .. 4 5 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, cancelled 'Amlwch Penny Post' in red, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 3 0 0
1854, wmk. large crown, perf. 16, 2d. deep blue, horizontal strip of three, brilliant mint. *P.* 2 60 0 0
1867, 2s. brown, brilliant mint. *P.* 2 .. .. 8 0 0
Ditto, 10s. grey-green, horizontal strip of three, superb. *P.* 2 .. 6 5 0
1873, 6d. buff, plate 13, no perfs. at right, little heavily cancelled, nice copy. *P.&S.* 1 .. 8 10 0
I.R. Official, 1884, wmk. crowns, £1 brown, surcharged 'Specimen,' mint. *P.* 2 .. .. 11 0 0
HAMBURG, 1859, 1 sch., horizontal strip of four on piece, with 3sch., very fine. *P.* 2 .. 3 15 0
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Interisland Postage, 1864, white laid paper 1c. black, variety HA E, unused. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 9 0 0
INDIA, 1854, 1a. dull red, Die III., horizontal strip of three, unused, little creased but fine. *V.* 2 .. .. £5 5 0
1855, 4a. red and blue, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 3 5 0
Service, 1866, 8a. purple, uncut, very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 10 0 0
LABUAN, 1879, wmk. CA sideways, 12c. carmine, very fine. .. *P.* 23 10 0
MAURITIUS, 1848, 1d. red on yellowish, earliest intermediate state, on piece of original, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. 10 10 0
Ditto, 1d. red on bluish, intermediate state, superb. *P.* 2 .. 5 5 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, intermediate state, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. 7 10 0
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, 1864, rouletted, 4/4 sch. red, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 7 0 0
MEXICO, 1892, 10p. carmine, unused, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 5 15 0
NEW BRUNSWICK, 6d. yellow, on original, superb. *P.* 2 .. 4 10 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850-1, Sydney View, 1d. rose-red, vertical strip of three, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 9 0 0
Ditto, 1d. carmine, horizontal pair, one the variety without clouds, on original, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 10 0 0
Ditto, 2d. indigo, variety 'CREVIT' omitted, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 7 10 0
Ditto, 3d. bright green, early state, light postmark, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. 4 15 0
1851-3, Laureated, 6d. brown, Plate 1, the error 'WALLS,' penmarked, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 6 10 0
Ditto, 8d. orange, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 6 0 0
1854-5, imperf., 5d. green, mint, very fine. *V.* 2. .. .. 5 15 0
Ditto, ditto, unused, 'record copy.' *P.* 2 .. .. .. 6 10 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1856, serrated perf., 1s. blue-green, trifle thinned. *V.* 2 .. .. 4 0 0
1882-97, 1d. rose, perf. 10×12½, horizontal pair, mint. *P.* 1 .. 2 0 0
OLDENBURG, ½ gr., moss-green, unused, large margins, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 4 10 0
QUEENSLAND, 1860, imperf., 1d. carmine, large margins, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. 3 5 0
Ditto, 1d. carmine, strip of four, right pair slightly defective, left pair very fine. *P.&S.* 1 10 10 0
Ditto, 1d. carmine, pair, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 8 10 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, vertical strip of three, little close at left, but otherwise very fine. *P.&S.* 1 22 0 0
SICILY, 1859, 50gr. brown-lake, twice printed, very fine. *V.* 2 7 0 0

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bhopal. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new value of the official stamps in use here, surcharged "SERVICE" in black sans-serif capitals. Perf. 13½.

4as. brown

Bolivia. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 2c. of 1901 surcharged diagonally with new value and date in black.

5c. on 2c. green

British Honduras. According to the *Colonial Office Journal* 25c. stamps have been supplied for the first time in the colour appropriated to 1s. stamps in the universal colour scheme.

British Somaliland. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 12 annas stamps have been supplied on surfaced paper.

China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 1c. Postage Due in a new colour. Perf. 14.

1c. brown

Cuba. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us another value in a single colour. Perf. 12.

1c. dark green

Dutch Indies. The *Monthly Journal* states that the whole of the current series has been surcharged "Dienst" in black for official use. The 2½c. orange-yellow of 1883 has received the same overprint, and the following stamps of the 1892 issue have been surcharged with a black circular disc with a large "D" cut out.

10c. brown
12½c. grey
15c. bistre
20c. blue
25c. mauve
50c. rose-carmine
2g. 50c. ultramarine and chestnut

French P.O. in China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us four provisional Postage Due stamps made by surcharging current French Postage Due Stamps with value in French and in Chinese.

2c. on 5c. blue
4c. on 10c. brown
8c. on 20c. olive-green
20c. on 50c. violet

Germany. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 3 marks stamp of the current issue has at last made its appearance on watermarked paper.

Great Britain. Mr. L. W. Crouch publishes in the *Postage Stamp* an extract of a letter, dated 24 October, from the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue, in which it appears that many of the current Edwardian stamps hitherto supposed to have been printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons have in reality been printed by the Board's Stamping Department at Somerset House.

"The values of the Edwardian series which have been printed respectively by Messrs. Harrison and Sons and the Board's Stamping Department are as follows: Messrs. Harrison and Sons, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 4d. Stamping Department, 1½d., 2d., 5d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s. 6d., £1." It will be noticed that Messrs. Harrison and Sons are printing the stamps in one colour, while the bi-coloured stamps and the values above 1s. are being printed at Somerset House.

From information gleaned chiefly from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* we have now to chronicle the ½d. and 2½d. both perf. 15×14. There are, apparently, two plates of the 2½d. distinguished by continuous or broken lines round the panes. Stamps from both these plates exist perf. 14 as well as perf. 15×14. The 6d. has come to hand in two distinct colours, violet and purple, perf. 14, on ordinary paper instead of chalk-surfaced, and consequently presumably a Somerset House printing, as it has already been publicly announced that this value was to be printed at Somerset House. The £1 Somerset House printing has also been issued, but, according to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, is hardly distinguishable from the De La Rue printing it supersedes.

As the varieties of the Edwardian stamps printed this year are getting somewhat numerous, we append a summary of the printings up to date.

(A) Printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons:
  (1) Perf. 14.
    ½d. green (shades)
    1d. red (shades)
    2½d. blue (two varieties of marginal lines, continuous and broken)
    3d. purple on yellow
    4d. orange
  (2) Perf. 15×14.
    ½d. green
    1d. red
    2½d. blue (two varieties of marginal lines, continuous and broken)
    3d. purple on yellow

(B) Printed at Somerset House. Perf. 14.
    1½d. purple and green (two shades)
    2d. green and red
    5d. purple and blue
    6d. violet
    6d. purple
    9d. purple and blue (two shades)
    10d. carmine and purple

1s. carmine and green (two shades, the first with very dark green centre)
2s. 6d. purple
£1 green

Of the above the 3d., perf. 14, and the first printing of the 1s. appear to be already getting scarce. One of the two shades of the recently issued 6d. may also become so.

1d. stamps are now being issued in strips for use in automatic stamp delivering machines. We have seen the Georgian 1d. in a vertical tête-bêche pair. This arises at the join of two strips which have been stuck together and then perforated at the join.

It is rumoured that a new paper with watermark multiple Crown and G.R. is about to be introduced for British stamps.

The thin buff reply ½d. Post Card, and the thick white stout court shape ½d. Post card, with head of King George, are said to have been issued recently.

Honduras. According to the *Monthly Journal* the current 2c. has been surcharged to commemorate the 90th anniversary of its independence "XC Aniversario de la Independencia" in red. All the copies received had the overprint inverted.

Italian P.O. in Tripoli—Bengasi. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the current 25c. of Italy surcharged "BENGASI—1 PIASTRA" in a similar manner to the one which this stamp supersedes.

Italy. The *Echo de la Timbrologie* reports that the current 15c. is now again line-engraved as issued in 1906. This new stamp may be easily distinguished by the fact that the perforation is now 13½ instead of 12, as formerly, but there are differences in the engraving. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 13½.

15c. black

Jamaica. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the arrival of the new 4d. stamp foreshadowed by us last August. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

4d. red on yellow

Mexico. The whole of the centenary stamps apparently exist with the surcharge "Oficial."

Paraguay. According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* the current 75c. dark blue has been perforated 11½ diagonally, each half being available as a 20c. stamp provisionally.

Portugal. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 75 reis, Vasco da Gama stamp overprinted "Republica" is already obsolete. They were exhausted in eight days. To take the place of this the 75 reis, Vasco da Gama stamp of Madeira has been overprinted "REPUBLICA" for use in Portugal generally.

75 reis, red-brown

St. Helena. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the 4d. and 6d., King Edward type, which have been re-issued, but on unsurfaced paper. The 2½d. value is also said to have been re-issued, and if so, will probably be on unsurfaced paper like the 4d. and 6d.

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

4d. black and red on yellow
6d. dull and red purple

The *Colonial Office Journal* states that 1d. stamps of the large design have been supplied in the Postal Union colour, and on multiple watermarked paper.

Salvador. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the re-issue of the Palace type in single colours, without the shield overprint. Wmk. multiple circles. Perf. 11½.

1c. red
2c. chocolate
13c. green
24c. yellow
50c. sepia

Spanish Guinea. The *Monthly Journal* states that certain values of the 1909 issue have been overprinted with the word "Guinea" in fancy capitals and 1911 in an oblong oval.

1c. orange-brown (Green surcharge)
2c. rosine (Green surcharge)
5c. myrtle (Red surcharge)
10c. orange-vermilion (Black surcharge)
15c. black-brown (Red surcharge)
20c. deep reddish-mauve (Black surcharge)

Sweden. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us some new values of the new issue.

(1) Wmk. Crown. Perf. 13.
1 öre, black
(2) No wmk. Perf. 13.
20 öre, dark blue
25 öre, orange
30 öre, brown
35 öre, violet

Travancore. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a new value of a similar design to the current stamps. Wmk. Shell. Perf. 12.

3 ch. violet

Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us the above and other values surcharged "On S. S." in red on the 1 ch. and in black on the other values.

1 ch. indigo
2 ch. vermilion
3 ch. violet
4 ch. blue-green

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NOTES & NEWS

The New Stamps. In reply to a question in the House as reported in the *Times* of 3 November, Mr. McKinnon Wood stated that it was proposed to issue the new 1½d., 2d., 2½d. and 3d. stamps about the commencement of the year and those of the remaining values shortly afterwards; also that greatly improved ½d. and 1d. stamps would be issued about the same time.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. We reproduce a letter kindly sent by the Editors of the *Colonial Office Journal*, referring to the stamps of these islands :—

(*Copy*).

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATES.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
OCEAN ISLAND;
13th September, 1911.

No. G 73/19/11.

SIR,

I shall be greatly obliged if you will make it known that we have no stamps of the first issue (Fijian surcharged), for sale to collectors, only a few of the higher values remaining on hand, and they are required for postal purposes.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) JNO. QUAYLE DICKSON,
Resident Commissioner.

The Editor,
Colonial Office Journal.

Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. We have received from the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Committee the following letter, giving the *venue* of the Philatelic Congress for 1914, and we agree with his remark that it will be a source of much satisfaction to learn of this action of the Royal Philatelic Society, for it will not only materially strengthen the position of the Congress, but it will probably bring the Society into closer touch with the large body of philatelists which a London congress must attract.

6th November, 1911.

DEAR SIR,

It affords me great pleasure to inform you, that I have received the following letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, London :—

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

HON. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
10, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
3rd November, 1911.

DEAR SIR,

I have brought your letter of the 1st October to the notice of my Council, and we are glad to hear of the proposal made for the holding of the Congress at Newcastle in 1915.

I have the further pleasure of informing you that it has been unanimously resolved, at our Meeting held yesterday, to issue an invitation to hold the Congress in the year 1914 in London, under the auspices of The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

I accordingly, on behalf of the Society, make the formal offer to undertake the organisation and management in London of the Congress to be convened for the year 1914, should the suggestion meet with the approval of your Committee, and prove acceptable to those with whom the decision as to the place of meeting for the year in question may rest.

Believe me,
Yours truly,
(Signed) J. A. TILLEARD,
Hon. Secretary.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM, ESQ.,
Hon. Secretary to the
Permanent Committee
of Philatelic Congress
of Great Britain.

I am sure the invitation of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, to hold the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in 1914, will be received with the greatest satisfaction by all philatelists of the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary.

Manchester Philatelic Society. At the 310th Meeting of the Society, held on October 20th, Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht read a paper on "The Stamped Telegraph Forms of Great Britain," and stated that previous to the Telegraph Act of 1868, the telegraph service, with the exception of the fairly large business of this nature

transacted by the Railway Companies, was principally in the hands of three companies, "The Electric and International," "The British and Irish Magnetic," and "The United Kingdom Telegraph Co.", but as their services were in many ways unsatisfactory and their charges high, (a message costing, according to distance, from 1s. to 2s. for 20 words in Great Britain, and 6s. for the same number of words between Great Britain and Ireland, with additional charges where the message had to pass over the systems of two or more companies), it resulted naturally that the use of the telegraphs would be confined to a comparatively small part of the population. It was, therefore, with a view to extending the service that its transfer to the State was decided upon by the Act of 1868, the actual transfer taking place in January, 1870.

Under the new conditions the charge was fixed at the uniform rate of 1s. for 20 words, the names and addresses of sender and receiver being transmitted free, and covering delivery within a mile from any telegraph office. The first year's working after the transfer showed an increase of nearly 3 million messages. In 1876 distinctive stamps for prepayment of telegrams were issued to facilitate the keeping of accounts, but discontinued in 1881, and the use of ordinary postage stamps resumed. In 1883, Dr. Cameron proposed in the House of Commons, that the time had arrived when the minimum charge for Inland Telegrams should be reduced to 6d. The possibility of this reduction had been foreseen by the Government at the time of the transfer, and although they did not think the time ripe for such a reduction, acquiesced in the decision of the House of Commons, the actual reduction taking place on October 1st, 1885, since which date it has been at its present amount. The result of the reduction was an immediate large increase in the number of messages, from 33 millions in 1884-5 to 50 millions in 1886-7, and the average cost of the messages 8d. against 1s. 1d.

Mr. Albrecht, with the kind assistance of Major Evans, showed a complete collection of all the known varieties of Stamped Telegraph Forms printed at first by Messrs. Millington & Hutton, and ruled with spaces for 50 words, followed by those ruled for 40 words. From October 1875, to September 1881, they were printed by Messrs. James Truscott and Son, afterwards by Harrison & Sons, and from October 1881, to September 1885, they are found printed by both the last two firms. October 1st, 1885, saw the first sixpenny form, printed by Harrison & Sons, and ruled for 30 words; the names and addresses are no longer free, but charged at the same rate as the words of the message. This form was afterwards altered with ruling for 25 words, and subsequently printed by Messrs. McCorquodale. The foreign and colonial forms were first issued in 1889, and have been printed successively by Harrison and Sons, Eyre & Spottiswoode, and Wyman and Sons.

Mr. Albrecht pointed out many interesting varieties and changes in the printed instructions on these forms, and also exhibited a collection of Postal Telegraph Cards, the uses of which few seem to have been aware of. This card was embossed with the 1s. stamp, and ruled for 20 words, and when inconvenient to send to a Telegraph office, would be posted in an ordinary pillar or wall-box, from whence it could be carried at the next clearance to a Telegraph office, and the message transmitted.

At the 311th Meeting, held on Friday, 3 November, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton in the Chair, Mr. R. B. Yardley gave a display of his fine collection of the stamps of Tasmania, 1853 to 1900.

Mr. Yardley stated that the stamps of the first issue of Tasmania (or Van Diemen's Land) in 1853, were printed from hand engraved copper plates, but in 1855 three steel plates, each containing 240 impressions, were prepared by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London, and sent out to the Colony with a supply of stamps on paper watermarked with a large star.

From September 1863, postage stamps were authorized to be used for fiscal purposes, which accounts for the large number of pen-cancelled stamps. Several of the early postal issues were pen-cancelled, but the number is comparatively small. The large number of pen-marked stamps with the consequent number of chemically cleaned specimens, has created a prejudice against these stamps, but is partly compensated for by furnishing a large number of fiscal obliterations which have been of great value in determining the shades of the several printings.

Of the 1st issue, in November 1853, Mr. Yardley showed the 1d. and 4d., fine unused, strips of 1d. value, used, and almost reconstructed plates of the 4d., in Plates I. and II., with a variety of shades and impressions. The 4d. on laid paper was shown by a specimen cut to shape. (The variety catalogued as ribbed paper was, in Mr. Yardley's opinion, due to the paper receiving an impression from the texture of the blanket used on the hot cylinder during printing). The well-known Jeffries forgery of the 4d. stamp was also shown.

Of the second issue in 1855, printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., imperforate on large Star paper, a fine mint pair of the 1d. value, two of the 2d., one of which was mint, two copies of the London print watermarked with double-lined numeral 6 unused, and a pair. Local printings from Perkins, Bacon's plates, no watermark, and imperforate 2d. and 4d. unused, and 1d. on pelure paper, a mint strip of three. The 1857-70 issue, imperforate, and watermarked with a double-lined numeral, printed by H. & C. Best, of Hobart :

2d. emerald-green, mint (same shade as the unwatermarked stamp), extremely rare in this condition. Also the blue-green and dark yellow-green, three unused specimens. Early shades of the 4d. unused.

The Government printings of all values, 1861–1880, well represented in unused condition, imperforate, perforated by Walch and Sons, 10 and 11½, 12, and by Harris 12½, 13. Also unused, the 1d. and 4d. perforated, with compound of 10 and 11½, 12 (the latter being exceedingly rare). A hitherto unrecorded variety of the 4d. was shown, being printed on both sides. Very fine specimens of the 6d. in slate-blue and red-lilac imperforate, also the same stamps perforated 10½, 11½, 12 and 12½, 13. A special collection of the semi-official perforations which included regular, pin-perfed, cross-cut, oblique, rouletted, and guillotined, was arranged according to date of postmarks. A hitherto unrecorded specimen of the 6d. serrated 19 was shown, and Mr. Yardley mentioned that the 1s. value existed, but was not represented in his collection.

Of the Perkins, Bacon plates, Mr. Yardley showed proofs from the die of 1d. in two stages, first head and oval medallion only, and second with corner spandrels and value label "ONE PENNY" added, but "VAN DIEMEN'S LAND" missing. Also a rainbow series of die proofs and plate proofs, and plate proofs in black.

Of the 1870 issue, engraved by De La Rue and Co., and printed in the Colony, on paper borrowed frow New South Wales, five proofs were shown, and Mr. Yardley pointed out the curious flaw which occurs on the last stamp of the right pane evidently caused some time previous to 1878. Two complete frames of the provisional of 1889-9, ½d. on the 1d. De La Rue, one showing the error "H⁂fpenny," and the other with the stamp in the same position on the pane normal. The surcharging type would be set in a forme composed of 120 repetitions of the word "Halfpenny"; there were two printings, and when the forme was laid aside after the first, two of the letters on the second stamp of the right hand pane were disturbed, thus causing the impression to read as above, a few sheets were struck off before the error was discovered and corrected.

The "St. George and Dragon" series were shown almost complete, including varieties of perforation not catalogued. Specimens of the fiscal postals, 3d. platypus, and £1 De La Rue, and 2s. 6d. St. George and Dragon, overprinted "REVENUE," all postmarked November 1900, were shown, thus proving that, at any rate, these three values rank as postage stamps. Probably the 1d. platypus surcharged "REVENUE" was also thus surcharged before December 2nd, 1900.

Mr. Yardley ended his display with an almost complete set of the various reprints and special printings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,

I am quite prepared to do battle with Mr. Armstrong over the issues raised in a previous number of your Journal. I should not, however, have felt equal to the task of venturing upon a duel with such a formidable antagonist did I not possess information so weighty and convincing that I think all but the most sceptical will accept without demur.

For many years I have collected and studied the stamps of Gibraltar and the Agencies, and in my researches I have been most kindly helped by dealers and collectors alike. Mr. J. C. North, so well known for pre-eminence among collectors of these stamps, has often cleared up a difficulty, and since this correspondence opened he has once more come to my assistance, confirming most emphatically what until recently I thought were generally accepted truths.

The great stumbling block to not a few, perhaps, is the blue overprint; and in spite of Mr. Armstrong's quotation from the "G. S. W." I am perfectly convinced that the first setting of the local overprint exists in *black* only. There are many varieties, which are constant, to be found in the overprint, the most notable being the "A"—the 36th stamp of the right-hand pane. Then there are the "s" with long lower serif, "s" broken in three places longitudinally, foot of "A" broken, right top of "M" broken, right half of "n" broken, lower part of "g" broken, "g" with small straight serif, and many badly formed "e's," etc., etc. I think it would not be a very difficult matter for anyone conversant with the varieties and their positions, to form a sheet of either setting, supposing blocks could be found for the purpose.

When the second setting took place the varieties just named disappeared from the sheet, and others took their places. Some of the most noticeable are the "M" with broken smudged top, "g's" without serif, "en" joined, "o" broken, making it appear like a "c," "A" with no left serif, occurring no less than seven times, "c" with dot near the tail making it appear like a "G," badly formed "e's," etc. All these varieties are constant.

In addition, however, the "A" in both settings may occasionally be found *without* the cross-bar in varying positions on the sheet, and it is very probable that occasionally a minor first setting variety may be found on the stamps of the second setting, and *vice versa*.

I have three specimens showing the "A" without cross-bar; I have had two others offered me at £3 10s. 0d. and £5 respectively,

and Mr. North has several specimens, one a 50c. *blue*, due to bad printing, and not the regular variety. Generally, I think, they are to be found on the sheets of the second setting. I can, however, tell these "accidental errors" instantly.

Now, if the two settings and the various printings be examined it will be found that the first setting, *in black*, consisted of all the eight values, 5c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 1 pes., 2 pes.; printings from the second setting comprised the 5c., 10c., 25c., 40c., 1 pes., and 2 pes., whilst the blue overprint on the 40c., 50c. and 1 pes. is found on sheets with the second setting varieties, therefore the latter *must* belong to the second setting. Mr. North says emphatically that "the first setting exists *in black* only." This gentleman, as most readers know, had exceptional privileges when visiting the Mediterranean on business. He often overhauled the stamps at the Post Offices at Gibraltar and Tangier, and in this way became the possessor of rare pieces, now the envy of all collectors of the Agencies. He was the first to notice the blue overprint and the chief errors, and if any of the first setting were so overprinted, Mr. North would have secured sheets. A Strand dealer corroborates the foregoing. "I have had," he says, "practically all varieties in entire sheets first hand, and have never seen a 'blue' sheet in which the error had not been corrected." As additional evidence a Gibraltar friend of mine was at Tangier at the time, and bought at the Post Office sheets of all values in stock. The 50 c. "blacks" were out. He obtained 40c. black, 2 pesetas black, with the "V"; 50c. blue, no 'V"; 1 peseta black with "V," and ditto, in very deep blue without "V."

Quite recently I have seen blocks of 40c., 50c., and 1 peseta, blue overprint, varying in size from 16 to 54 specimens, but all were printed from second setting type.

Respecting the "g" without serif, I can assure Mr. Armstrong that it is not to be found on stamp No. 32, first nor second setting, and what is more to the point, this variety can *not* be found anywhere but in the sixth vertical row, left pane. There are, however, in both settings, imperfect serifs, sometimes very small indeed, standing out straight, but these, too, like all the varieties, are constant. As to the "n-c." variety, there can be no question as to its position, viz., the fifth stamp, third row, right pane. It has occurred in the same position on both Queen's and King's head stamps since 1899, and is not to be found anywhere else on the sheet. I have too many corner blocks to be doubtful as to the position of this variety.

Your readers will be interested in the following additional corrections, for which I am indebted to Mr. J. C. North: "Page 105. Double impression should read 10c. and 20c., as I have two bottom rows right across the sheet of 10c. with left pane normal and right pane double print. I had three bottom rows thus, but let my friend, Mr. Abbott, have the third row from the bottom. I got them in the Tangier P.O." Page 144. "Error should read 15 centimos on 1½d. (not 5d.). The left portion of "M" and "A" and "1" of "15" have failed to print. This is at the left side of sheet of first vertical row."

In conclusion, I may say it is not correct to exclude the 20c. from the list of values with the "V" and "s", and the broken "e" in Agencies, mentioned on page 119, occurs on the King's head issue only.

Yours faithfully,

J. HOWARD ROSKILLY.

St. Albans; Nov. 4th, 1911.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

NOVEMBER 1911

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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DECEMBER 1911

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIII DECEMBER 1911 No. 12

OTTO'S PRINTINGS OF THE TRANSVAAL STAMPS

By JOHN N. LUFF

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(*Continued from page* 206)

I assume that everyone who is interested in the stamps of the Transvaal has read Mr. Yardley's papers, and the other important articles which have been published on this subject. I will, therefore, give merely a brief description of the early stamps and the plates, so far as contemporary records and subsequent study have made us familiar with them. The first invoice of stamps from Germany reached the Transvaal in August 1869. From chronicles of the period we know that it included the imperforate stamps, numbered 1 to 5a in the Gibbons Catalogue, and the rouletted numbered 5b to 12. (*Vide* quotations on pages 433 and 434). The imperforate copies were not proofs, as has sometimes been stated, but were stamps regularly issued and used for postage, as will be seen on reading the description of stamps in the early dated cancellations on page 432. A second consignment was received on 23 February 1870, which included the shilling emerald-green (No. 13). With the second consignment were sent dies of the 1d., 6d. and 1s., and two plates for each denomination. Mr. Tamsen has examined these plates and reports that each was made up of forty clichés, or, to speak more correctly, forty electrotypes in a solid block, arranged in five rows of eight. In one plate of the 6d. and 1s. respectively there was an inverted electrotype. Impressions from these plates show them to be those termed by collectors the "wide-set" plates; that is to say, the stamps printed from them are separated by a space of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. We know that the imperforate stamps were printed from these plates, and of those rouletted the 1d. brown-lake and orange-red (Nos. 5b and 7), the 6d. pale and deep ultramarine (Nos. 9 and 10), and the 1s. emerald-green (No. 13).

The Close-Set One Penny.

But some of the stamps of the first consignment were printed only $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, and must have been from other plates which we term "close-set." Mr. Yardley has pointed out this peculiarity in the one penny and we have no difficulty,

when we study the early chronicles, in recognising the stamps as the brick-red and vermilion (Nos. 6 and 8) of the catalogue. Even if we have not pairs of the stamps it seems to me that we might distinguish them by the fact that they are almost entirely devoid of margins. We have, however, a certain test for stamps from the close-set plate of the 1d., which I believe I am the first to point out. The outer frame lines do not join at the lower right corner, the white space between the bottom tablet and the outer frame being extended to the right, across the vertical line. There are marked variations in the corner numerals, especially the right-hand one, which would be of assistance in plating the stamps, should anyone undertake that task. I have a copy of the 1d. vermilion, with the open corner, which is not rouletted on any side but, being only a single copy with necessarily small margins, I am not prepared to make a claim that it is imperforate.

The Close-set One Shilling.

Though Mr. Yardley, in several places, mentions proofs of the 1s. in lilac from a close-set plate, he does not appear to have recognised any stamps printed from that plate in the accepted colour, green. Indeed, on page 551, he says: "So far only proofs of the One Shilling value have been met with." Yet the stamps are not at all uncommon, and I am surprised that so keen an observer as Mr. Yardley should have overlooked them. So far as I have seen, all the shilling stamps of the first issue in deep green and yellow-green (Nos. 11 and 12) are from the close-set plate. The fact that they have almost no margins calls our attention to the probability of limited space between the stamps. Furthermore, I have a copy showing the edge of the adjacent stamp at a distance of 1½ mm. I have not found any strongly-marked features in the design by which these shilling stamps may be readily distinguished from those printed from other plates, but I have found a number of minor marks which seem to be characteristic. I have two copies which show a dot in the end of the right flagstaff, as on the one penny stamps. This dot was also to be seen on a pair of proofs in lilac which Mr. Yardley loaned me. I think it probable that this dot is a feature of all shilling stamps from the close-set plate, but most copies are so heavily inked as to obscure this point. The numeral in the upper left corner has a small colourless projection on the right side. In the inner edge of the left panel there is a slight depression under the second stroke of the letter "h." I may add that the well-known white scratches in the lower part of the shield show much more clearly in the one shilling stamps from the close-set plate than in either the Mecklenburg or the Transvaal printings from the wide-set plates of that value. Some of my Borrius prints from the latter show absolutely no trace of the scratches.

The Close-set Sixpence.

I have not found mention by any writer of a close-set plate of the sixpence, yet I believe such to have existed, and that I have been able to identify the stamps printed from it. In my somewhat promiscuous gathering of Transvaal stamps, proofs, reprints, etc., I have acquired several copies of the 6d. printed in a pale chalky ultramarine. This colour appears to be the well-known ultramarine used by Otto for the first 6d. stamps, with the addition of a little white. The impressions are somewhat blurred, as if the ink had been too fluid or too liberally applied. Many of Otto's close-set penny and shilling stamps were over-inked. The paper is stout, hard, opaque, and without grain. It appears to be the same as Otto used for some of the 3d. stamps and for the shilling stamp described by Mr. Yardley on page 442, under the heading "C." The workmanship and cancellations are distinctly Otto's. As I have no pairs or copies showing the edge of an adjacent stamp, I cannot be positive that these 6d. stamps are from a close-set plate. I can only say that they have very small margins and the general appearance of being from such a plate, and very closely related to the 1d. and 1s. There is one feature of these stamps

which must not be overlooked. We know that the 6d. stamps printed from the plates which went to the Transvaal have two white scratches, a thick one and a thin one, across the diagonal lines in the lower part of the shield. The 6d. stamps which I am now describing, show only one short, thick scratch. My copies also show numerous variations from other 6d. stamps which, though slight and difficult to describe, are present in each copy. This would seem to prove that these stamps were not printed from the plates that were sent to the Transvaal, but from one made from another electrotype.

Did any of these 6d. stamps, which were probably printed from a close-set plate, go to the Transvaal? So far I have not found any evidence that they did. We know *Le Timbre Poste* reported the first 6d. in three shades, and *Le Timbrophile* said "outremère foncé" and "outremère pâle," but those shades may readily be found in the stamps printed from the wide-set plates. My principal reason for thinking the chalky ultramarine 6d. stamps were not sent to the Transvaal is that, as we know, the stamps of the first consignment were nearly all returned to Europe in response to dealers' orders, and are comparatively plentiful to-day in unused condition. I have not succeeded in finding an unused copy of the chalky ultramarine stamp. All my copies are neatly obliterated with four concentric circles in black, in a manner that proclaims Otto's handiwork.

Now that we have the evidence of close-set plates for the 1d. and 1s. and the probability of such for the 6d., it may not be out of place to suggest that the description of the sheets of the first issue, given in the *Philatelist* for December 1869, may have been correct after all. The sheets of sixteen 1d., thirty 6d., and sixty 1s. stamps there reported may have been printed from the close-set plates. The editor of the *Philatelist* doubtless received his stamps direct from the Transvaal. Could it be proved that his 6d. stamps were the same as those I have just described I should, of course, have to abandon my theory that they were never sent out to Africa. I think it is generally agreed that the close-set plate of the one penny was made before the wide-set plate. I assume that a like priority will be granted to the close-set shilling and the sixpence which appear to have been its companions.

After Otto made the new plates of forty electrotypes each, set wide apart, he appears to have destroyed the close-set plates. Possibly he thought he had no right to retain them. A short time later he was less troubled by such scruples. But why did he make new plates when the first plates had scarcely been used at all? Mr. Yardley quotes a suggestion of the late Mr. Gordon Smith that Otto found the close-set plates unsuitable for perforated stamps. I would like to offer another suggestion. If there were sheets of sixty stamps Otto must have had a press large enough to print them. Possibly he found he could not use such large plates on the press he had bought to send to the Transvaal, and found himself compelled to make smaller ones. Postmaster Jeppe complained that the press was too small; see his letter on page 436, in which he says: "The press should have been large enough to take two plates at the same time." Note also that in Mr. Tamsen's article in the *Monthly Journal* (Vol. IV, page 51), he says: "The size of the plates was left to the printer to decide, who made them with 40 impressions, stating that if he made the plates larger the press would not be strong enough to print with."

In addition to the stamps which I have described, I have seen proofs of the 1d. and 1s. printed in lilac, imperforate and rouletted, and I have a copy of the 1d. in rose, rouletted and bearing a neat, four-ring cancellation, in black, in Otto' best style.

For convenience of subsequent reference, I designate the three close-set plates by the letters A for the 1d., B for the 6d., and C for the 1s.

Surreptitious Printings of the Wide-set Sixpence.

To return to the printings from the plates which were sent to the Transvaal. On page 441 Mr. Yardley says: "I must now mention a horizontal strip of three

6d. stamps (Type I.), which I possess. These stamps have all the appearance of Otto's best printings, and are in his well-known ultramarine colour, but the paper is of a different nature, being much coarser than any other paper known to have been used by Otto for any of the preceding stamps, or in fact for any of his productions hitherto accepted as genuine. . . . I have also seen a 6d. (Type I.), in ultramarine on the same paper as the variety of the 1s. next described, obliterated with a post-mark of four rings in a suspicious Prussian blue." Some years ago I submitted to Mr. Yardley a 6d. stamp from my collection, and he identified it as being the same as his strip of three. I have four copies of this stamp, two with full gum, and all cancelled in a manner that is most suggestive of Otto. The printing is apparently his, and the colour resembles that of some of the darker shades of the stamps he sent to the Transvaal. When compared carefully, especially by artificial light, the colour of these stamps tends towards a deep dull blue, while the Transvaal copies have a suggestion of violet.

I have also five copies (three rouletted and two apparently imperforate) that I believe are the same as the stamp referred to in the last sentence of the above quotation. They are printed in about the same shade of pale chalky ultramarine as the 6d. stamps, which I assume to have been printed from a close-set plate. All are cancelled in Otto's style in bright blue or black, and some of them retain their gum. I believe I can identify flaws on two of them as appearing in the illustrations of sheets given in the British Africa handbook. These 6d. stamps in pale chalky ultramarine would probably be assigned by most collectors to the printings of Borrius but I think this would be a mistake. The impressions are not like his, nor is the colour quite the same in the printings which have been identified as his. The plate was in a very early, clean and unworn condition, which was not the case when Borrius had it. It is my opinion that both the dark blue and the chalky ultramarine stamps represent trial printings or surreptitious printings made by Otto from the plates which he subsequently sent to the Transvaal. That any stamps of these particular printings ever went there I very much doubt. That, however, is a matter of opinion.

Some of these 6d. may be the stamps referred to by Mr. B. T. K. Smith, in the *Monthly Circular* for February 1903, as unlawful productions of Otto: "In my hands there were for years large blocks of German printed 6d. of the genuine type, which most certainly never came from the original lot of 20 sheets. They were in company with some strange varieties, including a stock of the 1s. purple."

In the reference list (page 552) are described various proofs and essays from these plates, most of which I have seen. No mention is made, however, of the 1d. blue, on bluish paper, rouletted vertically and imperforate horizontally, nor of the 1s. blue on bluish, imperforate. I can add another item to the list. I have a rouletted shilling printed in pale grey-green on apparently the same paper as the stamps of the first issue. It is an extremely fine, sharp, early impression, quite the most proof-like of any Transvaal stamp I possess. The printing and the cancellation (four rings in bright blue) are surely Otto's.

To the wide set plates I assign the letters D, E and F. for the 1d., 6d., and 1s. respectively.

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from page 211*)

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE POSTAL VALUES ISSUED BY THE SWEDISH POSTAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1855 TO 1904 (*contd.*).

1877. Perf. 13.



3 öre, brown

1 April 1877 to 8 April 1887. 19,753,100 printed.

(*a*)	brown	hard paper	(1877)
(*b*)	pale brown	,,	(,,)
(*c*)	deep brown	,,	(1878)
(*d*)	yellow-brown	,,	(,,)
(*e*)	grey-brown	,,	(1880)
(*f*)	pale brown	soft paper	(1883)



4 öre, grey

1 April 1877 to 11 April 1886. 20,464,500 printed.

(*a*)	grey-black	hard paper	(1877)
(*b*)	grey	,,	(1880)
(*c*)	pale grey	,,	(,,)
(*d*)	pale grey	soft paper	(1883)
(*e*)	grey	,,	(,,)



5 öre, green

1 April 1877 to 23 May 1866. 15,613,100 printed.

(*a*)	grey-green	hard paper	(1877)
(*b*)	blue-green	,,	(1878)
(*c*)	deep green	,,	(,,)
(*d*)	yellow-green	,,	(1879)
(*e*)	green	,,	(1880)
(*f*)	green	soft paper	(1883)



6 öre, violet

1 April 1877 to 6 August 1858. 13,816,500 printed.

(*a*)	red-lilac	hard paper	(1877)
(*b*)	lilac	,,	(1878)
(*c*)	deep lilac	,,	(1879)
(*d*)	dull lilac	,,	(1880)
(*e*)	bluish violet	,,	(1883)
(*f*)	reddish violet	,,	(,,)
(*g*)	bluish violet	soft paper	(,,)
(*h*)	reddish violet	,,	(,,)



12 öre, blue

1 April 1877 to 30 September 1889. 166,627,100 printed (2,080,900 of which were afterwards surcharged for use as 10 öre).

(*a*)	deep blue	hard paper	(1877)
(*b*)	blue	,,	(,,)
(*c*)	pale blue	,,	(1878)
(*d*)	blue	soft paper	(1883)
(*e*)	pale blue	,,	(,,)



24 öre, yellow

1 April 1877 to 30 September 1889. 4,444,600 printed (224,500 of which were afterwards surcharged for use as 10 öre).

(*a*)	reddish orange	hard paper	(1877)
(*b*)	orange	,,	(,,)
(*c*)	yellow-orange	,,	(1879)
(*d*)	dull orange	,,	(1882)
(*e*)	reddish orange	soft paper	(1883)
(*f*)	orange	,,	(,,)
(*g*)	lemon-yellow	,,	(1884)



50 öre, red

1 April 1877 to 24 May 1886. 4,247,900 printed.

(*a*)	carmine-rose	hard paper	(1877)
(*b*)	rose	,,	(1879)
(*c*)	violet-rose	,,	(1880)
(*d*)	pale red	,,	(1882)
(*e*)	red	soft paper	(1883)



20 öre, red

1 April 1877 to 18 March 1886. 18,568,100 printed.

(*a*)	deep red	hard paper	(1877)
(*b*)	salmon-red	,,	(1878)
(*c*)	vermilion	,,	(1879)
(*d*)	pale red	,,	(1880)
(*e*)	vermilion	soft paper	
(*f*)	pale red	,,	



30 öre, brown

1 April 1877 to 21 March 1886. 16,821,600 printed.

(*a*)	deep brown	hard paper	(1877 and 1884)
(*b*)	pale brown	,,	(1878)
(*c*)	brown	,,	(,,)
(*d*)	dark brown	,,	(1882)
(*e*)	brown	soft paper	(1883)
(*f*)	yellow-brown	,,	(1885)



1 riksdaler, brown and blue

1 April 1877 to 19 March 1879. (*) 221,500 printed.

(*) The date given in *Verzeichnis über die Postwertzeichen von Schweden*, 1911, is 1 July 187

1878. Perf. 13.



1 *krona, brown and blue*

20 March 1879 (*) to 1 October 1886. 895,600 printed.

(*a*) pale brown and blue hard paper (1878)
(*b*) pale brown and dark blue ,, (,,)
(*c*) yellow-brown and blue ,, (1880)
(*d*) yellow-brown and dark blue ,, (,,)
(*e*) brown and blue ,, (1882)
(*f*) yellow-brown and blue soft paper
(*g*) yellow-brown and deep blue ,,

1885. Perf. 13.



10 *öre, red*

I. 1 January 1885 to 25 February 1885. 12,741,900 printed.
(*a*) dark carmine

II. 26 February 1885 to 23 February 1886. 26,148,100 printed.
(*b*) carmine-rose (*c*) rose

1886-91. Perf. 13.

With posthorn in blue on back



2 *öre, orange*

8 July 1891 to 24 August 1892. 1,981,100 printed.

(*a*) orange
(*b*) red-orange



3 *öre, brown*

9 April 1887 to 22 September 1892. 1,465,100 printed.

(*a*) brown
(*b*) yellow-brown
(*c*) deep brown

(*) The date given in *Verzeichnis über die Postwertzeichen von Schweden* is 1 July 1878.



4 *öre, grey*

12 April 1886 to 28 May 1892. 23,182,100 printed.

(*a*) pale grey
(*b*) grey
(*c*) grey-black



5 *öre, green*

24 May 1886 to 24 March 1891. 9,465,400 printed.

(*a*) pale green
(*b*) green
(*c*) dark green
(*d*) yellow-green
(*e*) emerald-green



6 *öre, violet*

7 August 1888 to 26 August 1892. 856,900 printed.

(*a*) bluish violet
(*b*) pale reddish violet
(*c*) reddish violet



10 *öre, red*

24 February 1886 to 20 May 1891. 182,212,400 printed.

(*a*) violet-rose
(*b*) dull rose
(*c*) rose-carmine



20 *öre, red*

19 March 1886 to 26 March 1891. 17,994,100 printed.

(*a*) brick-red
(*b*) pale brick-red
(*c*) deep red



30 *öre, brown*

22 March 1886 to 5 October 1891. 10,417,500 printed.

(*a*) dark brown
(*b*) yellow-brown
(*c*) brown



50 *öre, red*

25 May 1886 to 4 December 1892. 2,834,800 printed.

(*a*) rose
(*b*) rose-carmine
(*c*) carmine



1 *krona, brown and blue*

2 October 1886 to 18 January 1900. 2,474,900 printed.

(*a*) yellow-brown and blue
(*b*) yellow-brown and deep blue
(*c*) brown and deep blue

1889.

10 öre, surcharged on 12 öre and on 24 öre.



10 *öre* on 12 *öre*

1 October 1889 to 8 December 1889. 1,957,000 printed.

(*a*) blue on deep blue
(*b*) blue on blue



10 *öre* on 24 *öre*

1 October to 25 November 1889. 204,400 printed.

(*a*) blue on orange
(*b*) blue on yellow-orange
(*c*) blue on yellow
(*d*) blue on reddish orange

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT

FOR 1910-11

The fifty-seventh Report of the Postmaster-General, enlarged by six pages, has appeared, and the figures show increases in most cases. Again the numbers of newspapers have decreased, and this is most likely due to the increased facilities for obtaining them through other channels than the Post Office. The number of letters shows a marked increase, more than double in comparison with the preceding year, doubtless due to improved trade conditions,

The numbers of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the last three years were as follows :—

	1910–11	1909–10	1908–9
Letters	3,047,500,000	2,947,100,000	2,907,400,000
Postcards ..	871,400,000	866,800,000	860,000,000
Halfpenny Packets	1,044,100,000	974,200,000	953,200,000
Newspapers ..	196,300,000	199,600,000	202,300,000
Parcels	121,800,000	118,190,000	113,020,000
	5,281,100,000	5,105,890,000	5,035,920,000

Letters show an increase of 3·4 per cent., against 1·4 per cent. last year, and 1·5 per cent. the year before ; postcards an increase of 0·5 per cent., against 0·8 per cent. last year, and 0·2 per cent. the year before ; halfpenny packets increased 7·2 per cent., most likely owing to the General Election, against 2·2 per cent. last year, and 1·3 per cent. the year before ; newspapers declined again 1·7 per cent., against a decrease of 1·3 per cent. last year, whereas the year before the returns could show an increase of 1·3 per cent. ; and parcels show an increase of 3 per cent., against 4·6 per cent. last year, and 3·2 per cent. the year before.

The total increase in the number of all postal packets was 3·4 per cent., against 1·4 per cent. last year, and 1·3 per cent. the year before.

A comparison of the number of letters delivered per head of the population during the last thirty years may be interesting, and we therefore append it :—

Letters delivered in		England and Wales	1880–81	38 ;	1910–11,	73.
,,	,,	,, Scotland	,,	29 ;	,,	56.
,,	,,	,, Ireland	,,	15 ;	,,	40.
,,	,,	,, the United Kingdom	,,	34 ;	,,	68.

Truly a marvellous increase.

	1910–11	1909–10	1908–9
Registered Letters	21,406,000	19,824,924	19,222,475

This year shows an increase of 8 per cent., against 3·1 per cent. last year, and only 0·5 per cent. the year before.

	1910–11	1909–10	1908–9
Registered Parcels..	1,140,000	1,074,301	1,053,506

In parcels the growth is more than maintained, 6·1 per cent., against 2·0 per cent. last year, and 1·9 per cent. the year before. Philately undoubtedly supplies very largely to the last two classes.

	1910–11	1909–10	1908–9
Express Delivery Service	2,257,735	2,140,945	1,919,687

The increase in this service was only 5·5 per cent., against 11·5 per cent. last year, and 6·1 per cent. the year before. This service seems to lose in popularity, yet only ten years ago the number was only 804,447.

Carelessness seems also to be on the increase, because 34,419,000 unaddressed packets and articles found loose were dealt with, against 31,241,000 last year, and 30,509,000 the year before.

The number of packets of all descriptions posted without any address at all and of articles found loose in the post was 467,000, as compared with 427,000 last year, and 427,824 the year before. Among the articles found loose was a letter of credit for £1,000, which had been thrown into a pillar-box. Unfortunately this year's report does not give the amount of cash, cheques, and bills posted in this manner.

Further progress has been made in the use of Motor Vans for the conveyance of mails. The total number of sets of services is now over 100, against 70 last year, and 60 the year before.

The Report states : " Failures and serious delays are now of comparatively rare occurrence under normal conditions. The greater speed of motor as compared with horse traction is of considerable advantage to the Mail service."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICE.

Despatched from United Kingdom	1910–11	1909–10	1908–9
Weight in lbs.	4,908,000	4,348,000	3,926,000
Number of postal packets without parcels	33,840,000	30,003,000	28,495,000

Received for United Kingdom ..	1910–11	1909–10	1908–09
Weight in lbs.	3,897,000	3,515,000	3,283,000
Number of postal packets without parcels	11,456,000	10,894,000	10,072,000

This table shows an increase of about 15 per cent. in the outward despatch, and of about 12·5 per cent. in the reverse direction, which is considerably more than in former years.

Only 15,100 insured letters were sent from the United Kingdom to places abroad, against 15,200 last year, and 13,370 the year before, which means a slight decrease. From places abroad we received 68,000 insured letters, against 62,200 last year, and 61,555 the year before, or an increase of 9·32 per cent.

The weight of newspapers, magazines, and trade journals sent to Canada by the special Magazine Post was estimated at 3,836,000lbs., against 2,910,000 last year, and 2,328,000lbs. the year before. For Newfoundland the weight of similar correspondence sent at the reduced rate was 23,565lbs.

The New Hebrides Condominium entered the Universal Postal Union on the 1st of March, 1911. The Condominium is represented in the affairs of the Postal Union jointly by the British and French Post Offices.

The Cash on Delivery Service has been extended during the year to British Honduras and the Seychelles, whereas this service to the Gold Coast Colony was suspended owing to exceptional local difficulties.

The Reply Coupon system has been extended to Brazil, British Guiana, Madagascar and Portugal. During the year 1909 the number of coupons sold in the United Kingdom was 36,661 (no later year being available). Coupons issued abroad and exchanged for stamps in the United Kingdom were 74,522, against 61,461 last year, and 54,924 the year before. A good sign that the coupons are appreciated.

The number of Insured Boxes, by which means articles of gold and silver (except coin), precious stones, jewellery, etc., can be sent, which are prohibited from being sent by registered or insured letters, is also on the increase. This year were sent 541, against 330 last year. During the same time we received 5,721, against 4,731 last year.

A Parcel Post to Tonga (Friendly Islands) was also established ; furthermore, arrangements have been made for sending parcels to the Malay States of Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis and Trengganu, also to Brunei, all *via* the Straits Settlements. *Via* France a parcel service has been established with Abyssinia. A direct service to Brazil has also been established instead of *via* Lisbon.

Parcel rates to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony were reduced from 1s. to 9d. per lb, and we are promised further reduction in the parcel rates to various foreign countries during the next year.

Parcels sent to and received from abroad numbered as follows :—

	1910–11	1909–10	1908–9
Sent	3,419,902	3,063,200	2,808,051
Received	1,769,818	1,621,084	1,534,042
	5,189,720	4,684,284	4,342,093

This shows an increase of 11 per cent. against 8 per cent last year, and 2 per cent. the year before. The total number of insured parcels both ways was 442,967, against 404,005 last year, and 362,421 the year before, or an increase of 9½ per cent., against 11½ per cent. the year before.

According to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the goods exported and imported by Parcel Post was as follows :—

	1910–11	1909–10	1908–9
Exports	£6,771,676	£5,387,888	£5,170,786
*Imports	1,599,877	1,488,489	1,444,496
	£8,371,553	£6,876,377	£6,615,282

* Dutiable articles excluded.

The number of Money Orders issued show an increase in numbers and amount, as follows :—

	1910–11	1909–10	1908–9
Orders issued ..	10,626,000	10,105,000	10,232,448
Amounting to ..	£41,951,000	£39,508,000	£39,307,038

The foreign and colonial orders numbered 3,810,000, and amounted to £10,935,000, against 3,344,000 orders valued at £9,383,987 last year, and 3,148,987 orders, valued at £8,834,738 the year before.

The total amount of Money Orders paid in the United Kingdom was 13,421,000, amounting to £49,256,000, against 12,539,579, amounting to £45,837,051 last year, and 12,471,755, amounting to £45,314,512 the year before.

During the year the Money Order service has been extended to various of the Malay States, and a direct service has been established with Uruguay. A Telegraph Money Order service has been arranged with Tunis, and with certain places in Newfoundland.

Postal Orders show a steady increase, as follows :—

	1910–11	1909–10	1908–9
Issued	132,262,000	125,855,000	119,280,000
Amounting to ..	£50,225,000	£48,106,000	£46,213,000

This shows an increase of 5·1 per cent. in number and 4·4 per cent. in amount, as compared with 5·5 and 4·1 per cent. respectively the year before.

The amount of British postage stamps affixed was £280,904, against £265,519 last year, and £250,000 the year before. Colonial postage stamps affixed to British Postal Orders amounted to £4,096, against £3,481 last year. The poundage on the orders yielded £505,662, against £483,421 last year, and £461,580 the year before.

During the year 4,120,000 British Postal Orders, representing £2,557,000 were issued to and paid in the various British possessions to which the system extends. This shows an increase of about 15 per cent. on the figures of last year. The system has been extended to various Post Offices in the Dominion of Canada.

The total number of Old Age Pensions paid during the year was 39,955,842, representing an amount of £9,675,293, an increase of 14 per cent. both in number and amount, as compared with last year. The removal of the pauper disqualification was largely responsible for the increase.

That times and commerce are improving 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
1910 ..	19,975,375	46,205,870	10,058,009	45,861,181

The amount deposited in 1910 exceeded, therefore, that withdrawn by £344,689, against only £79,869 in 1909, whereas in 1908, £624,618 were withdrawn in excess of the deposits, showing clearly that 1908 was a hard year.

The interest credited to depositors was £3,949,461 in 1910, against £3,867,982 in 1909.

The total amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31 December, 1910, was £168,890,215, or £4,294,150 more than the year before.

The largest number of withdrawals in one day was on 24 December, when 56,744 demands were made amounting to £35,777.

The average amount of each deposit in 1910 was £2 6s. 3d., or 1s. 6d. less than the previous year. The number of active accounts at the end of 1910 was 8,371,789.

The following figures show their local distribution, the average amount to the credit of each account, and the proportion of accounts to population on 31 December, 1910 :—

	No. of Active Accounts	Total Amount due to Depositors.	Average Amount to Credit of each Active Account.	Proportion of Active Accounts to Population.
England & Wales	7,540,144	£149,772,784	£19 16 4	1 in 4·76
Scotland ..	392,415	7,187,509	18 5 6	1 in 12·09
Ireland ..	439,230	11,929,922	27 2 6	1 in 9·97
United Kingdom	8,371,789	£168,890,215	£20 2 7	1 in 5·38

In every case there is an improvement as compared with the preceding year.

The number of dormant accounts was 3,460,387, with aggregate balances of £372,091.

During the year ending 31 March, 1911, 86,707,000 telegrams passed over the wires, against 86,884,000 last year, and 84,825,000 the year before. We have, therefore, a slight decrease of 177,000. The receipts, however, were better, because the revenue amounted to £2,773,266, against £2,769,053 last year, and £2,709,507 the year before.

The Telegraph system has been furthermore extended during the year to 160 Post Offices.

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 10,678,000, against 10,259,000 last year, and 9,421,000 the year before.

The Anglo-Norwegian Telegraph service has been acquired by the British and Norwegian Governments, and resulted in the reduction of rates to Norway and Sweden.

The number of radio-telegrams dealt with at the Post Office Coast Stations during the year shows a satisfactory increase, the outward radio-telegrams to ships reading a total of 5,640, against 3,266 last year, and the inward radio-telegrams from ships 34,161, against 27,727 last year ; the total increase being 28·4 per cent.

The Post Office Stations at present open for general correspondence with ships at sea are as follows :—Caister (Norfolk), North Foreland (Kent), Niton (Isle of Wight), Bolt Head (Devonshire), Lizard (Cornwall), Seaforth (Lancashire), Rosslare (Wexford), Crookhaven (Cork), and Malin Head (Donegal).

Two more stations are to be provided, one at or near Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the other in the neighbourhood of Valentia. Several of the existing stations will be removed to more convenient positions in the same neighbourhood.

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	574	122	98	805
Branch Offices	112	139	28	14	293
Town sub-Offices	938	4,870	418	230	6,456
Country sub-Offices ..	—	11,974	1,882	2,688	16,544
	1,061	17,557	2,450	3,030	24,098

or an increase of 175 offices.

The number of letter boxes was increased during the year from 45,290 to 46,551.

The number of persons on the establishment of the Post Office on the 31 March, 1911, was 98,970, of whom 14,838 were women. The number added during the year was 2,018—1,688 men and 330 women. In addition there were 113,844 persons—81,941 men and 31,903 women—filling unestablished situations. This total, which includes assistants in the employment of Sub-Postmasters and persons employed for a portion only of the day, shows a decrease of 1,716 in the number of men, and an increase of 148 in the number of women.

The postal revenue of the year was £19,741,061, against £18,708,563 last year and £18,125,364 the year before, and shows a satisfactory increase of £1,031,034 for the year. The postal expenditure was £14,272,376, against £13,799,838 last year, and £13,373,937 the year before. The net revenue for the year is therefore £4,244,534, against £3,820,385 last year, or £466,016 more.

To show the increases during the last decade the following table will be interesting reading :—

	1900–1901.	1910–1911.
Letters delivered	2,323,600,000	3,047,500,000
Postcards ,, ...	419,000,000	871,400,000
Halfpenny packets delivered ..	732,400,000	1,044,100,000
Newspapers ,, ..	167,800,000	196,300,000
Parcels ,, ..	101,682,000	121,802,000
Registered Letters ,, ..	17,730,000	21,406,000
,, Parcels ,, ..	1,048,000	1,140,000
Express Delivery Service	804,447	2,257,735
Foreign Parcels despatched	873,388	1,818,976
,, ,, received	804,351	1,264,986
Colonial ,, despatched	1,132,118	1,600,926
,, ,, received	314,437	504,832
Telegrams	89,577,000	86,707,000
Savings Bank	£135,549,645	£168,890,215
Money Orders	£39,374,000	£52,886,000
Postal Orders	£38,770,000	£50,225,000
Net Revenue	£3,317,385	£4,244,534

G. B. D.

REVIEWS

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, PRICED CATALOGUE OF STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1912). Twenty-second edition. pp. 338. LONDON: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 351, Strand. 2s. 6d. net.

The new edition of this standard catalogue does not present any new features from a philatelic point of view. A certain amount of revision has been done, and the issues of the various colonies brought up to date, but no country has been re-written. There is, therefore, little that calls for comment, and what little there is to say must be chiefly directed towards the alteration of prices. As usual, old issues are steadily advancing, and the ever diminishing quantity of really fine copies justifies the upward tendency. We are told, however, that the stamps of King Edward were considerably overpriced in the last edition, and, in consequence, a large number of reductions have been made in these stamps. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. are of opinion that speculation in new issues is enormous, and they find that they are offered large parcels at exceedingly cheap prices. On this subject there is considerable disagreement, and the balance of opinion seems to be against the firm. There are, as a matter of fact, many stamps of recent date which are certainly estimated below their current market value in this Catalogue, but whether the quotations as a whole for Edwardian stamps are reasonable or not we are not in a position to estimate. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. are the best judges of their own business, and presumably would hesitate to quote prices at which they would be unable to supply stamps asked for. Such a policy would speedily dethrone the Catalogue from the position of a standard of reference which it at present occupies.

STANDARD (THE) CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS. 12th edition. Ipswich: Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. 528 pp. 2s.

The regular appearance of new editions of this Catalogue on simplified lines shows that it meets a demand from collectors who regard their collections entirely as a recreation of the lightest kind, and we readily concede that a great deal of pleasure may be derived from a collection built up on the lines of this Catalogue. For such collectors this catalogue is admirable, it is handy, compact, and well printed in a good, clear type. Some interesting statistics of stamps included in the catalogue are given in the preface, showing the number of actual stamps created, apart from varieties of a purely

philatelic nature. The total number of stamps included in this catalogue is 24,302, made up as follows :—

Europe	5,053
Asia	4,698
Africa	5,594
America	5,324
West Indies ..	1,915
Oceania	1,718
	24,302

SMYTH (J. H.) Philately in a Nutshell. 110 pp. sm. 8vo. Sydney : *J. H. Smyth, Ltd.* 1911.

As explained in the preface of this work it is intended for the uninitiated, and is a direct exposition of the science and art of philately for beginners. The author does not delay to discuss derivations or to enter into any historical discussions, but goes at once to the root of the matter in stating the main facts of present day practice, and aims at conciseness in his explanations of terms. We think he has attained a large measure of success in his aim, though in some cases possibly the limitations imposed are too severe for an accurate understanding of the subject matter. The scope of the work includes all the necessary topics, such as 'a short history of philately,' 'how stamps were and are produced,' 'methods of printing,' 'papers,' 'watermarks,' 'colours,' 'designs,' 'overprints and surcharges,' and 'plating.' Further chapters discuss 'errors and varieties,' 'rare stamps,' 'remainders, reprints and forgeries,' 'hints to beginners,' 'financial features,' 'philatelic literature,' and general observations on some interesting countries. At the end of the work is reprinted a glossary of philatelic terms, which was submitted to the Congress at Birmingham, but as this has not yet been adopted it is premature to print it as an authoritative document.

The work may confidently be placed in the hands of a young philatelist, and will help much in encouraging a right attitude to the subject. As the author says : 'The study of stamps is a most interesting and fascinating subject, and more engrossing than the collecting of them.' This little book should do much to help collectors in discovering this fact for themselves.

MELVILLE (FRED. J.) Portugal : the Cameo stamps : pp. 80, illus. *Melville Stamp Books :* 47, Strand, W.C. 6d. net.

MELVILLE (FRED. J.) Portugal : Postage stamps, 1880-1911. pp. 85, illus. *Melville Stamp Books :* 47, Strand, W.C. 6d. net.

The recent political history of Portugal and consequent demand for the stamps of this country and its colonies, are primarily responsible for these two new issues of the popular series of "Melville Stamp Books," which present the dainty characteristics of their predecessors. For the "Cameo" stamps Mr. Melville has made full use of the researches of Mr. Castle and Mr. R. B. Yardley, and in general has appealed to the previously published literature on the stamps of Portugal for his facts. A bibliography is given as Chapter xv. in the second of the above-mentioned works. Moreover, as Mr. Melville has had the good fortune to secure the aid of Mr. R. B. Yardley and Mr. J. N. Marsden in revising the proofs, we may be sure that the books will not be found wanting in respect of accuracy of fact. They form a valuable introduction to the study of the stamps of Portugal and furnish all the available material for starting a young philatelist on the way to a further study of such unsolved problems as remain to complete the philatelic history of this country.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Argentine Republic. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly submits two new stamps of effective design, with agriculturalist and rising sun. Wmk. sun. Perf. 12.

5c. red
12c. blue

Azores. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two values of the King Manoel issue surcharged "REPUBLICA" and "ASSISTENCIA."

10r. grey-green
20r. rose-red

In consequence of the exhaustion of the stock of stamps bearing the head of Dom Manoel the Vasco da Gama stamps have been overprinted "REPUBLICA" as follows:—2½, 5, 10, 15 on 5, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80 on 150, 100, 200, 300 on 50, 500 on 100, 1,000 on 10r.

British Honduras. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report the receipt of the 25c., announced last month. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

25c. black on green

British Levant. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 30 paras on 1½d., Somerset House print, unsurfaced paper, and the 1 piastre on 2½d., Harrison print, perf. 15×14.

China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report the 2c. Postage Due in brown, similar to the 1c. chronicled last month. It is said that the whole set is to be altered to this colour and that the values will be issued as the old stocks are exhausted.

Gold Coast. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the 2s. 6d. announced last month. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2s. 6d. black and red on blue

Great Britain. *Edwardian Series.* The 4d., Harrison print has appeared with the perforation 15×14, and several shades of the 6d., Somerset House, are reported. According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* these shades are designated, in order of this appearance as bright plum (and a lighter shade of this colour), dull lilac, dull plum (and a darker shade of this colour), rich plum.

Of the ½d. perf. 15×14, several varieties due to a defective and repaired plate, exist. In the lower pane the 10th stamp of the 1st, 10th, and 12th rows show defects. The 10th stamp of the top row of the lower pane shows a long irregular crack in the frame line on the left side, the 10th stamp of the 10th row has been repaired on the left margin. This variety can be most readily detected by the fact that whereas in the normal stamp one fo the leaves at the left of the portrait extends outside the inner frame and touches the left outline of the stamp, in the repaired stamp the top of the leaf is cut off, and it no longer extends outside the inner frame. The 10th stamp of the bottom row of the pane has a small defect in the frame line near the top of the left margin.

Envelopes. We have the ½d. envelope, "Commercial," Size N, stamped with Die 48. The following is a complete list of the envelopes manufactured by Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. stamped with numbered dies of the Edwardian series.

½d. "Commercial." Size N. Dies 48, 50, 75, 76
½d. "Foolscap." Size O. Dies 75, 76
1d. "Court." Size A. Dies 80, 84, 85
1d. "Commercial." Size E. Dies 80, 83, 84

Georgian Series. The 1d. stamp, Somerset House print, with control "A.11" announced by the *Monthly Journal* in July last, has recently been issued. Messrs. C. Nissen & Co. have kindly sent us a specimen. From *Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular* we learn that there are two varieties, in one case the dot being 1½ mm. from the "A," and in the other 2 mm.

The above mentioned *Circular* also reports the Registration Envelope, size H.

Greece. The *London Philatelist* reports two varieties of the 50 lepta of the current issue. A change in the die has been made, the most noticeable differences being the shading of the background. The diagonal lines in the background on one variety stops at the sixth top horizontal line, whereas in the other the diagonal lines are carried right up to the top line of the centre frame. The figures of value vary slightly and other differences may be found.

India. The *London Philatelist* has seen the following values of the impending issue with the head of King George. Wmk. star. Perf. 14.

1a. carmine
2as. mauve
3as. orange

We have since received a copy of the 1 anna from Mr. W. T. Wilson. The design is as disappointing as those of our own Georgian stamps.

Lourenco Marques. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report the full set from 2½ to 700 reis overprinted "REPUBLICA" in the same type as the other colonies.

Macao. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report the 1 avo and the values from 3 to 78 avos with the surcharge "REPUB-

LICA," completing the set with this surcharge; also the series of Postage Due stamps with same surcharge.

Malta. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report the receipt of the 4d. in new colours in accordance with the universal colour scheme. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

4d. red and black on yellow

Mozambique Company. Messrs. C. Nissen and Co. kindly submit the undermentioned values of the 1894-97 issue, *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.

80r. pale green
100r. brown on buff
300r. blue on pale brown

Northern Nigeria. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 2d. in the colour appropriate to the universal colour scheme. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. grey

Papua. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles two new values of the unicoloured series.

$2\frac{1}{2}$d. bright blue
6d. bistre-brown

Paraguay. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us some values of a new centenary issue for this country. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1c. black and olive-green
2c. black and indigo
5c. black and carmine
10c. brown and blue
20c. black and olive
50c. indigo and lilac
75c. mauve and olive

Philippines. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report the 16c. in a new colour.

16c. olive-green

Portugal. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write that all the recently issued provisionals surcharged on the Vasco da Gama stamps are now obsolete, and that another value of Madeira, the 50 reis, blue, has been surcharged "REPUBLICA" for use in Portugal.

Rio de Oro. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. state that a few more provisionals have come to hand, some values of the issue of 1907 having been surcharged as follows:

2c. on 4p. carmine
5c. on 10p. deep lilac
10c. on 2p. purplish brown
15c. on 5p. green

The first two mentioned are surcharged with the figures of value and "CENTS" in large letters, the third is surcharged with figure of value and the word "Centimos," and the fourth is surcharged "Habilitado para 15 cents" in an oval.

Servia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report three more values of the new issue.

15 paras, mauve
20 ,, orange
30 ,, green

Timor. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report the values from 3 to 78 avos, with the surcharge "REPUBLICA" completing the set with this surcharge, also the series of Postage Due with the same surcharge.

United States. A Post Office Savings Department has been recently established and a special set of stamps prepared for the use of the Department. Wmk. double-lined U.S.P.S. Perf. 12.

2c. black
10c. rose
50c. green
1d. blue

Venezuela. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a new set of stamps which have been issued here. They bear portraits of the celebrities named. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

5c. green (Miranda)
10c. red (Miranda)
15c. grey (Urdaneta)
25c. indigo (Urdaneta)
50c. violet (Bolivar)
1b. yellow (Bolivar)

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Brazil.

NAPIER (Capt. G. S. F.) The stamps of Brazil (contd.). *L.P.* November

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Germany.

ANTONIUS (Dr. C.) Deutsch-Südwestafrika 1 Ausgabe 25 und 50 Pfennig. Original oder Neudruck. *B.B.-Z.* 25 November

BRUNEL (G.) The stamps of Hamburg (contd.). *P.S.* 21 October, 18 November, 2 December

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OHRT (P.) Die verschiedenen Typen der Freimarke von Oldenburg zu 1-15th Thlr. *M.* December

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[Serial inset in *M.* December]

Die Lochentwertung der hochwertigen Marken im Deutschen Reich und in Oesterreich-Ungarn. *I.B.-J.* 2 December

Ein Plattendefekt der ältesten 1-3rd Silb-Gr.-Marke von Oldenburg. *M.* December

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PHILLIPS (S.) "Harrison" and "Somerset House" printings up to date. *M.J.* November

Greece.

NICOLAÏDES (S.) Les Timbres de la Grèce. *E.* 15 and 30 November

Holland.

WILKINSON (R. W.) The stamps of the first issue of Holland. *P.J.G.B.* November

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The stamps of "The Seven Islands." *G.P.N.* November

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MAHÉ (P.) Le 6 kop. bleu de la Compagnie Russe du Levant. *E.* 30 November

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La Russie : son organisation postale et ses timbres-poste (contd.). *E.* 30 November

Scandinavia.

TORJESEN (O.) Katalog over Skandinaviske Privatmærker. *N.F.T.* September, October

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DEROCCO (E.) Geschichte der Postwertzeichen von Serbien (contd.). *B.B.-Z.* 20 October, 11 November, 9 December

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Generalia.

ANDERSON (P. J.) Notes on early Philatelic Literature. *S.C.F.* 9 December

KRÖGER (J.) Die "Seebeck Marken," ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd.). *I.B.-J.* 2 December

MELVILLE (F. J.) Postage stamps in the making (contd.). *M.J.* November

First Philatelic Congress of Australasia. *A.S.J.* October

Our First Congress *A.P.* November

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 October and 1 November ; 2) 14 and 15 November.

H. HARMER, ROOKE & Co. 1) 11 and 13 November ; 2) 16 November.

P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 26 and 27 October.

P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 24 and 25 October; 2) 7 and 8 November.

V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 19 and 20 October; 2) 2 and 3 November.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1864, half 10c. green, imperforate, used as 5c., on piece of original. *V.* 2 £2 0 0

BERGEDORF, 1861, 1 sch. black on white, on piece of original. *G.* 1 5 5 0

Ditto, 1½ sch. black on yellow, ditto. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 7 0 0

Ditto, 3 sch. blue on rose, ditto. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0

Ditto, 4 sch. black on brown, ditto. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 10 10 0

BRAZIL, 1845-6, 300r. black, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 5 0

Ditto, 600r. black, large margins and fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 4 15 0

BREMEN, 1856-61, 7 gr. black on yellow, on piece of original, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 3 10 0

1867, perf. 13, 7 gr. black on yellow, on small piece of original, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 9 10 0

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, 1895, One Penny on 2d., variety twice surcharged, mint. *P.* .. 2 12 6

BRITISH GUIANA, 1862, 1c. black on rose, imperf. block of eight, without signature, mint. *H.* 1 6 0 0

Official, 1875, 12c. brownish purple. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 3 12 6

Ditto, ditto, 24c. green, *V.* 2 ,, 2 12 6

CANADA, 12d. black, pair surcharged 'Specimen.' *H.* 1 .. ..£11 10 0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, March, 1861, Woodblock, 1d. carmine, brilliant copy. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 15 0

CEYLON, 1857-9, 1s. 9d. green, unused, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 4 15 0

1861, 8d. yellow-brown, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 5 0

EGYPT, 1866, 5 pias. rose, error with overprint of the 10 pias., perf. 12½×15. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 2 12 6

FRANCE, 1872-5, 15c. bistre on rose, error of colour, in horizontal pair with 10c., very fine, unused. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 8 10 0

GOLD COAST, 1883, C A, 1d. blue, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 2 .. 5 0 0

GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. intense black, block of eight, with red Maltese cross, lower row creased, fine. *P.* 6 0 0

1854-7, wmk. small crown, perf. 14, 1d. red-brown, Die I., unused block of fifty, few thinned but majority fine. *V.* 2 .. 42 0 0

Board of Education, 1902, 1s. green and carmine, fine. *P.* .. 3 5 0

Ditto, King, 5d. purple and blue, used on piece. *P.* 5 15 0

O.W. Official, Queen, 10d. purple and scarlet, used on piece, very fine. *P.* 3 0 0

Government Parcels, 1891, 1d. lilac, error overprint inverted, slightly thinned, but fine. *P.* 9 5 0

Levant, 1887-96, 2½d. purple on blue, vertical strip of three, with double surcharge, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 19 0 0

Ditto, July 1906, 1 pias on 2d., mint. *P.* 9 0 0

HAMBURG, 1859, 4 sch. yellow green, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. £3 15 0
Ditto, 9 sch. yellow, superb. *G.* 1 8 10 0

ICELAND, 1902. Gildi inverted on 25 aur. brown and blue, used on piece. *P.* 4 7 6

INDIA, 1854, ½a. deep blue, corner block of sixteen, showing inscription, including chignon retouched variety. *V.* 2 .. 8 0 0
1855, Half of 4a. black on blue, used as 2a. on entire. *V.* 1 .. 1 19 0
Ditto. Half of 8a. carmine on blue paper, used as 4a. on entire. *V.* 1 .. .. 3 7 6
1898, ¼ on ½a. blue-green, double impression, block of four, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 9 0 0
Service, 1893-9, On H.M.S. 1a. plum, block of ten, 4 stamps with overprint omitted, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 8 10 0

LABUAN, 1891, 6c. in red on 8c., surcharge inverted, mint. *G.* 2 3 17 6

LAGOS, 1884, 5s. blue, brilliant mint. *P.* 5 10 0
1904, single C A, 10s. green and brown, very fine. *P.* 6 15 0

LUBECK, 1859, 1 sch. orange, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 3 3 0
Ditto, 2½ sch. rose, on original, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 15 0
Ditto, 2½ sch. brown, the error, very fine, used. *G.* 1 .. .. 12 10 0

MAURITIUS, Express Delivery, 1903, 15c. red and blue, with overprint inverted, *uncatalogued*, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 1 4 0

MECKLEMBURG-SCHWERIN, 1864, 4/4 sch. red, superb pair. *G.* 1 14 0 0

MODENA, 1859, 5c. deep green and 40c. rose, used together on original, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 5 15 0
Ditto, 80c. buff, very fine used. *G.* 1 .. .. 13 0 0
Ditto, another copy, different shade. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 12 0 0

NAPLES, Nov. 1860, Arms, ½t. very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 15 0 0
Dec. 1860, Cross, ½t., on original, superb 6 5 0

NEW CALEDONIA, 1860, 10c. grey-black, entire sheet of fifty. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 13 10 0

OLDENBURG, 1859, 2 gr. black on rose, on piece of original, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 3 17 6
1861, ½ gr. orange-yellow, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 7 5 0
Ditto, 1-3rd gr. moss-green, exceptionally fine. *G.* 1 .. 8 10 0
Ditto, ½ gr. chestnut, superb. *G.* 1 3 12 6

ST. VINCENT, 1861-3, 1d. rose, *imperf.*, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 2 15 0
1880, 5s. rose-red, mint. *G.* 2 .. 11 0 0

SAXONY, 1850, 3 pf. red, very fine. *V.* 1. .. .. £12 15 0
Ditto, 3 pf. brick-red, on piece of original, superb. *G.* 1 .. 14 0 0

SIERRA LEONE, 1897, 2½d. on 2s. lilac, types *a* and *f se-tenant*, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 12 10 0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Johor, 1891, Two Cents on 24c. green, error 'CENST,' very fine. *P.&S.* 2 2 8 0
Pehang, 1890, 8c. orange, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 3 12 6
Perak, 1878, 2c. brown, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 4 5 0

SWITZERLAND, Zurich, 1843, 4r. vertical lines, superb. *G.* 1 .. 11 0 0
Ditto, ditto, horizontal lines, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 13 0 0
1850, 2½r. vertical strip of three, on original, superb. *G.* 1 .. 14 0 0
Geneva, 1843, 5+5c., on original, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 28 10 0
Ditto, another pair, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 26 10 0
Ditto, 1847-8, 5c. green on pale buff, the entire envelope, small size, used. *G.* 1 .. .. 8 10 0
1849, 4c. black and red, on original, superb. *G.* 1 .. 30 0 0
Basle, 1845, 2½r. superb. *G.* 1 .. 8 15 0
1850, 2½r., Poste Locale, without frame, on original, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 11 10 0

TASMANIA, 1853, 4d. orange, variety on ribbed paper, very fine. *P.* 4 0 0

TRANSVAAL, 1905-9, 1d. carmine, error of watermark, cabled anchor, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. 12 5 0

TURKEY, 1863, 20 par. yellow, thick paper, design reversed. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 7 5 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, unused. *H.* 2 .. .. .. 8 0 0
Ditto, 1 pias. lilac, thick paper, ditto. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy. *H.* 2 7 7 0
Ditto, 1 pias. yellow, ditto. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 7 0 0
1876, 25 pias. rose, overprint inverted, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 4 0 0

TUSCANY, 1851, 2s. red, horizontal pair, and 1s. yellow, used together on original. *G.* 1 .. 22 0 0
Ditto, 60cr., fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 9 10 0
1860, 3l. yellow, fine copy. *G.* 1 53 0 0

UNITED STATES, State, $2, black and green, imperf. sheet of ten, unused. *H.* 1 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, $5, similar sheet. *H.* 1 .. 10 0 0

VICTORIA, 1850, 2d. lilac, imperf., block of four, on piece of original, superb. *H.* 2 .. 10 0 0
Ditto, 3d. blue, block of four, very large margins, superb. *H.* 2 .. .. 3 10 0

The following are particulars of some recent foreign auctions of special interest. The demands upon our space prevent us doing full justice to these auctions, but in view of the very important collections which are dispersed by public auction in Paris and the United States, those of our readers who are interested will doubtless possess themselves of the catalogues of the leading Auctioneers. We are only able, in selecting lots, to give those of special prominence.

EUGENE KLEIN, Inc., Philadelphia.
Sale of 28 October.

UNITED STATES, 1851, 24c. unused	$101 00	£20	15 3
1867, 3c. grill all over, block of four, imperf. ..	101 00	20	15 3
1867, grill 9×13mm., 90c. blue, mint	41 00	8	8 7
1873, 30c. on double paper	132 00	26	18 6
1875, 5c. grill covering half the stamp	56 00	11	10 2
1890, 1c. to 90c., set in imperf. pairs, mint ..	191 00	39	5 2
1909, bluish experimental paper, 4c., mint ..	101 00	20	15 3
Ditto, ditto, 8c. mint	101 00	20	15 3
Ditto, ditto, 13c. mint	86 00	17	13 6

J. C. MORGENTHAU & Co., New York, U.S.A. Sale of 9 and 10 October 1911.

UNITED STATES, 1851, 30c. black, unused	$41 00	8	8 7

(This is the stamp referred to in our note on p. 180.)

1870, National, with grill, 24c. purple, faint grill and creased	76 00	15	12 5
INDIA, 1866, 6a. violet, surcharge inverted	61 00	12	10 9

Sale of the Collection of Dr. W. R. A. Wilson, 23 to 28 November.

UNITED STATES, 1847, 5c. red-brown, horizontal strip of four, superb	26 50	5	9 0
Ditto, 10c. black, horizontal strip of four, superb ..	56 00	11	10 2
1851, 24c. lilac, unused, very fine	130 00	26	14 5
August 1861, 24c. violet, unused	126 00	25	18 0
BRAZIL, 1861, 430r. yellow, block of four, very fine ..	32 00	6	11 7
CANADA, 1851, 12d. black, very fine	290 00	£59	12 7
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, Wood-block, 4d. deep blue, magnificent copy	46 50	9	12 2
Ditto, 4d. vermilion, error, fine colour and margins, skilfully repaired ..	200 00	41	2 2
CYPRUS, 1880, 1d. red, plate 184, very fine	31 00	6	7 5
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 8d. scarlet-vermilion, and diagonal half of next stamp attached, used as 1s., superb	18 00	3	14 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 1d. carmine-red, splendid colour and margins, and almost imperceptible cancellation, from the Hawkins Collection	45 00	9	12 0

Stamps on Originals.

UNITED STATES, 1851, diagonal half of 10c. black, used as 6c., very fine	23 00	4	14 7
CANADA, 1851, diagonal half of 6d. purple, used as 3d. ..	39 00	8	0 4
IONIAN ISLANDS, 1859, 1d. blue, very fine	19 00	3	18 1
Ditto, 2d. lake, very fine ..	15 25	3	2 9
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1851, 1s. superb	88 00	18	1 9
NOVA SCOTIA, 1s. dull violet, magnificent copy ..	151 00	31	0 9
OLDENBURG, 1862, 1-3rd gr. green, vertical strip of three, very fine	16 25	3	6 9
TRINIDAD, 1855, Lithographed, 1d. blue, very fine ..	21 25	4	7 4

The above is a very small selection of the prices realised at this important sale, many of which were unusually high. The total amount realised was $12676 70 (£2,605 14s. 0d.)

GILBERT AND KÖHLER, Paris.
Sale of Collection of Monsieur L . . .

Messrs. Gilbert and Köhler have favoured us with a selection of the prices realised at the above sale, held in Paris, the first sale, 9 to 14 October, and the second, 6 to 15 November. The collection consisted of no less than 4,770 lots, including most of the rarities, and as the stamps were in superb condition and many unusual pieces were offered, the prices frequently reached the extraordinary level which has become associated with auctions in Paris. The two catalogues sent us continue the series received from the Auctioneers, in the excellence of their compilation and illustration. The amounts realised were 120,000 frs. for the first, and 150,000 frs. for the second sale, a grand total of over £10,684. We have selected a very few of the more important items.

First Sale.

FRANCE, 1849, 20c. black, *tête-bêche* in middle of block of fifteen, mint	Frs. 240	£9	10 4
1853-60, 1 fr. *tête-bêche* pair, (reprint), mint	525	20	1 3
1871-5, 15c. + 10c. bistre on rose, error in pair, unused ..	275	10	18 1
REUNION, 1851, 15c. black on bluish, fine	895	£35	8 4
Ditto, 30c. black on bluish, fine copy on original (Mirabaud Collection)	1000	39	11 5
AUSTRIA, newspaper stamps, Red Mercury, fine copy, slightly damaged	1500	59	7 2

BAVARIA, 1849, 1 kr. black, strip of three on piece of original	190	£7	10	4
BULGARIA, 1882, 5s. carmine and rose, error, very fine, used on piece of original with 5s. green	270	10	3	8
SPAIN, 1851, 2r. red, very fine, unused	560	22	3	3
1853, 2r. rose, very fine, unused	205	9	2	3
Madrid, 1853, 3c. bronze, very fine, unused	370	14	12	10
1855, 2r. blue, error, in a vertical strip of four, superb (Mirabaud Collection)	775	30	13	4
ROUMANIA, Moldavia, 1858, 27p. black on rose, superb margins, very fine	1105	43	14	6
Ditto, 54p. deep blue on green, very fine on small piece of original	500	19	15	9
Ditto, 108 p. blue on rose, very slightly thinned ..	900	35	12	4
SWEDEN, 1872-6, 20 öre, red, error 'Tretio,' very fine	480	18	19	10
TUSCANY, 1860, 3 lire yellow, very fine (Koch Collection)	2350	92	19	11

Second Sale.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1864, 15c. imperf., fine margins	386	15	5	5
COLOMBIA, 50c. red, error, very fine	575	22	15	1
UNITED STATES, Navy, 2c. green, error	350	£13	17	0
PERU, 1858, ½p. rose, error, very fine	385	15	4	8
MAURITIUS, 1848-58, 1d. vermilion, earliest state, superb ..	902	35	13	11
Ditto, 1d. vermilion, very early state, magnificent copy	998	39	9	10
Ditto, bluish paper, 1d. vermilion, very early state, superb pair	1700	67	5	5
Ditto, greyish paper, 2d. blue, medium state, pair, one the error 'PENOE' on large piece of original	900	35	12	4
NATAL, 1904-5, Multiple C A, £1 10s. lilac and orange, very fine, mint	765	30	5	5
ST. HELENA, 1862, 6d. blue, perf. 12½, mint	605	23	17	10
INDIA, 1854, ½a. red, with corner margin, unused ..	490	18	17	10
CANADA, 1851, 12d. black, creased but very fine	1790	70	16	8
NEVIS, 1879, Lithographed, 6d. grey, entire sheet of twelve, divided at the middle (Mirabaud Collection), very fine, mint	1800	71	4	7
Ditto, 1s. green, similar sheet	302	11	19	0

NOTES & NEWS

The Stamp Year. Mr. Fred. J. Melville has prepared, and Mr. W. H. Peckitt will publish, a new reference book for philatelists, entitled "The Stamp Year." The work will be fully illustrated, and will be a complete guide to the stamps of the past year. Maps to locate all the new stamp-issuing countries of the year have been specially prepared for this book by the Edinburgh Geographical Institute. Features of the book will be a polyglot philatelic dictionary in four languages; an index to the world's currencies; discoveries of the year; important sections dealing with the philately of the British Empire and the French Colonial Empire; philatelic societies; bibliography; postal matters and postage stamp law. Mr. W. A. V. Neill has contributed to this work a complete index to the articles on "Postage Stamps" in the *Daily Telegraph* during the year, and Mr. L. W. Crouch has compiled an exhaustive catalogue of the New Issues of the year. The work fills upwards of 160 pages, with many plates and illustrations in the text. The published price of the book is 1s. (post free 1s. 2d.), and orders may now be booked from Mr. W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, W.C.

Manchester Philatelic Society. At the 312th Meeting of the Society, held on Friday, November 17th, Mr. Abbott presiding, a display with notes on the stamps of Ceylon was given by Mr. W. Oxley, of Dewsbury, assisted by his son, and to the latter must be given the credit for the beautiful mounting and arrangement of the collection. The stamps were shown in a novel manner, and one which met with the highest approbation; each sheet was placed under glass with a thin cardboard backing, neatly bound round the edges like a lantern slide, and exhibited on a light wooden frame work, or stillage, which easily accommodated the 70 sheets on view, three tiers deep.

Mr. Oxley, in his opening remarks, disputing the date given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in their catalogue to the first issues of Ceylon, stated that no stamps of Ceylon were issued prior to 1857, and the deep purple-brown 6d., given by them as issued in 1855, only had its plate made in April or May, 1858, and the first consignment despatched by Perkins, Bacon & Co., on May 14th, 1858.

The head of Queen Victoria on the 1d., 2d., 5d., 6d., 10d. and 1s. values was engraved from a water colour drawing by E. H. Cor-

bould, which was on view at the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1890.

Only one supply, of 5,000 stamps, of the 1s. 9d. value was sent out, and consequently this has become a very rare stamp. It was undoubtedly sent out imperforate, and the perforated specimens which exist were never sent out to the colony—possibly they were prepared and ready to send but the demand for this value of stamp was so slight that they were not sent, and, in fact, they were lost sight of by collectors until some sheets or parts of sheets turned up in London in 1888.

It is interesting to note that Ceylon made use of a ½d. stamp 13 years before Great Britain, its principal use being to carry printed matter and commercial price-lists within the island. The ½d. stamp was printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on paper without watermark, while all the other values were printed on paper watermarked with a large six-rayed star by Perkins, Bacon & Co. On January 28th, 1862, Perkins, Bacon & Co. handed over all the plates for the Ceylon stamps to the Agents-General for the Crown Colonies, and these plates were afterwards printed from by De la Rue & Co.

On January 1st, 1872, the currency was changed from pence to cents and rupees, necessitating an entirely new issue of stamps ranging from 2c. to 96c., and one of the value of 2 rupees 50c. The frequent use of provisionals made by surcharging other values gave an immense number of varieties and errors, all of which were noted in Mr. Oxley's exhibit.

The principal feature of the collection was the plate proofs in black of the pence issues, and some idea of their rarity may be judged from the report on the Tapling Collection, which says, in regard to the plate proofs of the beautiful stamps of Ceylon, that "they are of rare interest, and must, of course, command a high price if ever they came to the market—now happily an impossibility. Mr. Oxley showed the following:—1d. block of 9; 2d. block of 12; 4d. block of 8; 10d. block of 15; 1s. 9d. block of 9; 2s. block of 10.

No proofs of the 6d. in black exist, but Mr. Oxley showed a fine specimen of the proof of the 6d. on blued paper, without watermark. He also showed a fine series of general issues, with many interesting pieces, all in choice condition, scarce varieties, colour trials, etc.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Oxley and his son for their magnificent display, and the immense amount of work its preparation had entailed, was proposed by Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Heywood, and in reply Mr. Oxley astonished his hearers almost as much as the display had done by his saying that the whole of the collection of Ceylon, and one or two other colonies specialized to almost the same degree of finality, had been got together during the last three or four years, and at the same time gave some excellent advice, telling his hearers that if they would have the finest copies only, they must be prepared to pay considerably more than the full catalogue prices, and urged them to reject any but absolutely mint specimens.

At the 313th Meeting of the Society, held on December 1st, the President in the Chair, a paper on "War Post Offices" was read by Mr. I. J. Bernstein, illustrated by his collection of the stamps used in these post offices, and assisted by those of Mr. J. H. Abbott, Dr. Floyd, and Mr. C. Nissen. Mr. Bernstein dealt with three campaigns: The Crimea, 1854-6; Egypt, 1882-5; and South Africa, 1899-1902.

The offices in the Crimea were the first British Post Offices abroad to issue postage stamps, and the success of the experiment has led to their being generally adopted. In the Egyptian Campaign the operation of the Army Post Office was limited, and purely supplementary to the Egyptian offices, consequently the stamps bearing the cancellation of the campaign are very rare. With the South African war matters were different, and for several reasons, firstly, the campaign extended over four years, then the number of troops engaged was larger than Great Britain had ever previously put in the field, and, lastly, the advancement in education made every man a letter writer instead of hitherto only a small percentage. During this war a variety of stamps came into use, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, British Bechuanaland, Orange Free State, and Transvaal, as well as British, all being used by the Army Field Force.

The Crimean War.

Dealing in the first place with the postal arrangements during the Crimea, as many of the steam packets from the mail service had been requisitioned by the Government for transport and troopships, the Post Office felt the strain of the war severely, but by the favour of the French Government, in fact, by the express command of the Emperor, letters were conveyed through France in the charge of a special body of messengers, and forwarded by French packet to Constantinople twice weekly, at the rate charged to the French troops, viz., 3d. per ½oz. for letters, and 2d. for newspapers. From Constantinople the arrangements for transmission to the front had to be left to the Commander of the Forces. In addition to this service, letters were carried by all "men-of-war," troopships, and all other Government vessels as occasion offered, at the charge of 1d. per letter.

An experienced official, Mr. Smith, was selected to proceed to the front as Postmaster of Her Majesty's Forces. This gentleman was after the war engaged by the Turkish Government to put their Post Office in order, and subsequently became Postmaster of Leeds.

According to the Postmaster-General's Report for 1856, one and a half million letters were received from the Army and Navy from April, 1854, to December 31st, 1855.

Two obliterators were used, one consisting of a crown between two stars, in a small horizontal oval, and the later type, two cyphers separated by a star, enclosed in the same shaped oval. The earlier is much the scarcer of the two. The known varieties are :—

Crown and Stars.

1d. red, imperforate
1d. S.C. 16. Die I
1d. S.C. 16. Die II

Cyphers and Star.

1d. red, imperforate
2d. blue, imperforate
1d. S.C. 16 Die I.
1d. S.C. 14. Die I
1d. S.C. 16 Die II
1d. S.C. 14. Die II
1d. L.C. 14
2d. S.C. 14
2d. L.C. 14
2d. L.C. 16
6d. octagonal
1s. octagonal
4d. large garter

Letters to the fleet in the Baltic Sea were sent *via* Belgium to Dantzic, whence they were conveyed by a steam vessel specially employed by the fleet. According to a Blue Book on the subject, they were to be charged at the rate of 8d. per officer's letter, and 5d. per seaman's or soldier's letter per half-ounce.

Letters sent by the ordinary war vessel or transport were charged 6d. per officer's letter, and 1d. for soldier's or sailor's. Newspapers were carried free, but a series of letters collected by Mr. Bernstein prove that the rates were the same as in the Crimea, viz., 3d. per ¼oz. No special obliteration being used for this service, it is impossible to say whether any special post office was established for the fleet.

The Egyptian Campaign.

The actual date of the establishment of the post office for the troops in Eygpt can be definitely fixed as occurring in the last week of August, 1882. Troops were landed from Malta in July, but the official information is that the Army Post Office was organised and sent with General Wolseley's expedition, which arrived on August 16th, and finished disembarking the 31,500 men by the 20th. At the suggestion of the officer in command of the Post Office Rifle Volunteers, 100 non-commissioned officers and men were enlisted as soldiers in the regular army under certain conditions as to pay and reinstatement in their old positions at the post office, one half being detailed for active service, and the other forming a first class army reserve. The active service corps, under the command of Major Sturgeon, as Army Postmaster-General, embarked with the army, and upon arrival at the front carried on the regular working of a post office, receiving and despatching mails and the issue and payment of money orders, etc., at the various positions occupied by the British Forces. For the first week the then current British 1d. stamp was used, with a small "E" written in red ink across and obliterated by a pen mark; afterwards a narrow lozenge of small dots was employed, probably a local postmark and eventually a circular date stamp, inscribed "British Army Post Office, Egypt," with date. The bulk of the army returned home by August, 1883, leaving only a small garrison, and the operations of the Army Post Office were suspended practically as soon as active service ceased at the end of 1882. The stamps, therefore, having been in use for about six months only, are of very great rarity.

The varieties known are :—

1d. lilac
2½d. blue, Plates 22 and 23

When a fresh expedition was despatched to Suakim in 1884, an Army Post Office Corps consisting of 20 men, under the command of Major Sturgeon, established offices at Suakim, Handoub, etc., and the same circular date stamp was used.

2½d. (1884) lilac.

The South African War.

On the outbreak of hostilities with the Boers, an Army Post Office was established for the convenience of the troops. The staff in 1900 consisted of 10 officers and 392 men, under Major Treble, and it is estimated that they dealt with close on 6,000,000 letters to the troops, and about half that number from the front during the first eight months of the war, in addition to which something like 20,000 parcels required handling.

The Army Post Office was assisted by a postal contingent furnished by the Canadian Government, and the Indian Government established a post office of its own for the Indian troops serving in Natal. The statistics for the year ending March 31st, 1901, are : Letters sent to troops, 11,551,300; despatched from troops, 9,250,000; parcels sent 534,245.

During 1902 there were 10,774,000 outward letters, 8,372,000 inward, and about 528,000 parcels, the decrease being probably due to the fact that the mails for the troops in Natal were dealt with by the Civil Post Office. Letters sent by troops where stamps were unobtainable were delivered free, the amount due for postage being made good from the army funds.

Mr. Bernstein described the system upon which a military post is worked, as follows :— The base office is usually established at a place well out of the reach of the enemy. In this war it was situated first at Capetown, later others were opened at Pietermaritzburg and other places, employing a staff of 40 to 60 men. The head office, in charge of the Director of the Military Post is always at the camp of the General of Communications, so that he may be in touch with all new lines

thrown out. He establishes a sub-post office on each line and for each brigade, hence the offices in this war were spread over a large area all along the front of our army lines. As the army advances the post office moves with it, and the officer in command makes arrangements for the transport of the mails to the base.

Owing to the long duration of the war, the enormous area covered, and the mass of correspondence, a large number of varieties of postmarks were used. The principal type in use consisted of two concentric circles, with the inscription "Field Post Office, British Army, South Africa," between them the inner space containing the date and a number denoting the office. At the base this number was replaced by an asterisk and the letters B.O. (Base Office) added after the words "Field Post Office." Afterwards other base offices were established, and the asterisk was replaced by a large numeral, the base offices, it is thought, do not exceed three, but the sub-office marks run from 1 to 40. The second type consists of a single lined circle, and the inscription "Field P.O. British Army, S. Africa," surrounding the date, no office number is given, and was probably used at Ladysmith. Type III. is also a single-lined circle, but much thicker than the last, and the inscription in larger letters reads "Army P.O. (Number) S. Africa," surrounding the date and the numbers run from 41 to 60. Type IV. is a rubber stamp at least twice the size of the ordinary date stamp, probably made locally and used with violet or blue ink. The inscription is "Army Post Office" round the upper curve, and "South Africa" round the base, the date in one line across the centre, with occasionally a number and initial found over it. The word "Barberton" is known, and a further variety, with the word "Volksrust," instead of "South Africa," at the base. Again the words "South Africa" are found at the top and "Field Force" at the bottom. Type V. is a double framed octagon, with "Army Post Office" at the top and "Natal Field Force" at the bottom, between the lines, and with the letters V.R. in the side labels, in the centre, is the date and an office number or town name below. Type VI. and VII. are similar to newspaper cancellations, the former bearing the initials F.P.O. (Field Post Office) and the latter N.F.F. (Natal Field Force). Type VIII. is similar to type II. but smaller and thinner lettering with "Natal" at the top and "Field Force" at the bottom, and in addition to all these types local obliterations of all kinds were used on British stamps, notably Ladysmith, Pretoria, Cape Colony, etc.

In July 1903 the Postmaster General's report says: "The Army Post Office has been completely withdrawn from South Africa, and all postal communication with the troops still on service there is carried on through the Colonial Post Offices, under ordinary regulations.

The stamps used were those current between 1899 and 1903 in Great Britain, also Natal, Cape of Good Hope, British Bechuanaland, Orange Free State, the same overprinted V.R.I., Transvaal, also with or without V.R.I., etc. In addition, the ordinary Army Official stamps were used but are undoubtedly scarce.

In course of time the number of Boer prisoners became so large that special camps were established for their reception and also for the concentration of those non-combatants whose presence in the war area was considered objectionable. Their correspondence was always carefully censored before despatch and special marks employed to denote that it had permission to pass.

In addition to the stamps of these campaigns others were shown of Somaliland on the Indian stamps by Dr. Floyd, also stamps marked F.F. used by the Field Forces employed in the Abyssinian war, and Mr. Abbott showed an interesting collection of covers of the correspondence of a naval officer attached to the Baltic Fleet in the Crimean War, dated from April to November 1855.

Leicester Philatelic Society's Library. We recently referred to the subject of the location of libraries of philatelic societies, and approving the plan of depositing them, when possible, at the local public library. Our attention has been called to another example of this, the library of the Leicester Philatelic Society being deposited in the Reference Library of the Leicester Public Library, where it can be consulted by the general public, members of the society having the additional privilege of borrowing books on presentation of their membership card, which is held until the books are returned.

We shall be glad to hear of any further instances of this excellent means of utilising philatelic libraries to advantage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,

Your correspondent, Mr. Roskilly, is certainly a very difficult person to convince. With him it would appear to be a case of a "man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still"! In the first instance he declares emphatically that the first setting

of the local "Morocco Agencies overprint *does not exist in blue*. In fact his inference is that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons must have mistaken the evidence of their eyes in making the assertion quoted in my last letter. I venture to suggest that it is equally possible that Mr. Roskilly may himself be mistaken. The fact that neither he nor I have actually seen the first setting with the blue overprint is no proof whatever that such does not exist. Numerous instances can be quoted of varieties known to exist, but not finally unearthed by leading specialists for a number of years. I submit that the evidence brought forward by your correspondent is purely circumstantial, whilst the more tangible proof produced in my last letter must at least entitle me to the benefit of the doubt.

I note with interest that Mr. North has the 10c. in addition to the 20c. with the double impression of the overprint, but since I have not had the pleasure of viewing his well-known collection of these issues, I could scarcely be expected to divine this fact, and the omission of this variety can therefore scarcely be counted an error. The 20c. double impression I had in my own collection.

It is also gratifying to know the precise position on the sheet occupied by the 15 centimos on 1½d. error. The mention of this in one place as occurring on the 5d. denomination was palpably a slip, as reference to the check list will show.

With regard to the broken "e" variety, I may say that I have seen this variety on the Queen's head stamps and have further the authority of the late British Postmaster at Tangier for asserting that it occurs on all values of that issue as well as on the King's head series. If Mr. Roskilly will again refer to my article he will find that I have not excluded the 20 centimos value from the list of "V" and "s" varieties of the first local overprint, but merely the variety printed entirely in olive-green instead of the normal olive-green and brown, as I have not seen the former with either of these varieties, though it is possible that they may exist.

My authority for assigning the "g" without serif variety to the 32nd stamp on the sheet was, I find, Mr. B. W. H. Poole, whose article on these settings is mentioned in the bibliography. In view of Mr. Roskilly's very definite statements to the contrary, however, I take it that he was mistaken in the position of this variety.

As regards the discovery of the blue overprint, there are many claimants to this honour. To the best of my knowledge the earliest chronicle of this variety was in *S.C.F.* in December 1898, on authority of Mr. Isaac Cansino, of Manchester.

Finally, I would say that whilst I have a very high opinion of Mr. North's studies in the stamps of the Morocco Agencies, I fail to see in what way the fact of his having purchased supplies of these issues at the Gibraltar Post Office some years after the exhaustion of the blue overprints, tends to support Mr. Roskilly's theory in this matter.

With renewed apologies for the unavoidable length of this letter,

Yours faithfully,

DOUGLAS B. ARMSTRONG.

"Llanadern," Broadstairs,
December 4th, 1911.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

DECEMBER 1911

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