

SAPPHIRE

THE

PHILATELIC RECORD

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

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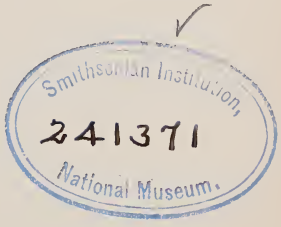

LONDON:

WILLIAM LEWIS & SON

174 FLEET STREET, E.C.

MCMXII

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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JANUARY 1912

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Vol. XXXIV, 1912.

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIV JANUARY 1912 No. 1

AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING

By WILMOT CORFIELD

It is often the little things that count the most, sometimes the least of little things. The Indian terms them *chota chis*, and of the *chota chis* the Postage-stamp, the pushful, penetrating talisman of Rowland Hill (magician of early Victorian days who moved the world) counts for very much indeed.

The British Stamp is now in its third reign, and a glance at any philatelic catalogue shows the varied and shining forms it slid into during Victorian and Edwardian times. A gallery of glory is presented by a fully specialised collection of the issues of the United Kingdom. It throbs with the vitality of two momentous periods. It glitters and glances and glints from a hundred facets. It represents fellow stamps that have touched a million millions of men at a million millions of points, through a million millions of channels—bright fringed wagers of the bloodless wars of humanity in hourly encounter with that strange, graspless, elusive abstraction men call Life. A little thing the Stamp. A great thing. A solemn thing.

And now at the threshold of the third time of the times—the Georgian (may it long continue)—the galaxy of the nation's stamps is shooting forth new rods of light, rippling with fresh radiance, marking time to the music of modern melodies, and making the rounds of the ramparts of the whimsical working world in its own invincible way—magic minister to the Race that goes furthest and travels most—holder of high white office—a Hermes in shining panoply, winged as to helm and heel for flight and fight in the honourable acclaim of the puissant power it serves. The Stamp goes forth to conquer and compel.

At the time of the first Victorian Jubilee there appeared a series of stamps of strange device, most of which (with the material alteration of the monarch's head) are with us still. Everyone in 1887 was disappointed, prose and poetry, verse and worse failed in ramming the shortcomings of the variegated crowd home to the intelligence of an irresponsive Post Office Department, and from an Indian editorial chair to the accompaniment of a waggling punkah, for the afternoon was very hot, this writer's pen dipped in gall evolved a "Britannia's Soliloquy," that has since drifted into *Dâk Dicta*. It stung thus-wise, and it meant it, the outburst being inspired by a companion "Soliloquy" by "Mr. Punch" on the then recent changes in the bronze coinage.

"Once upon my Stamp was lined
Noble head of contour queenly,
Now upon my Stamp I find
Vapid face that smirks serenely.
Then, a regal head and grand
Simply graced each postal billet,
Now, a paltry profile and
Lots of scrolls supremely silly."

"Gracious me! 'tis passing queer,
'Spite of Art's unceasing wooing,
Though the reign's demise is near
Still we stick to De-la-Rueing:
End the stuff! To Heath and Wyon
Who designed our earliest label
I'd revert the British Lion
Just as quick as I am able."

The reign found an end, and, years after Britannia's abortive protests, but yet years ago, the now expiring Edwardian series followed an unloved ancestry, and the same pen simultaneously resumed the critic's caustic calling.

"A King peers forth with racking brow
(Of Fuch's pen born, for sale amiss)
From stamps in thousands, row on row
Of many nations, all are his,—
We count them spoil of Edward's day,
Victoria's son's set—what are they?"

"Must we but grieve for days no more?
Must we despair the future's fame?
Art, yield us but from out thy store
A remnant of thy former flame—
In nineteenhundreds grant our plea
And make a new Philately."

We no longer "stick to De-la-Rueing" (apparently to our rueing), and "Victoria's son's set" still for the most part decorates our postal *billets* but the first two issues of the newest reign are failures, condemned of all, to linger in memory as the flies in the ointment of the unforgetable coronation days that knew the solemnity of the crowning of the best of kings, and wholeheartedest of philatelists.

The "lots of scrolls supremely silly" are less in number, but what remain are now mixed up with green *cornucopias* of the sort which may be dolphins, and with a red Trafalgar Square Landseer lion ruminating upon the sad tragedy of life, without even a unicorn to growl at, and this too in spite of improvements in second editions.

When all is thought, and done, and said,
The one is green the other red.
Enough! enough! so be it seen
The red is red, the green is green.

It is strange these things should be. Nearly unthinkable that for a day longer than is absolutely necessary these feeble emissions, bearing the image and superscription of Cæsar, should dominate post office counters and vex the souls of owners of pocket books and albums, while yet men continue to pass good coin across the counter in exchange for inferior stamps. As a piece of work the Englishman is inscrutable. A thing on the anvil of being may wake him to wrath—a wrong thing done evokes but apathy. These labels are his, to have and to dislike, minor worries of life to be borne daily with placid equanimity. Perhaps they grow on trees, and who may cavil at the ways of trees?

The cost of a stamp as sold across the counter lies in almost everything except the design upon the matrix of the die. It lies in the printing, paper, and perforation, in the colouring matter, and in the storing and distribution of the finished article. Had King Edward lived a few more days new and improved two-penny stamps brought into action at some hundreds of centres would have been on sale everywhere.

Though ready for use the issue was shut down. It died still-born. For a mere sentiment, a very proper sentiment, cost of design and manufacture was wasted and the stamp abandoned.

For equally sufficient but for a different reason, the nation would undoubtedly hear with relief an official announcement of the intended discontinuance of the new ½d. and 1d. stamps, and of the abandonment of the idea of extending their main characteristics to other new issues of the realm.

And what then ?

It is a far hark back to the days of Wyon's stately masterpiece. Mulready's envelopes and wrappers had been weighed in the scales of practical utility and found wanting, and when Ingoldsby's wit had gibed at them, and *Punch* and other satirists caricatured them, they fell away to remain mere valued mementoes of a purely archaic taste in the early postal stationery line. But of the first adhesives—the black red and blue trinity of deathless fame and unsurpassable beauty and dignity, no praise is too high to sound their charm, no pen too blunted to re-call their virtues.

The suggestion need not be laboured here. From the day we went back upon the first " Queen's Head " we slipped little by little, deeper and deeper, at almost every changing point, into a dismal slough of inartistic ineptitude ever dogging, for our sins, our sinister course. Our blindness self engendered. Our punishment well earned.

One stamp for the Empire, and under normal conditions, one stamp only.

The Female-head Stamp of the earliest forties, then, and since, the head of Victoria, henceforward the head representative of the might, majesty and power of England and of the Englands beyond the waters. Simple. Eloquent. Of pregnant symbolism. For the kingdom " Postage " above and value (in words) below. For India, each colony and each dependency the name of the issuing country instead of the word " Postage." The watermark, the value in clear double-lined numeral, and printed on the back, also the value in coloured numeral of the colour of the face. This carrying out of the idea of a reversion to the most effective of earlier types has already been anticipated by the United States in their present practically unified Washington head series. The States have also lighted upon a fine and useful range of colours delightful to the eye and very workable for business purposes, while for richness of tone, balance of relative parts of design, and skill evidenced in manufacture the stamps of the States remain unsurpassed.

I have no horror of the Commemoration stamp properly decided upon for *supreme* occasions if authoritatively issued ; to my mind it might be tolerated just as maundy money meets with no objection, though costing something to produce. A special temporary Coronation series from both Westminster and Delhi would have happily and worthily appealed to millions of loyal subjects of the Crown, while affording the opportunity for the appearance of the new King's head upon stamps of the Empire to be preserved in the collections of the future—but, while picture-postcards remain only too plentiful, we want no trifling with normal stamps of the King. Apes and peacocks, statues and ships, dogs, tigers, cannons, and volcanoes have each an appointed place in the general economy of things, but their place is not on a postage-stamp. I have seen it reported that some philatelists are charmed by the latest little lot of issues by Newfoundland, a strikingly complete and well executed portrait gallery of the Royal Family, with Queen Alexandra and the Duke of Connaught added. On the other hand, I know of philatelists who would have preferred a set less remarkable for range of subject but more closely according to the higher philatelic conception of the ideal stamp.

As it was in the beginning, would that it might be from now and onwards—One Throne, One Flag, One Stamp, and that Stamp of the earliest and best design the Empire has ever known.

OTTO'S PRINTINGS OF THE TRANSVAAL STAMPS

By JOHN N. LUFF

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(*Continued from page* 206)

I now wish to bring to your attention a number of other stamps which I think were unquestionably made by Otto, though not all of them have been recognised as such. Certain of these stamps, such as the 1d. with the corner numerals framed, are well known to most collectors. Others will be recognised by specialists and a few may have altogether escaped attention, or have been assigned to familiar groups and printings. Before entering on the consideration of these stamps I wish to say, in order to avoid repetition later, that I have convinced myself, by a careful study of the paper, gum, printing and cancellations, that they were all made by Otto, and that any question of their having been produced by some other printer may be dismissed.

The One Penny with Framed Numerals.

The first of these stamps is the well-known variety of the 1d. with the numerals in the upper corners framed. It is illustrated as " A 3 " on page 450 of the British Africa handbook, and described on the following pages. I have nineteen copies of this stamp—some printed in red and others in black—and have taken notes about copies in the collections of friends. All I have seen may be divided into four groups, from which I infer that there were only four electrotypes in the plate. The frame with the inscriptions appears to be identical with that of the original 1d. stamps from the wide-set plate (D), except that a small rectangle has been drawn around the numerals in each upper corner. These rectangles differ on each of the four stamps, and were very evidently cut on the plate and not on the matrix die. The coat of arms and flags appear to be the same as on the original stamps, except for some slight defects due to faulty electrotypes. The diagonal lines in the lower part of the shield have been recut, making them coarser and removing the white scratches across them. The ribbon and motto appear to be newly drawn, and although the right flagstaff has a coloured dot in the end it is straighter than the original, and the white line down its middle is broader. It is not, however, the same as on the 3d. stamps, or the Goldner reprints. In clearly printed copies it can be seen that the beak of the eagle is slightly hooked, the upper part curving over the end of the lower.

There are certain peculiarities which are to be found on all the stamps, and which I believe were in the matrix die. The point of the anchor does not extend down and touch the bottom line of the small shield as on the regular stamps. The bar of the anchor is broken on the right side. The oval outer line of the coat of arms has a large break at a point below the pole of the wagon and above the letter " T " of " EENDRAGT." Each of the four types has some features by which it may be distinguished from the others :—

1.—The outer line at the top is roughly drawn, and of uneven thickness. The frame lines do not join at the upper left and lower right corners, except in heavily printed specimens.

2.—Broken " M " in " MAAKT." Break in the outline of the ribbon above " AA " of " MAAKT." The right flagstaff does not touch the under side of the ribbon. The frame around the numeral in the upper left corner forms an unbroken rectangle.

3.—There is a coloured dot in the serif of the " 1 " in the upper right corner. There is a break in the lower fold of the flags at the right.

4.—The frame lines do not join at the upper left corner. There is a break in the lower fold of the flags at the right, and a white spot near the edge of the flag at the left. There is a depression in the inner side of the right panel above the letter " P."

I have not seen any pairs of these stamps or even copies with margins, so I cannot say if they were arranged in a square or a row. The order in which I have placed them is, therefore, one of fancy, and subject to correction. All my copies are cancelled with four rings in the manner which I attribute to Otto. The cancellations are in blue (varying from bright to dull) and grey-black.

These stamps were first described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for April 1872. Because of the variations in the crest, motto and flagstaff, the plate would appear to have been made after those features of the achievement of arms were altered previous to making the 3d. plates, in the early part of 1870. These 1d. stamps were probably made during the years 1870–71. This is as near as we can now come to the date.

For convenience of reference I assign the letter G to this plate.

Another Surreptitious One Penny.

The next stamp I wish to bring to your consideration is also described by Mr. Yardley and illustrated, on page 450, as " A 1." There seems to be no question that we have here another of Otto's products, largely made up of original material with some retouching and the addition of some new parts. I have twenty copies of this stamp, and have seen quite a few more. Only one of my copies is imperforate, and that has possibly had the rouletting cut off. The stamps are printed in black, orange-red, and rose-red. Here again I have found four varieties, but nothing to indicate how they were arranged. Judging by the margins I conclude there was a space of at least 2½mm. between the stamps. I assign to this plate the letter H.

The frame of the 1d., close-set plate (A), from which some of the first stamps sent to the Transvaal were printed, is reproduced in this small plate (H). We at once recognise it by the broken frame line at the lower right corner. The dot which represents the eye of the lion is not entirely surrounded by white, but is joined, on the right side, to the coloured lines representing the nose. In Types 1, 2 and 3 the white spot representing the shirt bosom of the man curves towards the right, under the arm, and, in clearly printed copies, appears to have a fringe at the bottom. In the same three types the diagonal lines in the lower half of the escutcheon have been clumsily recut, making them thicker for the lower two-thirds of their length, and producing the effect of a shadow across this part of the shield. On the fourth type the lines above and at the right of the wagon have been thickened, but not those at the left. I cannot see any traces of the white scratches across these lines. The eagle has been newly engraved. The upper part of the beak has a decided hump, and a strong resemblance to the parrot beak of the Goldner reprints. In clearly printed copies we see that the coloured dot representing the eye encloses a minute white dot. The white parts of the bird's head are aptly described by Mr. Yardley as looking " like a molar tooth and its fangs." The right wing of the eagle on the original stamps has three parallel curved lines in the upper part. In this eagle the right wing has only two lines with two irregular spots of colour between them and touching the upper line. The motto, ribbon, and lower parts of the flagstaffs are new. The letter " D " of " EENDRAGT " is now of the same size as the other letters, and does not touch the line above it. Types 1, 2 and 3 have a long dash in the curve of the ribbon at the right of " MAGT." All my copies of Type 4

are heavily printed, and do not show the dash, but appear to have the curve nearly filled by a solid spot of shading. The flagstaff at the right is composed of a thick and a thin coloured line with a strong white line between them. These lines are perfectly straight. The original stamps have the coloured lines of nearly equal thickness, with a very thin white line between them, and all are slightly bent near the ball. I do not see any dot in the ball of the right flagstaff. The flags and the upper part of the staffs have also been recut to a small extent, but it is difficult to describe what has been done. The crest, motto and flagstaffs differ from the corresponding parts of all other stamps, either originals or those privately made.

The distinctive marks of the four types are :—

1.—The word " MAAKT " does not touch the line above it, and there is a dot, outside the ribbon, above the letter " M."

2.—" MAAKT " touches the line above it. The first stroke of the letter " M " is too short. There is a thickening of the line above the letter " T."

3.—" MAAKT " is about equidistant from the lines above and below it, and the second " A " stands higher than the other letters. The dash at the right of " MAGT " is shorter and less prominent than on types 1 and 2. There is a break in the outer fold of the flags at the right, in line with the letter " P." A similar but smaller break is found on Types 1 and 2, but none on Type 4.

4.—I have already mentioned that in this type the recutting of the diagonal lines in the lower part of the escutcheon, the shirt bosom of the man, and the shading at the right of " MAGT " are not the same as on the other three types. In addition to these distinctive marks there is no shading at the left of " EENDRAGT " and the flagstaff at the right does not touch the under side of the ribbon, except on heavily printed specimens.

The cancellations, so far as I know, are always in black. They are usually the four concentric rings, but I have two copies cancelled with the numeral " 6 " in three rings. The absence of blue cancellations and the alterations of the crest, motto, etc., make it apparent that this plate was made after the die had been altered to make the 3d. " improved eagle." As the stamps had been superseded by the Goldner reprints by the beginning of the year 1872, the plate was doubtless made during the years 1870–71, probably the latter.

The Shilling with Dot.

The next to be considered are the shilling stamps numbered 15, 16 and 17 in the catalogue. These stamps constitute the majority of Mr. Yardley's " Issue Ia " and are described at length on pages 441, 442, and listed on page 555. I have before me as I write twenty-two copies of these stamps, besides several borrowed copies and notes of others which I have seen. I may say, *en passant*, that all my copies were acquired as reprints or counterfeits, and the fact that their many previous owners had regarded them with disfavour is something of an argument against their being legitimate stamps. All these copies differ in many details from the shilling stamps of the first issue and those printed in the Transvaal. On all of them the scratches on the lower part of the shield are so very faint as to be almost or altogether invisible. The ring of the anchor is broken at the top and the right fluke is separated from the shank. The face of the lion is represented by a large white spot, but there is no dot to indicate the eye. Many of the vertical lines in the upper left quarter of the coat of arms are broken at the top and differ from the corresponding lines in other shilling stamps. When we study the coat of arms on the stamps

which we know were issued in the Transvaal, we find that one of the diagonal lines in the lower half touches the bottom point of the small central shield, and the diagonal lines at right and left touch the horizontal line which divides the arms. When we study the shilling stamps I am now describing we again find a diagonal line touching the point of the small shield, but the first line at the left also touches the shield, while the other lines stop at the horizontal dividing line. The white spots representing the shirt front and the right sleeve of the man join together. In the issued stamps they are separated by a coloured line running from the armpit to the shoulder. The outline of the flag at the left is broken opposite the second "L" of "SHILLING." The line over "EENDRAGT" has a wide break over the letters "DR." In the left panel the letters "HILL" of "SHILLING" have small white projections near the bottom. These occur on the right side of the "H," on both sides of the "I" and on the left of the letters "L." The coloured dot has disappeared from the ball at the end of the right flagstaff. All these things point to a plate made from a different die-electro from those used for other shilling plates.

After a careful examination of all the defects and minor variations of these stamps, I find that all I have or have seen of them resolve themselves into four groups, from which I conclude that the plate was composed of four electrotypes. As I can find nothing to show how they were arranged, the type numbers which I assign to the varieties are, of course, merely a matter of fancy. The distinctive points of the types are :—

1.—A white flaw in the shading below the pole near the outer oval. A break in the forked end of the ribbon at the right, opposite the first "E" of "EEN." Breaks in the line above the letters "N" and "DR" of "EENDRAGT." A white dot in the panel at the left, between "EEN" and "SHILLING."

2.—The oval outline of the escutcheon is double at the bottom. There is a heavy line over "EEND" of "EENDRAGT." A white dot in the left panel, as on Type 1.

3.—A white dot in the left panel, as on Types 1 and 2, but no other distinctive feature, so far as I can see.

4.—A white flaw below the pole, as on Type 1. This type has not the white dot in the left panel, but the letter "S" of "SHILLING" is defective, the outer side of the lower curve being cut off so that it presents a straight vertical line instead of a curve.

The white dot in the left panel has always seemed to me the most distinctive feature of these stamps, and for this reason I have usually referred to them as the shilling with dot.

I must not fail to call attention to one thing. I have only three copies of Type 4 and all are printed in deep green. All my copies of Types 1, 2 and 3 are printed in much lighter shades, usually a very pale yellowish green. This difference in shade may be accidental, but it is also possible that it indicates printings at different periods and from different plates, the pale green stamps with the white dot representing one plate and the deep green stamps with broken "S" representing another. However, not having any evidence to support this possibility and remembering the many points common to all four types, I shall, for the present, assume that all are from one plate.

I assign to this plate the letter J. Nearly all the stamps are rouletted. I have seen only three or four imperforate copies. I have types 1 and 2 in that condition. The margins of the stamps are very small, suggesting that the electrotypes were set close together, but never having seen a pair of the stamps I cannot express anything more than a surmise regarding the spacing.

At one time I thought it possible that these stamps with the dot might have

been printed from a small trial plate, made before the larger plates, and that the stamps might be termed essays or pre-prints. But I have since decided that they were a later product. I base my conclusions on the fact that the scratches in the lower part of the shield showed very distinctly in the first plate, that they were fainter in the next plates, and that they have practically disappeared in this plate. The first shilling stamps (Plate C) had a dot in the end of the right flagstaff, but it was missing on the second plates (F), nor is it to be seen on the stamps we are now considering (Plate J). Many of the cancellations are in black, which colour was not used at first. Mr. Yardley also mentions a copy with numeral cancellation (page 442), which we know did not come into use until 1874. The numeral cancellations were extensively employed by Otto.

I do not believe Otto sent any of the stamps printed from this small plate to the Transvaal. Had the plate been made before those of larger size he might have sent a few copies to Mr. Jeppe to show the design and colour, but we have no evidence that it was in existence prior to the larger plates, and I cannot think he would have included such suspicious looking items as small sheets of four stamps with the larger sheets which we know reached the Transvaal in August 1869 and February 1870. Nor do I think we may found any argument on the shades chronicled. It is true the chronicles of the period say " yellow-green," " deep green," " chrome-green " and " very deep green," the latter referring to the imperforate stamp. But did not their yellow-green refer to the stamp of that colour listed as No. 12 in the catalogue ? I know *Le Timbrophile* said : " Grandes différances de nuance dans chaque valeur," but it only listed " vert jaune " and " vert foncé." Does it not seem probable that if any writer had before him this shilling with the dot he would have noticed the distinctly light shade in which it is usually printed and have said " pale yellow-green."

I have only seen one uncancelled copy of this stamp. All the others were cancelled, though many of them still retained their full gum. Also the cancellations are in too bright a blue or in black. As I have just remarked, the latter colour was not in use in the Transvaal when the first issue was on sale there, and that is the time these shilling stamps must have been in the Transvaal if at all. Here again the absence of uncancelled copies is an argument against the stamps having been sent to Africa, for in that case we might expect them to have been returned to Europe when the dealers' orders were filled and so be more plentiful unused than used.

I believe that this plate was made at an early date, basing my inference on the fact that the stamps were apparently set close together, on the blue cancelling ink (which we know was only used at first), and on the eagle, motto and flagstaffs which are practically identical with those of the issued stamps. Apparently the design was not altered in any way, such variations as I have described having occurred in making the electrotypes and not through any deliberate changing of the design. I think the plate must have been made either just before or just after the two plates of forty stamps each (F) which were sent to the Transvaal, at any rate before the alterations in the design which preceded the making of the 3d. plates in the latter part of 1869 or early in 1870.

On pages 441 and 442 Mr. Yardley gives a careful description of five varieties of paper on which these stamps were printed. These papers are apparently the same as were used by Otto for other printings. But why did he use so many varieties for stamps, of which only a very limited quantity was printed, judging by the scarcity of copies ? Was it not because this was only an experimental printing from a small plate and any bits of paper that were at hand were used ? Surely, had he been executing an order involving the printing of a large quantity of stamps he would have used paper of uniform quality. But I cannot conceive what might be termed a serious printing being made from a toy plate of 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 Vol. xxxiii, page* 231)

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE POSTAL VALUES ISSUED BY THE SWEDISH POSTAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1855 TO 1904 (*contd*).

1891—. Perf. 13.



5 *öre, green*

25 March 1891 to 1 February 1897. 53,415,500 printed.

(*a*) green
(*b*) pale green
(*c*) blue-green



10 *öre, red*

21 May 1891 to 18 November 1910. 1,127,237,870 printed, 4,368,270 of which were in booklets of thirty stamps each.

(*a*) carmine
(*b*) rose-carmine
(*c*) bright carmine



20 *öre, blue*

27 March 1891 to 21 August 1911. 113,268,300 printed.

(*a*) ultramarine
(*b*) blue
(*c*) slate-blue
(*d*) deep blue



30 *öre, brown*

6 October 1891—. 52,162,100 printed to 1 September 1911.

(*a*) yellow-brown
(*b*) brown
(*c*) deep brown



50 *öre, grey*

5 December 1891 to 29 February 1904. 6,962,900 printed.

(*a*) blue-grey
(*b*) deep grey
(*c*) grey-blue



1 *öre, brown and blue*

15 June 1892—. 19,987,700 printed.

(*a*) deep brown and blue
(*b*) brown and blue



2 *öre, blue and yellow*

25 August 1892 to 9 December 1910. 91,740,600 printed.

(*a*) blue and orange
(*b*) deep blue and orange



3 *öre, brown and yellow*

23 September 1892 to 25 October 1903. 8,630,300 printed.

(*a*) deep brown and orange
(*b*) brown and orange



4 *öre, red and blue*

29 May 1892 to 4 April 1910. 181,855,700 printed.

(*a*) deep carmine and blue
(*b*) pale carmine and blue

1896—1904. Perf. 13.
Watermark Crown.



5 *öre, green*

2 February 1897 to 7 May 1911. 669,744,140 printed, 3,753,840 of which were in booklets of thirty stamps each.

(*a*) yellow-green
(*b*) pale green



8 *öre, violet*

26 October 1903—. 16,614,500 printed to 1 August 1911.

(*a*) red-violet
(*b*) violet
(*c*) deep violet



15 *öre, red-brown*

4 December 1896 to 7 August 1911. 32,836,900 printed.

(*a*) red-brown
(*b*) pale red-brown



25 *öre, orange*

4 December 1896 to 2 May 1911. 34,077,900 printed.

(*a*) red-orange
(*b*) orange
(*c*) dull orange



50 *öre, grey*

1 March 1904—. 8,733,400 printed to 1 August 1911.

deep olive-grey



1 *krona, carmine and grey*

10 January 1900 to 7 June 1911. 3,791,500 printed.

(*a*) rose-carmine and grey
(*b*) carmine and grey



5 *krona, blue*

26 October 1903—. 339,250 printed to 1 September 1911.

(*To be continued*)

PHILATELY IN 1911

Year by year it is becoming increasingly difficult to touch upon the salient points in the philately of the preceding twelve months within the limits of a few pages in this journal. The past year has maintained an unceasing activity in philatelic circles and stamp collectors as a class appear now to be sufficiently numerous for the daily press to provide tit-bits of information likely to interest them. The output of philatelic literature is relatively enormous, and, as may be forecast by the doctrine of averages, though work of conspicuous merit is comparatively small, yet a large proportion is good, and affords suitable mental pabulum for encouraging the serious collector towards good and useful philatelic research. At the moment quite a feature of English philately is the continuous publication of small and cheap books on the stamps of selected countries, which, though not based on fresh studies of the stamps themselves, are compilations of value, accurate for the most part and collecting into focus all the scattered knowledge only to be laboriously gathered by the student unprovided with such help.

Among the important publications of the year the first which calls for mention is the monumental Catalogue of the Library of the Earl of Crawford, compiled by Mr. E. D. Bacon. This great work is not only excellent in its comprehensiveness, a feature which has been very generally noticed, but also in technique. The art of cataloguing is one very little understood outside the circle of professional librarians, and Mr. Bacon's practical exposition of it is likely to be overlooked. Apart from the labour of compilation and the detailed bibliographical notes Mr. Bacon must have studied deeply this fundamental basis of good bibliography. This noble Catalogue is surely destined to exercise a marked influence on the serious side of philately in future. Hitherto there has been some excuse for the neglect of previous literature by philatelists, who have had no easily accessible means for ascertaining the existing work of their predecessors. This difficulty is now entirely removed as regards separate monographs, and what may be grouped as text-books and treatises on philately. There still remains the ever pressing need for a bibliography of articles published in the leading philatelic journals all over the world. Signs are not wanting that this gigantic task may be ultimately accomplished.

Of monographs dealing actually with stamps, the first part of Mr. Basset Hull's work on the stamps of New South Wales, on which a strong editorial committee of the Royal Philatelic Society has devoted a large amount of labour in revision and amplification, and Mr. Howes' monograph on the stamps of Canada are specially valuable and appeal to wide philatelic interests in this country. The former has been many years in preparation, largely owing to difficulties which have been successfully overcome in securing adequate illustrations. It is worthy of record that the sifting of evidence during the preparation of the work led to the most remarkable philatelic discovery of recent date, in the shape of a lithographed printing of the 2d. "Diadem" issue. Mr. Howes' work on Canada embodies a vast amount of study, and discusses all controverted questions in the light of the best available information. Two other works which are sound studies on difficult subjects in philately, but of limited appeal to present day philatelists, are the work on Ceylon Fiscal and Telegraph stamps, by the late Mr. Crofton and Mr. Gordon-Jones, and Mr. Bartel's Catalogue of United States Envelopes. A work of entirely different character, pleasingly written and offering sound advice to would-be philatelists, is Mr. Melville's 'Chats on Postage Stamps.'

Turning to periodical literature, a general welcome has been accorded to the revival of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.* An index of the progress of colonial philately is afforded by the appearance of another Australian paper, the *Australian Stamp Journal,* and not so far afield the *South African Philatelist.* In the United

States the *Philatelic Gazette* fills the gap left by the demise of the *American Journal of Philately*.

As to the contents of the periodicals much may be found to interest all classes of collectors according as they prefer, 'Britain and Colonies,' 'Europeans,' 'South Americans,' or the 'Rest of the World.' South Americans, together with Mexico, after a period of comparative neglect, are at the present time attracting the attention of our best philatelists. The general run of stamp collectors appear to favour 'King's Heads.' It is obviously impossible to refer to all the chief papers which have appeared during the year; a few of the more important studies are reviewed here only. The paper on the ever popular triangular 'woodblocks' of the Cape of Good Hope[1], by Mr. E. H. L. Gorges, throws much new light on these well-studied stamps, and incidently confirms some of Mr. Castle's surmises based on his careful researches published three or four years ago. This important paper has received illuminating comment by Mr. Castle[2] himself and also in the *Monthly Journal*[3]. Mr. E. D. Bacon has published valuable contributions towards our knowledge of the Stamps of Trinidad[4] in the form of a complete list of the stamps sent to the colony by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., with the exact number of each supply, accompanied by a general review of the bearing of these new facts on our knowledge of the history of these interesting 'Britannia' stamps. A notable advance in our knowledge of the stamps of Brazil[5] has been made by Captain Napier, especially on the subject of the plates of the early issues. Evidence is adduced for the existence of several plates of the 'bull's eye' stamps, a fact difficult of comprehension in so far that these stamps were in use for so short a time. The first issue, indeed, leaves room for further study, if only the necessary material is available. Capt. Napier has also made a capital discovery in respect of the five types of the 100 reis of 1893, with head in centre belonging to other values of similar type. Many other novel points are to be found scattered through the paper which indeed includes some details hitherto unrecorded, due to Mr. T. W. Hall, who has been studying these stamps for many years. The stamps of Brazil have also been the subject of discussion by the veteran M. P. Mahé[6] so that the student of this country has an opportunity of comparing two independent studies by capable philatelists contemporaneously. The stamps of Uruguay[7] have been studied by Mr. C. L. Pack in the light of Mr. Griebert's fine monograph, and by the help of additional material further progress has been made in our knowledge of the composition of the plates of the Diligencias and subsequent issues. Another South American country, Paraguay[8], hitherto almost unworked, has been elaborately investigated by Mr. C. J. Phillips, by the help of material collected during his recent travels.

We have only space to barely enumerate several other papers worthy of notice. Among British Colonials, Mr. A. Léon Adutt has written on Cayman Islands[9], Mr. A. J. Séfi on Grenada[10] and Mr. D. B. Armstrong on Morocco Agencies[11] and New Hebrides[12]. Australian stamps naturally receive particular attention in the Australian periodicals and especially we may refer to Mr. Walter A. Hull's notes on watermarks[13] and minor varieties[14], and Mr. A. F. Basset Hull's paper on watermarks[15] and his lecture, before the Australian Philatelic Congress, on the stamps of New South Wales.[16] In English papers the chief article is one by Mr. W. B. Edwards on the "long" stamps of South Australia[17].

Papers on "Europeans" are somewhat more numerous than those on British Colonials. Mr. Leavy's Belgium[18] is still in progress, while Mr. H. L. Hayman publishes some new information about the stamps of the Belgian Congo[19]; Mr. P. L. Pemberton has attempted to explain the various issues of the difficult stamps

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1 *M.J.* XIX p. 243. 2 *L.P.* XX p. 200. 3 *M.J.* XIX p. 292. 4 *L.P.* XX p. 4. 5 *L.P.* XX p. 13. 6 *M.J.* XIX p. 13. 7 *L.P.* XX p. 88. 8 *M.J.* XIX p. 10. 9 *L.P.* XX p. 30. 10 *W.E.-P.* VIII p. 2. 11 *P.R.* XXXIII p. 78. 12 *S.C.F.* XVII p. 151. 13 *A.P.* XVII p. 11. 14 *A.P.* XVIII p. 23. 15 *A.P.* XVIII p. 3. 16 *A.P.* XVIII p. 53. 17 *M.J.* XIX p. 294. 18 *P.R.* XXXIII *passim*. 19 *M.R. Herts Soc.* IV p. 67.

of Greece[20]; M. G. A. Higlett has a short note on the retouches of the first issue of Holland[21], which has, perhaps, led up to a very important paper on these stamps by Mr. R. W. Wilkinson[22], the original discoverer of these retouches. Mr. L. W. Fulcher has described the sheets of some of the later issues of the Roman States[23]; Herr Derocco has written an important article on Servia[24], the Swedish Society's work on the stamps of Sweden[25] is still in progress in our own pages, and Mr. Hanciau has published some observations on the stamps of Turkey[26]. The German papers are largely occupied with the study of the obliterations of the stamps of the old German States, but M. Brunel has explained some well-known features of the stamps of Hamburg[27] and Bremen[28].

Some important papers on South American countries have already been mentioned. Further papers of merit are that on the imperforate issues of Chili[29] by Mr. G. H. Dannatt and another on Chilian stamps used in Peru[30] by Mr. S. C. Barnett. An important article on Buenos Aires[31] by Mr. F. J. Peplow is still in progress in our own pages. Several papers have been written on the stamps of Mexico. Mr. Chapman contributes important official information on the early issues[32], Mr. J. H. Barron writes on uncatalogued varieties[33], while the Porte de Mar stamps[34] have been the subject of discussion by Mr. C. Regelsperger, Mr. S. Chapman and Mr. H. Harland[35]. Major Palmer continues the revised text of his elaborate monograph on the Philippines[36].

New issues of stamps have been as prolific as ever. The revolution in Portugal has been responsible for the creation of a large number of provisional issues, but as yet the rising tide of impending changes for Great Britain and Colonies is not far above low water mark. The first stamps of King George for this country were issued on Coronation Day, and were received with a unanimous chorus of disapprobation. No further values of King George's stamps have yet appeared but the specialist in Great Britain has been kept very busy during the past few months. The 'Harrison' and 'Somerset House' prints, the two gauges of perforation, the numerous shades, damaged and repaired clichés of the ½d. stamps, marginal varieties and control numbers, have provided constant occupation, and it will probably be some time before the necessary facts have been collated towards a philatelic history of the newest issues of our own country. The Royal family series of Newfoundland, and the three values of India, issued at the time of the Coronation Durbar, are forerunners of King George's stamps which have inspired a widespread interest. From the rest of the new issues, apart from those of countries which have been unable to resist the temptation of pandering to the unphilatelic craze for 'picture' stamps, we may single out the Swedish stamps as successful designs.

Exhibitions have been more numerous than ever. The International Exhibition in Vienna was a notable success, and attracted many thousands of visitors. Others have been held at the Art Institution at Chicago in August, at Turin, Sydney and Georgetown, British Guiana, in October and smaller displays have been organised locally. One of the latter, at Walthamstow, was remarkable for some exhibits of great interest, graciously contributed by H.M. the King.

The Third Philatelic Congress at Birmingham showed a decided improvement on its forerunners, and as one important outcome practically ensured the annual continuance of the Congress. Arrangements have been made for each year till 1915. Australia held its first philatelic Congress at Sydney in October.

During the year several well-known philatelists have received public honours. Mr. M. P. Castle was created, at the time of the Coronation, as Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, a Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Fourth Class.

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20 *P.J.G.B.* XXI p. 6. 21 *P.J.G.B.* XXI p. 66. 22 *P.J.G.B.* XXI p. 202. 23 *P.R.* XXXIII p. 6. 24 *B.B-Z* VII p. 14. 25 *P.R.* XXXIII *passim*. 26 *B.B.-Z.* VII p. 67. 27 *P.S.* VIII p. 219. 28 *P.S.* IX p. 87. 29 *S.L.* III p. 188 30 *M.J.* XIX p. 404. 31 *P.R.* XXXIII p. 47. 32 *L.P.* XX p. 245. 33 *S.L.* III p. 20. 34 *M.J.* XIX p. 410. 35 *P.S.* IX p. 158. 36 *P.G.* I *passim*.

Shortly afterwards Mr. J. A. Tilleard received a similar distinction for purely philatelic services. Among the Coronation Durbar honours Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson was gazetted K.C.I.E. The Lindenburg Medal of the Berlin Club was this year worthily bestowed on Herr Kalckhoff, a well-known name to English philatelists.

The hand of death has withdrawn from the ranks of philatelists some well-known names: Mr. Breitfuss, of St. Petersburg, one of the oldest stamp collectors and owner of one of the largest collections in the world, long an honoured member of the Royal Philatelic Society; two Lindenburg medallists in the persons of Hans Kropp, the well-known Austrian philatelist, author of a great work on the stamps of Austria, and Theodore Haas, of Leipzig, former editor of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*. In our own country we have to deplore the loss of Mr. B. W. Warhurst, an enthusiastic collector of entires, and writer of numerous articles, especially on the colour question; in France two great dealers, M. Jules Bernichon, and M. Dorsan Astruc, well known in this country.

Such is in brief the story of the year, a record of many-sided philatelic activities. Yet more strenuous times are the prospect for the near future.

REVIEWS

The Stamp Year, 1912: an annual digest of postal and philatelic information. compiled by Fred J. Melville. illus. pp. 206. London: W. H. Peckitt. Price 1s. net.

This is a most useful and interesting compilation, and as good value for the price charged as we have seen for a long time. As this is the first year of issue it is too early to say what are the precise lines upon which Mr. Melville proposes to form his annual, for though there are sections which will vary from time to time, (supposing the intention being to publish yearly), there are others of permanent interest which will, we presume, form special features each year. This is referred to in the preface, which says that "certain sections will not be repeated each year, but only those most indispensable in general philatelic use will be retained."

The reference sections include "Abbreviations used in philately" (including some suggested for uniform adoption which we hope will *not* be adopted, such as 'opt.' for overprint, 'p.p.p.', per parcel post, and others which are better written out), "Chronology of stamp issues," "Universal Postal Union," "Dictionary of currencies," "Polyglot dictionary" in English, French, German and Spanish, an excellent list, with a numbered index for each language, and very full as far as we have been able to test it, the best "Philatelic press directory" we can recall having seen, a list of "Philatelic societies," and other similar items, all of which we can refer to as compiled with original ideas and a strong regard for accuracy, features which do not ordinarily distinguish this class of work, but of which Mr. Melville in the present instance has evidently made a strong point.

Among other more general articles, which make excellent reading, may be mentioned an epitome on the "Cape Woodblocks," a most informative account of "Postage stamp law," relating to reproductions of postage stamps as illustrations, an article on "Registration and insurance of stamps" by the Post Office—one which we have often looked for outside the "Post Office Guide,"—an "Obituary" for the year, a list of "New Issues of 1911," a quantity of statistics relating to "British Overseas Post Offices," and a number of other articles of a similar nature. The general selection can be commended, especially for the first year of such a publication. The illustrations are apparently fortuitous, and most of them could have been omitted without disadvantage, as also could have been the index to the articles in the *Daily Telegraph*. The "Books of 1909–1911," should have been revised, as there are important omissions, notably the Royal Philatelic Society's "New South Wales," but we fully appreciate that these are trivial imperfections in the first issue of a book of this sort, and this latest addition to the long list of publications by the indefatigable editor is one which should interest every collector.

The Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship. 1910–11. No. 3. Printed for private circulation. pp. 57. [1912].

We have received with much pleasure the latest of the elegant brochures issued by this small band of philatelists, a publication which both for its contents and for the excellence of its production would be a credit to any Society. The present number does not fall short of the previous ones in interest, as it contains several short monographs of original research and ten beautiful whole page plates, with other illustrations. Mr. G. T. Turner writes upon the First issue of Turkey, and upon the local post of Kustendje and Czernawoda; Mr. S. R. Turner on the London Twopenny post, 1801–44, all three articles being accompanied by plates, and there are various notes on other stamps, etc., and an appreciation of the late Mr. Harry Lee, to whose philatelic enthusiasm the Fellowship was due, and whose early death was a loss to philately.

Those fortunate enough to be favoured with this occasional publication, of which very few are privately issued, will not fail to appreciate the very evident care and the high aim and quality which inspire it.

Mason (E. H.) Proofs and essays for U.S. Envelopes. 1911. New York: J. M. Bartels Co.

Barrett (L. G.) Retouched 2c. envelope dies of the series of 1903. 1911. New York: J. M. Bartels Co.

The above two pamphlets are reprints of articles which have appeared in the *Philatelic Gazette*. The subjects are such as we are not able to appreciate properly, but both works show evidence of considerable research, and we record their appearance with satisfaction in separate form as indicating by it that the collection of entires is not overlooked in the United States. The second work listed certainly gives a remarkable example of type variation, which will be better understood when it is remembered that official postal stationery is in much greater demand in the United States than it is in England, and the wear upon the dies consequently very great.

Stamp Collectors' Annual, 1912. Edited by D. B. Armstrong. 8vo. 170 pp. illus. London: 44 Fleet Street, E.C. 1s. net.

With this issue, which is the ninth in succession, this useful annual has undergone a change of proprietorship, and now appears increased in size and presents new items of interest, in addition to those which have made its forerunners one of the handiest reference books in the working philatelists' library. The 'Philatelic Literary Index' in particular, the most valuable feature of the series, has with the present issue been revised and extended so as to cover the principal foreign journals, an innovation which meets with our heartiest approval. The 'Year's Best Books' from the pen of Mr. Herbert Clark, and a 'Philatelic Press Guide' complete the survey of philatelic literature for the past year. We also find Directories of Philatelic Societies, Exchange Clubs and the Stamp Trade, which are additional items combining to render the work valuable as a desk companion for the philatelist. Among the remaining contents, besides several articles of general interest, are the 'Story of the Year,' a review of the salient events of the past year, a notice of the most interesting 'Philatelic Novelties of 1911' in the way of issued stamps and a note on the 'Stamp Market in 1911.' The least successful item in the programme is the list of 'Celebrities of the Stamp World,' a philatelic 'Who's Who,' which is, to say the least, trivial and jejune. We can hardly repress a smile to find Mr. Castle described as 'one of the most distinguished philatelists of the *old school*' (the italics are ours), and Mr. Bacon as a 'leading authority on the early issues of British West Indian Colonies.' The latter statement has the merit of being perfectly true, *sed quantum deficit!* However, this one failure does not in any way detract from the general usefulness of the work, the annual appearance of which we are always glad to welcome, and hope to see again in many future years.

Armstrong (D. B.) The postage stamps of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. 8vo. 72pp. illus. (Bright's Philatelic Library, Vol. I.). London: Bright & Son, 164 Strand, W.C. 6d. net.

Of late years a demand seems to have arisen on the part of the philatelic public for small and cheap monographs, each



A



B



C



D



E



F



G I



II



III



IV



H I



II



III



IV



J I



II



III



IV

dealing with the stamp of a single country, and the volume before us is the first of a new series, published by Messrs. Bright and Son, competing for popular favour. There is a good deal to be said for this method of assisting the mere stamp collector to become a philatelist, and if these monographs are accurate as far as they go, well illustrated, and call attention to what has been previously said or done on the stamps of the country in question, they deserve to receive the utmost encouragement. All the qualities we have mentioned appear to be possessed by the present work. The manuscript has had the advantage of revision at the hands of several specialists in the stamps of the Sudan, the illustrations are good and it contains an adequate bibliography. The types of the overprints of the first issue are illustrated, and the varieties carefully described, while at the same time we find the needful warning against the numerous forgeries which exist. The middle and last issues are fairly straightforward, but finally the overprints on the stamps for military official purposes are complex, and the author discusses in detail the various settings and their varieties. Philatelists who are interested in the stamps of the Sudan will find it helpful and, indeed, necessary, to provide themselves with a copy of this work. We cordially wish Messrs. Bright and Son's new venture every success.

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) 28 and 29 November; 2) 12 and 13 December

P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 23 and 24 November; 2) 7 and 8 December

P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 21 and 22 November; 2) 5 and 6 December

V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 30 November and 1 December; 2) 15 December

BRITISH BECHUANALAND, 1888, ½d. vermilion, small overprint, 'Protectorate' twice inverted, pair, mint. *P.&S.* 1	£4	15	0
BRITISH EAST AFRICA, 1891, 1 anna in MS. on 4a. brown, mint. *P.* 1	5	15	0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853, 1d. brick-red, block of four, superb. *P.* 1	3	6	0
Ditto, ditto, block of eight, slight defects, otherwise superb *P.* 1	8	0	0
1855, 1d. deep rose-red, pair, superb. *P.* 1	2	0	0
Ditto, 4d. blue, with red postmark, very fine. *P.* 1 ..	1	1	0
Ditto, 6d. dull violet, fine. P. 1	1	12	0
Ditto, 6d. lilac, pair on piece, superb. *P.* 1	2	15	0
Ditto, 1s. yellow-green, pair, superb. *P.* 1	4	0	0
1861, 1d. bright red, superb. *P.* 1	8	10	0
Ditto, 1d. brick-red, unusually fine. *P.* 1	7	15	0
Ditto, 4d. deep blue, superb. *P.* 1	11	10	0
Ditto, another copy, very fine. *P.* 1	6	5	0
Ditto, 4d. blue, on piece, superb. *P.* 1	8	10	0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (contd)			
Ditto, 4d. blue, retouched corner, fine. *P.* 1	£7	0	0
1874, Three Pence on 4d. blue, error 'PENCB,' superb. *P.* 1 ..	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, error 'THE.EE,' superb. *P.* 1	4	10	0
1882, CA, 5s. orange-yellow, pair, superb. *P.* 1	4	7	6
CASHMERE, specialised collection of 318, catalogue value about £137. *G.* 1	11	0	0
CAYMAN ISLANDS, 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue, block of four, mint. *P.* 2	11	0	0
CEYLON, 1857-9, 4d. rose, on small piece of original, large margins, but a little heavily cancelled. *P.&S.* 2	9	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, *pin perf.*, unused with gum, fine, with letter as to its authenticity. *P.&S.* 2	6	0	0
Ditto, imperf., 2s. blue, very fine. *G.* 1	7	0	0
CHINA, November 1894, Shanghai print, 9c. pale green, only two or three copies known, mint. *G.* 2	2	8	0
Ditto, 24c. rose-carmine, block of fifteen, one error 'c' for 'cn' in lower right corner, mint. *G.* 2	4	15	0
GIBRALTAR, 1889, (10c.) carmine, error value omitted, mint. *G.* 1	18	0	0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, V.R., 1d. black, with trial cancellation of concentric circles, which there has evidently been an official attempt to clean off. *P.&S.* 2	9	0	0

GREAT BRITAIN (contd)
1841, 1d. red-brown, with large serpentine roulette; all the copies known with this perforation were found upon letters addressed to the late W. E. Gladstone. *P.&S.* 2 .. £2 0 0
1862, 3d. rose, with secret dots, with Expert Committee's certificate, used and fine. *P.* 1 .. 10 0 0
Ditto, ditto, unofficial perf., mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
Ditto, 9d. brown, with hair lines, with Expert Committee's certificate, used and very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 33 0 0
1873-80, 2½d. rose, pl. 2, on blued paper, with Alexandria postmark, on entire. *P.* 1 .. 3 5 0
I.R. official, 1885, wmk. crowns, £1 brown-lilac, overprinted 'Specimen.' *P.&S.* 2 .. 8 15 0

GRENADA, 1881, wmk. broad star, 2½d. rose-lake, error 'Pencf,' on thin paper, fine. *P.&S.* 1 2 10 0

HAMBURG, 1859, 9sch. yellow, on piece, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 5 15 0

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Interisland, 1863, thin greyish paper, 2c., with blue postmark, very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, with red postmark, superb margins, record copy. *P.* 1 .. .. 10 0 0

LAGOS, 1904, wmk. single CA, 10s. green and brown, mint. *P.&S.*2 6 0 0

MALTA, 1868, CC, perf. 14, ½d. brown-orange, block of sixteen, from top of sheet, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 9 5 0

NEW REPUBLIC, 1886, 1s. on granite paper, S.G. 131, *tête-bêche* pair, mint. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 4 10 0

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1850-1, Sydney View, 3d. green on yellowish, large margins and lightly cancelled. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 6 0 0
1851-3, Laureated, 1d. red on bluish, no leaves to right of 'South,' good margins, unused with part gum. *P.&S.* 1 .. 8 10 0
1860, Diadem, perf. 11½-12, 8d. orange, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. 3 10 0

NEW ZEALAND, 1860-2, pelure paper, serrated perf., 6d. black-brown, unused. *P.&S.* 1 .. 10 0 0
1872, wmk. lozenges, 2d. vermilion. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 2 6 0

NORWAY, 1856-7, 4sk. blue, variety imperforate, very fine. *V.* 2.. 1 12 0

QUEENSLAND, 1860, imperf., 1d. carmine, fine margins, exceptional copy, mint. *G.* 1 .. 12 0 0

ST. VINCENT, February 1877, perf. 11×15, 1s. vermilion, mint. *P.* 2. .. .. £3 10 0

SICILY, 1859, 5gr. rose-red, retouched at top. *G.* 1 .. 4 5 0

SIERRA LEONE, 1860, no wmk., imperf., 6d. dull lilac, unused. *P.* 2 .. .. 1 8 0
1897, 2½d. on 2s. purple, pair, type *a*, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 4 0 0
Ditto, ditto, pair, types *a* and *f*, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 8 15 0

SPAIN, 1852, 6r. greenish blue, block of four, very fine. *G.* 1 6 0 0
1853, 2r. vermilion, exceptionally fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 6 5 0
1865, imperf., 12c., error frame inverted, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 6 15 0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4c. on 8c., surcharge double, mint. *G.* 2 .. 2 0 0
Ditto, ditto, surcharge double, once in green and once in red, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 4 12 6
Pahang, 1890, 8c. orange, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 7 6
Perak, Official, CC, 24c. green, S.G. 208, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 10 0
Ditto, 2c. rose, overprint double, S.G. 209a, mint. *G.* 2 .. 3 10 0
Ditto, 10c. slate, wide spacing, S.G. 216, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 0 0
Ditto, 12c. purple-brown, ditto, S.G. 216a, mint. *G.* 2 .. 8 0 0
Ditto, CC, 24c. green, ditto, S.G. 216b, mint. *G.* 2 .. 11 0 0
Ditto, CA, 24c. green, ditto, S.G. 216c, mint. *G.* 2 .. 12 0 0
Selangor, 1882, 2c. rose, S.G. 50, overprint diagonally, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 0 0
Sungei Ujong, CA, 1881-3, 2c. rose, error 'UNJOG,' S.G. 47, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 6 10 0

SWITZERLAND, Zurich, 1843, 4r. black, vertical lines, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 11 10 0

TASMANIA, 1856-7, no wmk. 4d. blue, unused and fine. *P.&S.* 1 3 0 0
1857-70, 2d. sage-green, strip of four, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 1 13 0
1892-9, £1 green and yellow, block of four, mint. *P.&S.* 1 20 0 0

TRANSVAAL, 1879, 1 Penny in red on 6d. black, type S.G. 16, pair, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 6 0 0

TUSCANY, 1860, 3 lire yellow, cut close and slight defect, but a good copy with light postmark. *P.* 2 .. .. 21 0 0

UNITED STATES, Baton Rouge, 1861, 5c. carmine and green, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 4 5 0

VICTORIA, 1856, 1d. green, block of four, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 5 5 0

Messrs. GILBERT AND KÖHLER. Sale of the Collection of Monsieur C . . . First sale, all countries except British Colonies, 11 to 16 December 1911. A few prices realised at this sale, which consisted of 1,905 lots, with a total of 81,545 francs.

NOTE.—To the prices given below should be added the official charge of 10 per cent., paid by the purchaser.

FRANCE, 1849, 1fr. vermilion, fine pair, unused ..	Frs. 1500	£58	19	3
Ditto, 1fr. bright vermilion, short at left, otherwise very fine, on entire	506	19	11	2
Reunion, 1851, 15c. black, fine copy, slightly thinned	730	28	18	9
NAPLES, 1860, Arms, ½t. blue, on large piece, superb ..	580	22	9	10
Ditto, Cross, ½t. blue, on large piece, superb	180	7	2	8
SPAIN, 1850, 2r. red, superb	808	32	0	7
Madrid, 1853, 3c. bronze, superb	375	14	17	4
GREAT BRITAIN, 1867-83, wmk. anchor, £1, brown-lilac, on bluish, very fine ..	200	7	18	7
1840, V.R., unused, superb	390	15	9	3
TUSCANY, 1857, 9cr. brown-lilac, superb	175	6	18	9
TUSCANY (contd)				
1860, 3 lire yellow, slightly cut into at top, but very fine, unused with part gum ..	1590	£62	10	7
CHILI, 1854, Lithographed, 5c. orange-brown, very fine	240	9	10	4
COLOMBIA, 1861, 2½c. black, superb	159	6	6	1
Ditto, 20c. red, pair superb	210	8	6	6
Ditto, 1p. rose, very fine	70	2	15	6
1862, 20c. rose, superb ..	252	9	19	10
Ditto, 20c. rose-vermilion, on entire, very fine	310	11	14	9
Antioquia, 1868, 10c. pale lilac, on entire, very fine ..	405	15	11	2
PERU, 1858, ½p. rose, error of colour, on entire, superb	515	20	8	3
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1855, Lithographed, 5c. deep red, very fine	152	6	0	6

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

British Levant. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the usual overprint on the King Edward 1d. Harrison print, perf. 15 × 14.

Costa Rica. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a 10c. Telegraph stamp surcharged in red "Correos—un centimo." Perf. 12.

1c. on 10c. blue

Dominican Republic. We quote from the *Monthly Journal* the particulars of a new set of a somewhat similar type to the issue of 1901. Wmk. Crosses and circles. Perf. 14.

1c. green and black
2c. rose-red and black
10c. purple and black
20c. olive and black
50c. brown and black
1p. violet and black

French P.O. in Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us some values of a new set, surcharged with the value in Arabic characters.

1c. grey (Red surcharge)
2c. claret (Blue surcharge)
3c. orange (Blue surcharge)
5c. green (Red surcharge)
10c. rose (Blue surcharge)
20c. brown (Blue surcharge)
25c. blue (Red surcharge)
35c. mauve (Red surcharge)
50c. brown and lavender (Red surcharge)
1fr. lake and yellow (Blue surcharge)

Postage Due stamps (on French):

5c. blue (Red surcharge)
10c. brown (Red surcharge)
50c. purple (Blue surcharge)

Gold Coast. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write that they have received the 6d. King Edward printed in purple and mauve instead of purple.

Great Britain. On 1 January the promised improved designs of the ½d. and 1d. King George stamp appeared. The sheets bear the control B 11. The ½d. stamps present practically no very perceptible difference from the previous ones, there being only slight re-engraving of the dolphins and the ornament at the base of the oval. There are considerable changes in the 1d. stamp, chief among which are the re-shading of the lion and a clearer portrait of His Majesty. We also have the ½d. with control "B 12."

Guatemala. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the receipt of the two following provisionals.

2c. on 5c. blue and black
6c. on 10c. yellow and blue

Iceland. Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us further values with the head of John Sigurdsson, similar to the 4 aur chronicled in July last year. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 13 × 12½.

1 eyr, yellow-green
3 aur, bistre
6 ,, grey
15 ,, violet
25 ,, orange

India. We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the new 2 and 3 annas chronicled last month.

New Hebrides. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles two further values of the set in British currency.

2s. purple on blue
5s. green on yellow

Philippines. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the 26c. in a new colour.

26c. dark turquoise-blue

Portugal. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us two more Vasco da Gama stamps of Madeira, issued for use here, viz., the 25c. green surcharged "REPUBLICA" in small black Roman caps, and the 150 reis, brown, similarly surcharged "REPUBLICA" and new value "80 reis."

Portuguese Indies. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. another provisional, 1 real on half of the 2 reis, Dom Carlos type. The stamp is divided by vertical perforation down the centre, each half being surcharged "1 Real" in black. The stamp bears the surcharge "REPUBLICA" in red diagonally as usual.

Salvador. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a new set of Official stamps consisting of various stamps of 1900 surcharged "OFICIAL," and in some cases with new value in addition, in black. Perf.

1c. bright green
3c. on 13c. pale bistre
5c. on 10c. greenish blue
10c. greenish blue
12c. pale green
13c. pale bistre
50c. on 10c. greenish blue
1 colón on 13c. pale bistre

Spanish P.O. in Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the current 10c. of Spain, surcharged as usual in blue "Correos Español-Marruecos." Perf. 13 × 12½.

10c. rose

Sweden. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the current 2 öre on paper watermarked with wavy lines.

United States. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new Registration stamp, lettered "United States Registry," and eagle in circle in centre. Wmk. single lined U.S.P.S. Perf. 12.

10c. ultramarine.

Zambesia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write that they have received the complete set, 2½ to 700 reis with the usual overprint "REPUBLICA."

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[Norway. 2nd issue, 1856-57.]

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Torjesen (O.) Katalog over Skandinaviske Privatmærker (contd). *N.F.T.* November

Generalia.

Melville (F. J.) Postage stamps in the making (contd). *M.J.* December

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NOTES & NEWS

Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

Preparations for the Congress are proceeding apace, and no effort is being spared by the Executive Committee to provide an attractive programme for the entertainment of the Delegates assembled at Margate on May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Arrangements have been made for the supply of a perforating machine with attendant, and frequent demonstrations will be given during the three days in a room adjoining the Congress Hall. A lantern lecture on the history and evolution of perforating will form one of the features of the Congress, and a cinematograph display of philatelic subjects is also being arranged for.

Suggestions for the Congress agenda have been received from the Isle of Thanet and Liverpool Junior Philatelic Societies, and secretaries of other British societies will confer a favour upon the Executive by discussing matters to be brought before the Congress at the earliest opportunity, and forwarding particulars to the Hon. Secretary.

The following societies have nominated their delegates :—

Royal Philatelic Society : Messrs. M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, and Baron Percy de Worms.

Bath Philatelic Society : Messrs. G. B. Caple and W. C. Elwood.

Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society : Mr. H. Alsop.

Dundee and District Philatelic Society : Messrs. D. Dickson and E. Philpot Crowther.

Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society : Rev. G. B. Madden and Mr. C. H. Greenwood.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society : Messrs. J. M. Munns and F. L. Devon.

Society of Stamp Collectors : Messrs. P. C.

Bishop, L. S. Goldsmith, B. Fainlight, and C. W. Deacon.

It will materially assist the work of organization if Societies will kindly nominate their Delegates without delay, and communicate their names and addresses to the Hon. Secretary.

The Jubilee Stamp Exhibition. The date of the Jubilee Stamp Exhibition, to be held in London under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, has been fixed for October 14 next. The exhibition will be opened on Monday, the 14th, and will remain open throughout the entire week.

The Executive Committee has pleasure in announcing that it has secured the finest exhibition hall available in London for the occasion, that of the Royal Horticultural Society, in Vincent Square, Westminster.

A tentative prospectus of the Exhibition will be issued in February, but as the display is to be a competitive one, taking the whole of the countries of the world into its scope, collectors will be glad of an early opportunity of strengthening and preparing their collections during the present winter months.

A section will be devoted to specialised exhibits of Single Issues.

British Guiana Philatelic Exhibition. The December issue of the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal* is an Exhibition Number, giving in full detail the Official Report of the Exhibition held at Georgetown, on 21 October and following days, the third under the auspices of the British Guiana Philatelic Society. The hall used was the Lecture Hall of the Public Library, and the Exhibition was opened by Mrs. Josa, the wife of Archdeacon Josa, President of the Society. The Exhibition attracted attention from collectors all over the world; there were 118 entries of a total value of about $50,000, and the promoters express high satisfaction at the success of the exhibition. From the catalogue given in the *Journal* we gather that the exhibits were of such a type as to be of special local interest; British Guiana and West Indians were well represented, more particularly in moderately specialised collections, which we consider an advantage, and though the rest of the world was naturally somewhat patchy there were some fine exhibits, and many interesting ones in general classes. Full justice is paid by general accord, to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. A. D. Ferguson, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, to whose labours the success of the exhibition was largely due. The Post Office provided a special cancellation for the Exhibition, which was greatly in request.

The following is a list of the awards :—

DIVISION I.

Section A 1. British Guiana (Specialized).
Gilt Medal: A. D. Ferguson.
Silver Medal: W. A. Abraham.

Section A 2. British Guiana. (Ordinary Collections).
Silver Medal: L. Vernon Vaughan.
Bronze Medal: J. K. D. Hill.
Diploma: W. H. Pollard.

Section B. West Indian Islands.
Silver Medal: Barbados, Capt. C. P. Rogers.
Bronze Medal: St. Vincent, W. A. Abraham.
Bronze Medal: Trinidad, A. D. Ferguson.
Diploma: Cayman Islands, L. V. Vaughan.

Section C. Collection of one other British Colony.
Silver Medal: Hong Kong, T. A. Hinton.
Bronze Medal: Transvaal, W. A. Abraham.
Diploma: Gambia, L. V. Vaughan.

Section D. Collection of one Foreign Country.
Silver Medal: Modena, W. Dorning Beckton.
Bronze Medal: Venezuela, W. A. Abraham.
Diploma: Portugal and Colonies, F. P. L. Josa.
Diploma: Brazil, D. O. Alves.

Section E. 25 Rare Stamps.
Silver Medal: A. D. Ferguson.
Bronze Medal: W. A. Abraham.

Section H. One Issue of any Country Showing Research.
Gilt Medal: Victoria, 1864, plated, L. L. R. Hausburg.
Silver Medal: British Guiana, 1853, M. P. Castle, M.V.O.
Bronze Medal: Belgium, 1850-63, S. R. Turner.

DIVISION II.

General Collections in Albums.

Section A. Seniors.
Silver Medal: L. Vernon Vaughan.
Bronze Medal: L. A. H. Rohlehr.
Diploma: Mrs. C. E. Barnes.

Section B. Juniors under 18 Years of Age.
Bronze Medal: Michael McTurk, jun.
Diploma: C. H. L. Schuler.

DIVISION III.

Section A. Exhibits by Dealers.
Silver Medal: W. H. Peckitt (25 rare stamps).

Section B. 1. Philatelic Albums.
Bronze Medal: Whitfield King & Co.
Bronze Medal: W. S. Lincoln.

2. Philatelic Literature.
Diploma: New England Stamp Co. C. A. Howes, "Canada."

3. Philatelic Journals.
Diploma: *Philatelic Record.*
Diploma: *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

4. Philatelic Catalogues.
Diploma: Paul Kohl's Grosser Katalog.

DIVISION IV.

EXHIBITS NOT FOR COMPETITION.

DIVISION V.

Objects of Interest in Philately, and in which no awards were made, were well represented. Prominent among the exhibits were one from the Earl of Crawford, K.T., comprising a grand display of Proofs, Essays, Colour Trials, etc., of South American stamps, which attracted much attention ; P. J. Evans, a fine display of reprints and proofs ; A. H. Baker, a display of a complete set of U.S.A. prints on card in accepted colours ; S. R. Turner, Early Postmarks, etc., etc.

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International Philatelic Exhibition, New York, 1913.

At the last meeting of the Collectors' Club, in New York, the Chairman, Mr. John A. Klemann, appointed the following temporary officers for the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in New York in 1913 :— J. Murray BARTELS, President ; John W. SCOTT, Treasurer ; Joseph B. LEAVY, Secretary.

Some time in January, another meeting is to be called, and a permanent Committee of Ways and Means (composed of the leading stamp collectors and dealers in the principal cities) will be selected. The Collectors' Club and the New York Stamp Club each donated $50.00 for preliminary work. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. John W. Scott, 36, John Street, New York, who will give proper acknowledgment.

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Manchester Philatelic Society.

At the 314th meeting of the Society, held on Friday, December 15th, Mr. J. H. Abbott presiding, Mr. John C. North read a paper on the stamps of Finland, illustrated by his finely specialized collection.

At the commencement Mr. North acknowledged his indebtedness to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. for kind permission granted him to make use of the statistics from the papers written by Mr. L. Hanciau, published in the *Monthly Journal* in 1904, and the loan of their Reference Collection of the Reprints and Forgeries of the stamps of Finland. Of these reprints there were six sets made for the Postal Museum at Helsingfors, at the request of Duke Michael, and the one lent by Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Stanley Gibbons & Co., had formed part of the well-known collection of Mr. Breitfuss. Mr. North stated that these reprints varied slightly from the originals, and both they and the forgeries were easy of detection.

The collection all through bore evidence of the enormous amount of work spent upon it in the discovery of minor varieties, most of which have hitherto been unrecorded, but are of the greatest interest from the fact that they occur regularly on the plates, as proved by Mr. North's arrangement of them on his sheets. He referred to the secret marks on the first issues 1856-8, usually termed pearls, in the drawing of the post-horns, and pointed out other noticeable marks in the shape of a roughly drawn diamond between the Crown and shield in the 5 kop, and an almost round white dot on the 10 kop. Of this issue Mr. North showed a single specimen of the 5 kop, and of the 10 kop, a strip of three, a pair, two singles, and one overprinted "specimen," the 1858 variety of the 5 kop with large pearls, a single specimen. Of the 1860 issue with serpentine roulette $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8, and the depth of the tooth $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ millimetres there were no varieties except the shades of colour. Of the $1\frac{1}{4}$mm. the collection contained three specimens of the 5 kop, and five of the 10 kop, and the $1\frac{3}{4}$mm., two specimens of the 5, and four singles, one pair, and one imperforate of the 10 kop.

The 1866 issue is of similar design to the last but contains eight stars (instead of seven) in the shield. The paper varies from thin to thick, and both wove and laid were used for this issue. A special mark, consisting of a white line running from the oval to the Greek border line on the right-hand side is found on the 5 and 10 pen values. The rouletting varies from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ deep, and gauges $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 (also said to exist gauging $10\frac{1}{2}$). Many varieties occur in this issue ; the 5 pen is printed in the colour of the 10, and *vice-versa*, varieties in the shades of all the values, and imperfections on the plates resulting in the bottom line of the top label running into the lettering of the 5 p., and an F being printed instead of an E in the bottom label of the 20 pen.

Errors of a similar nature abound in the 1870, 1875 and 1883 issues, the word PENNIA being found mutilated and reading as RENNIÄ, ENNIÄ ; PENNI reading as FENNI and ENNI with innumerable varieties of a minor nature such as flaws, hair-lines and broken lines.

The issues of 1889–90, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, were apparently printed in two panes of 100 stamps each, 10 × 10, and cut vertically into sheets of 100. A watermark is found at the bottom of these sheets giving the values of the stamps intended to be printed on the paper, and the early sheets, as was pointed out by the Chairman at the close of Mr. North's paper, were in accordance with this, but later printings show that the watermarked paper was used indiscriminately, and may or may not correspond with the value of the stamps printed upon it.

1891 saw the supersession of the Finnish stamps by those of the type of the stamps of Russia, with the addition of small circles introduced into the sides of the design, which were printed at the Imperial Printing House, St. Petersburg, perforated $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$.

The 1895-6 issue was printed at Helsingfors from the same plates as the 1889-91 issue, but perforated 14×13, and the 1901 issue in the Russian type lithographed and perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ on chalky-paper, with the exception of the 10 marks, which is surface-

printed, with a perforation of 13½, and the 1902-3 issue surface-printed at Helsingfors on ordinary paper, from new plates made by H. Berthold, in Berlin.

Mr. North showed *tête-bêche* pairs of the 20 pennia blue, 1882-4, and the 20 pennia orange of 1885, and the later issues in unused blocks, in addition to used specimens in all shades and varieties of postmarks, etc.

Mr. Abbott pointed out that any specimens of the first issue found on diagonally laid paper are cut from envelopes, the stamps themselves being printed on wove paper.

A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. North for the excellency of his paper and display, and suitably responded to by him.

At the 315th meeting of the Society, held on Friday, January 5th, 1912, the collection of the stamps of British East Africa formed by Mr. W. Martello Gray, of Bradford, was in the regrettable absence of Mr. Gray, through indisposition, shown to the meeting by Mr. Duerst.

Mr. Gray's display was practically complete, with both used and unused specimens of almost every stamp, and pairs, blocks and shades to further embellish it.

The philatelic interest of the colony may be briefly summed up as follows :—

In 1890, three stamps of Great Britain were overprinted "British East Africa Company" and their values in Indian currency. 1890-1 a full series from ½ anna to 5 rupees was issued, inscribed "Imperial British East Africa Company," the full official title of the Chartered Company ; 1891-5 various provisionals, some with the postmaster's initials ; 1895, when administration was taken over by the Foreign Office, the stock of stamps at Mombasa was overprinted with a hand-stamp "British East Africa," and when these were exhausted the then current stamps of India from ½a. to 5 rupees, were overprinted with ordinary type "British East Africa" ; 1897, a shortage of low values provided by overprinting six of the then current Zanzibar stamps ; 1897, November, a series of eight rupee values from 1 to 50r. which were an enlargement of the design of 1896, closes the philatelic history of "British East Africa," the subsequent issues being those of the combined administration of British East Africa and Uganda, under the title of "East Africa and Uganda Protectorates," and bearing the portrait of King Edward VII.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,

May I make an enquiry through your columns, the results of which should be, to philatelists, both interesting and far-reaching ?

Has any reader got or seen a copy of a Cayman Islands stamp, or of a Jamaica stamp used in the Caymans, postmarked on any of these dates :—June 23 1898 (? Ju. 23.08) ; March 31, 1900 (? Mr. 31.0c) ; March 2, 1900 (? Mr. 2,0c) ; June 23, 1900 ; July 11, 1900 (? 00 Jy 11) ; April 19, 1901 (? Ap 61,01) ; May 4, 1901 (? My ⁴ 01).

Anyone who has will assist in solving a problem, (the results of which I will readily communicate to the philatelic press in due course), if he will write me and describe the stamp, stating also, if possible, when, and from whom, it was obtained.

I shall also be grateful to have a description of any Jamaica stamps used in the Caymans, all of which will, doubtless, have a bearing on the same subject.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. WATKIN.

Ropsley, New Malden ;
9th January, 1912.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

JANUARY 1912

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PLATE—Transvaal, Plate I.

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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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British Columbia, 1865, vertical pair, 5c. rose, imperforate, unused.
Ceylon, 1857-59, 2 shilling blue imperforate, unused.
Canada, 1851, horizontal pair 12 pence, with sheet margin, unused.
Finland, 1891, 3½r. error in colour of 7r. unused, with sheet margin.
Hawaii, 1859, 1c. pale blue on bluish white paper, unused.
Newfoundland, 1857, 1 shilling scarlet, unused.
Saxony, 1850, ½ngr. error of color, unused.
Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire unused.

The Sussdorff collection is now offered for Sale separately, and correspondence with serious collectors is invited. Personal interviews may be had by appointment.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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FEBRUARY 1912

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Plate. Transvaal, Plate II.



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,, 13½ ,, ,, 15c. orange-brown (two).
,, 14, large holes, regular clean cut (1874) 12½c. and 25c. (2 pairs of the latter.)

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIV FEBRUARY 1912 No. 2

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BUENOS AIRES

By F. J. PEPLOW

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(*Continued from Vol. XXXIII, page* 191)

Referring to the Balance Sheet above given it will be seen that up to the delivery on 27 May, stamps to the value of 265,200 pesos had been received by the Post Office, and from the declaration attached to the Balance Sheet it is shown that the whole of the stock remaining on hand of the original issue was burnt, as the stamps had become obsolete by reason of a new decree of 2 October (to which I shall come later). It may therefore be reasonably supposed that the delivery on 27 May was the final one of stamps from the plates as originally used, and that if the value given of stamps burnt, 209,605 pesos, be deducted from that of those issued, the resulting value of 55,595 pesos will be that of the stamps sold of the first issue. Knowing the rarity of these stamps I was nevertheless hardly prepared to find that so small a sum should represent the total value, and it is difficult to understand how it happens that so many have survived for collectors. It is practically impossible to make any estimate of the numbers of each denomination which were issued, and only access to the original Post Office archives could determine this. Had the above Balance Sheet given the total numbers some conjecture might have been possible, but as two ratios—value and number—are concerned any attempt to discover even approximate numbers, *e.g.*, by comparative rarity, would be valueless. There can be no doubt however that the numbers actually issued of these stamps were extremely small, and on the above showing that the total number of all values probably did not exceed 25,000. I might mention that in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* for 28 May 1910, Mr. C. J. Phillips gave certain particulars which he had obtained with a view to forming some idea as to the comparative rarity of the ' steamship ' issues. He received from the owners of the five largest collections in Buenos Aires lists of these stamps in their collections, and I reproduce his summary, which may be considered of some value in determining the relative proportion of the different stamps in what must be considered a fairly large field. I do not think, however, that the actual rarity is properly shown in this list, for it is obvious that whereas the 2 pesos of the first issue, for example, is not infrequently met with, the 4 pesos and 5 pesos are very scarce stamps, much scarcer indeed than is represented by the ratio of some four to one.

ISSUE	VALUE	UNUSED	USED	TOTAL
April 1858	2p. blue ..	45	90	135
	3p. green ..	20	59	79
	4p. red	16	18	34
	5p. orange ..	12	26	38
October 1858	4r. brown ..	68	92	160
	1p. brown ..	54	60	114
January 1859	1p. (UN PS) blue	145	160	305
	1p. (T RS) ,,	46	43	89
		406	548	954

With regard to the numbers actually issued to the Post Office I might add that it is just possible that the figures above given are incorrect, and that the three deliveries given in the Balance Sheet for 23, 26 and 30 October, consisted of stamps from the plates in their original state. My reason for giving this point in reserve is that the authorities at my disposal do not definitely agree. A contributor to *Le Timbre-Poste*, Vol. II, October 1864, states that the second emission of two values was issued, in conformity with the decree of 2 October, on 26 October 1858, and this statement is borne out by a contributor to *Le Timbrophile*, March 1865. Moens, on the other hand, states that "On 23 December 1858, the postal authorties asked for permission to have the stamps printed at the Bank. This permission was granted on the 24th." *December* must be a printer's error for *October*, which would be in practical agreement with the other writers. But Moens also publishes an official notice as follows :—

BUENOS AIRES ;
5 November 1858.

The public are informed that from this date post offices and branches are provided with the stamps which, in conformity with the decree of 2 October, must be used for the franking of correspondence for the interior, for the Argentine provinces and for the South American Republics.

This notice, of course, does not state that the stamps were not ready before the date it bears, and it is most probable that the General Post Office was already in possession of the new stamps, and the supply to the branch offices would necessarily take a few days. I give these particulars principally by reason of the fact that they bear upon an important question ; on reconsidering their purport it seems fairly evident to me that the last delivery of stamps from the original plates was that of May 27, for the large remainders burnt shows that there could have been no shortage or necessity for a further printing, and it seems further practically certain that the small deliveries of 23, 26 and 30 October were of the new stamps, probably for the chief post offices, followed by a larger printing to give effect to the notice of 5 November.

The stamps were printed on fairly uniform white wove paper, and with one exception, to be described later, the same paper seems to have served for the whole of the 'steamship' issues. It has a characteristic semi-transparency, which has been of no little value in guarding against forgeries, and the design can generally be discerned through the stamp. I have, as far as I can remember, seen only one copy of any of these stamps with full original gum, and this was a 1 peso (UN PS) brown, in the collection of Señor Rodriguez, the gum of which was brown and rather crackly. As the back of these stamps is very often discoloured brown this is doubtless due to the gum. The quality of impression varies greatly from clear and well printed to heavy over-inked smudges, and the printers evidently had much difficulty in producing satisfactory results. Throughout these issues the design is occasionally found

showing a suggestion of clouds above the rays of the sun, due probably to the plate not being clean. As I have already mentioned, almost every stamp in the plate shows distinctive features, though generally minute ones, but I have noted no varieties of sufficient importance to mention in the first issue.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

30 (?) April 1858. Four values, typographed. Imperf.

2 pesos, blue
2 ,, deep blue
3 ,, green
3 ,, deep green
4 ,, vermilion (shades)
5 ,, dull orange-yellow (shades)

The colours of these stamps are difficult to describe, and it is not easy to say how far the shades are due to actual colour or to overloading of ink. Occasionally the impression is very 'dry,' producing a pale, thin colour. There were, however, probably several printings of each value, and there are well-marked shades, particularly of the 4 or 5 pesos, which I do not feel able to describe by any terms sufficiently distinctive.

The Post Office was at this time considering the question of a revision of the postal rates, in order to facilitate correspondence, and the *Anuario* quotes as one reason for a proposed reduction that the existing tariff had been provided largely for delivery on horseback, while services by water were now frequently used. The postal authorities also favoured varying tariffs, according to the nature of delivery, whether local or long distance, and a new tariff for parcels sent through the post. The proposed tariffs were duly brought forward, and after amendation by the Chamber the following decree was issued :—

The President of the Chamber of Representatives. To the Executive of the State.

Buenos Aires ; 2 October 1858.

The undersigned has the honour to transcribe to your Excellency the law which was sanctioned at last night's sitting.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the State of Buenos Aires, united in general assembly, have sanctioned the following to have lawful effect :—

1.—The carriage of letters borne by the Post Office from the capital to country towns, and between these latter, shall be one peso for each letter not exceeding one ounce in weight, and four reales for each extra half ounce.

2.—The carriage of letters borne by the Post Office from one point to another in the city shall be two reales for each letter not exceeding one ounce in weight, and two reales for each extra half-ounce.

3.—The carriage of parcels of newspapers and all other classes of printed matter borne by the Post Office, either within or without the State, shall be free of all charge.

4.—The carriage of pamphlets, music, engravings, lithographs, and all similar articles, borne by the said Post Office, either within or without the territory of the State, shall be one real per copy or number. Bulky parcels will pay at the rate of one peso per pound.

5.—Neither the postal authorities nor their employees will deliver any letter, parcel, or other matter included in the foregoing articles, unless it bears the necessary stamps.

6.—The afore-mentioned Office and its employees will advertise through the press and other means the letters and packets which may be detained, so that those concerned may appear to pay the carriage or withdraw them, and if after certain time they are not claimed they will be filed away or burnt, according to the postal regulations in force.

7.—To be communicated to the Executive Authorities.

EDUARDO COSTA
Pedro Aquilar
Secretary

BUENOS AIRES,
8 October 1858

To be fulfilled, acknowledged as received, communicated to all concerned, and published.

Seal of His Excellency
MITRE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BUENOS AIRES;
30 October 1858.

TO THE EXECUTIVE OF THE STATE.

The undersigned has the honour to transcribe to your Excellency the law which the Chambers have sanctioned at last night's meeting.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the State of Buenos Aires, united in general assembly, have sanctioned the following to have lawful effect:—

1.—The postal tariff for the carriage of correspondence as detailed, borne by water or by overland route to the Argentine provinces and to the South American Republics will be the same as for interior correspondence.

2.—To be communicated to the Executive.

EDUARDO COSTA
Pedro Aquilar
Secretary

BUENOS AIRES,
2 November 1858

To be fulfilled, acknowledged as received, communicated to all concerned, and published.

Seal of his Excellency
MITRE

Before dealing with the next issue of stamps, required by the foregoing decrees, I may here refer to certain postal regulations relating to special delivery and registration, set out in the *Anuario* as in force at this time.

All correspondence from offices of the State was carried and delivered post haste at the charge of the Treasury, and private correspondents could also use the same express service in accordance with the postal tariff in force, which required in addition to the regular postage a further fee of four pesos, with twenty reales for each league covered. Letters could be registered to places within and without the State for an additional fee of five pesos, and the Post Office required the postmaster of the place of destination to return the letter-cover, bearing the receipt of the addressee.

The regulations specifically demanded that all letters should bear the necessary stamps to frank them, and letters received otherwise were withheld until claimed, as already stated. Letters left in the hands of the Post Office were filed away every three months, and once a year were burnt in presence of the Postmaster-General and other officials. All these letters were opened; any containing important documents, etc., were set aside and the remainder destroyed. The large remainders of letters in the hands of the Post Office were so burnt at various periods during the year 1858, amounting in all to 232,100.

(*To be continued*)

OTTO'S PRINTINGS OF THE TRANSVAAL STAMPS

By JOHN N. LUFF

(*All rights strictly reserved*)

(*Continued from page* 8)

Another Surreptitious One Shilling.

There is another shilling stamp—surreptitiously made by Otto—which seems to have escaped the attention of all writers upon Transvaal stamps, though I cannot think it is unknown to the specialists. This stamp has features which show it to be related to the shilling last described (Plate J), to the 1d. which I call Plate H, and to the Goldner reprints. After a careful study of the details I feel certain it was made after Plate H and before the Goldner stamps. I assign the letter K to this plate.

The distinctive features of the stamps from this plate are as follows:—The lion has no eye. The right fluke of the anchor is severed from the shank, or nearly so. There are no scratches across the lower part of the coat of arms. The head of the eagle resembles that on the 1d. Plate H, but the bill is straight and has no hump. The white part of the head again suggests a molar tooth, but it is a different tooth. The fangs are longer and straighter and the round dot marking the eye is entirely surrounded by white, and not joined to the side unless by blurred printing. The letters of the motto are all of the same height. There is a break in the line above the "DR" of "EENDRAGT." The lower end of the flagstaff at the right is composed of two coloured lines, with a thick white line between them. These lines are very straight and touch the ribbon below "MAGT." In the panel at the left the letters "ILL" have white projections, as on Plate J.

I have not found any pairs or blocks of this stamp, but my copies may be separated into four groups, from which I assume there were four types in the plate. The features by which they may be separated are:—

1.—The end of the wagon pole is double, *i.e.*, composed of two very thin lines. The three lines below the middle of the small shield do not touch it. The third spear-head from the left has a large break on the under side. The flagstaffs are very prominent, especially the parts indicated by colourless lines. On the left the second and third staffs are composed of two coloured lines with a strong white line between them. The corresponding staffs on the right are composed of two coloured and two white lines, very clearly and sharply drawn. The lower fold of the flags at the right is indicated by a white line between two coloured lines. As it turns upwards this white line forks. On the left the lower folds of the flags are indicated by two curved white lines between three coloured ones. All the other types from this plate have, at the left, one white line between a thick and a thin coloured line. The letter "H" in the left panel has a white dot on the left side near the bottom. There are four lines of shading at the right of "MAGT."

2.—The three lines of shading below the middle of the small shield touch it. The right fluke of the anchor is nearly severed from the shank. The third spear-head from the left is not broken. The flagstaffs at the left show traces of a white line down the centre; those at the right are usually rough, heavy lines of colour. The lower fold of the flags at the right is indicated by a very thick coloured line. The letter "H" has usually a faint dot at the right side. The shading at the right of "MAGT" is a blot.

3.—Of the three lines below the middle of the small shield the first and second touch it, but the third does not. The right fluke of the anchor is completely severed from the shank. The third spear-head from the left is slightly broken. The flagstaffs and the lower folds of the flags at the right are as in Type 2. The letter " H " does not show any white dot at either side. There are three lines of shading at the right of " MAGT."

4.—The middle line below the small shield does not touch it. The anchor is unbroken. The flagstaffs, especially those at the left, show more white than Types 2 and 3, but not nearly as much as Type 1. The lower folds of the flags at the right are nearly a solid blot of colour. The letter " H " has a white dot on the left like Type 1. The shading at the right of " MAGT " is as on Type 2. My copies of Type 4 are heavily printed, making it difficult to be certain about details.

These stamps are printed on a variety of papers : pelure, semi-pelure, very thick (almost cardboard), ordinary wove, soft porous, hard, vertically ribbed and vertically laid (with wide vergures). Many of my copies are on toned paper. I have six imperforate copies, including one printed in black and two overprinted " V.R. Transvaal." Rouletted copies are much more plentiful and range in shade from pale yellow-green to deep blue-green. I have a rouletted stamp printed in pink. Many of the green shades may be matched in the Goldner reprints, from which we may infer that the two plates were in use concurrently. We frequently find uncancelled copies in the shades which I regard as representing late printings, but what I call the earlier shades are always cancelled. I have previously mentioned that at first Otto was accustomed to cancel all his surreptitiously printed stamps. The early shades are cancelled with the four concentric circles, the latter ones with the numeral and " Too Late " cancellations. I have not found any blue cancellations.

The great variety of papers, shades and cancellations indicate that this plate was in use for a long time. I should say it was made about 1871, and the " V.R. Transvaal " overprint shows it to have been in use until 1877 at least.

The Three Pence.

We now come to the denomination which presents the greatest difficulties of all the early Transvaal stamps, the Three Pence. The many varieties of this stamp have puzzled even the most advanced collectors. Before attempting to point out my discoveries I wish to briefly review what has been written about this stamp, and make a few comments.

In Mr. Tamsen's articles in the *Monthly Journal* (Vol. V, page 70), we read : " Mr. Jeppe tells me that, when the first batch of stamps from Germany arrived here in 1869, he at once objected to the eagle, which looked more like a lame duck than an eagle ; and when ordering the 3d. stamps he instructed the engraver in Germany to alter the *bird* for the new value into something resembling an eagle more nearly, and this was the reason for this new type." We know the first lot of the German printed stamps reached the Transvaal in August 1869, and the order to make a 3d. of altered design was probably given at about that date. On receipt of this order Otto, no doubt, set promptly to work to make the changes. We have evidence that he first made a small experimental plate, the impressions from which were " imperforate," " on rather thicker paper " and " printed in alternately reversed rows," *i.e.*, *tête-à-tête* (see quotations on pages 434, 444 and 479). Mr. Yardley has shown us (pages 446 and 448) that these stamps were printed from a plate differing from the plates subsequently sent to the Transvaal, inasmuch as all stamps from the latter show a spur or lump on the left leg of the eagle (Type IIb), whereas the *tête-à-tête* stamps are free from any such defect (Type IIa).

On pages 434 and 435 Mr. Yardley gives us a very valuable document in the shape of a letter, dated March 30th, 1870, in which Mr. Jeppe, replying to a letter of Otto, dated January 22nd, 1870, ordered 3d. stamps sent to certain dealers direct from Germany, and also a printing of 8,000 stamps (200 sheets of forty) to be sent to the Transvaal. Mr. Jeppe wrote: "Please print of the 3d. plate a quantity of sheets like the one you sent me in violet, gummed and rouletted, and forward for £5, viz., ten sheets of forty stamps each to the following addresses:—" In an earlier paragraph of this letter he speaks of owing Otto "for the 3d. plate and original die Th. 13." From this letter it is evident that Otto had completed a plate of forty electrotypes by or before January 22nd, 1870, and had sent sample impressions from it to Mr. Jeppe. We know from the writings of Messrs. Tamsen and Yardley that at a subsequent date Otto sent to the Transvaal a matrix die of the 3d., of the type without the spur, and two plates of forty electrotypes, each of which had the spur. From Mr. Jeppe's words "like the one you sent me in violet" it does not appear to be straining a point to infer that Otto had sent sample stamps in other colours than violet and that *only one* sheet was sent in that colour. This certainly would not suffice for an issue. At that period the transit of a letter between the Transvaal and Europe required some six to eight weeks. We may conclude that Otto received the order to supply 3d. stamps to certain dealers about May 15th to June 1st, 1870, and filled it promptly. Following this we find, under dates between June and August 1st, 1870, the stamps chronicled (see pages 434, 443, 444 and 479) as rouletted and as "now in active service in the Republic" (*Philatelist*, July 1, 1870). While this latter statement is incorrect—at least so far as we have any present information—it was made in good faith, and is quite excusable under the circumstances. The publishers of the *Philatelist* had been informed by the Postmaster-General that their order for stamps would be filled by the official printer, and this had been done. Probably they were told, as was Dr. Viner (*Monthly Circular*, March, 1903), that this was to avoid the delay of sending the stamps to Africa and then back to Europe. What would be more reasonable than that they should suppose the stamps had been issued and were in regular use?

In the months of September, November and December, 1870, impressions in rose, blue, and buff were chronicled (see quotations on pages 444 and 479). Most of these were probably supplied by Otto, but a few were sent to the Transvaal and could have been purchased there (*Monthly Journal*, Vol. IV, page 146). In the copies of the official records which Mr. Tamsen quotes in the *Monthly Journal* we find (Vol. IV, page 70): "1871, June 30. Received from Germany 8,000 3p. stamps, £100." In a letter of Postmaster Jeppe, published in the *Philatelist* (Vol. V, page 67), and the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, (Vol. IX, page 80), he lists the three pence as issued March 1, 1871. I defer comment on these conflicting records until I reach the consideration of the plates of forty stamps which were sent to the Transvaal.

I do not find any further references in the journals of the period to the German printed three pence. With the local printings we have, of course, nothing to do. Mr. Yardley, however, describes and lists (pages 446, 447, 553 and 554) various stamps which differ from those printed *tête-à-tête* and also from the stamps printed from the two plates of forty. He furthermore sets forth his conclusion that some of these stamps were printed from other plates than those just mentioned. I am pleased to say I have been able to identify these plates. In three instances I have restored the sheets or blocks printed from them, and in a fourth instance have identified the varieties, though I have not succeeded in restoring their arrangement.

Let us now consider the size and arrangement of the various threepenny plates, the characteristics of the stamps printed from them and the probable dates of use.

The Three Pence (*tête-à-tête*).

First of all comes the plate from which were printed the *tête-à-tête* impressions. I shall call it Plate L in referring to it.

It is, of course, superfluous to state that the design is of Type II, eagle with drooping wings and motto on a broader ribbon. It is, furthermore, of the sub-type without the spur or lump on the left leg of the eagle. How may the stamps from this plate be distinguished from others of the same sub-type? To answer this question I must perpetrate a bull and say they may best be distinguished by their lack of distinctive features; in other words, these stamps are very perfect, while those from other plates have defects, breaks, spots, etc. On this, as on all plates of the 3d. and 6d., Type II, whether originals or reprints, the ends of the ribbon extend further down into the lower corners of the central square than on any stamps of Type I. The stamps from Plate L are always imperforate, at least all the rouletted three pence I have seen belonged to other plates. The paper is moderately thick, hard, opaque and slightly ribbed, like much that Otto used. The gum is brownish, often staining the paper. So much pressure was used in printing that the design usually stands out slightly on the back of the paper, especially the ribbon with the motto. My copies are in dull lilac, pale lilac, and pale mauve. Most writers call the second shade "pale reddish lilac," but I fail to see much suggestion of red in it. I confess I do not find shades that meet my understanding of those chronicled in 1870, viz.: "violet," "violet vif," "rich bright violet," and "beautiful mauve." Possibly, as Mr. Yardley suggests (page 446), there was more than one printing from this plate; possibly my copies have been affected by light, gum, etc.; and possibly we have here another illustration of our inability to see and name colours alike. I have never seen any impressions in trial colours from this plate.

We now come to the question of the size of the plate and the issue of the stamps for postal purposes. I approach the first question with some reluctance, for I have had less success with this stamp than with any other Transvaal stamp that I have studied. I am forced to offer conjectures and deductions rather than established facts. In the first place I find the stamps are scarce, they might almost be called rare. I have only secured two *tête-à-tête* pairs and four single copies, and have seen very few others. Next, unusual care appears to have been taken in making the electrotypes. So far as I can see, they are entirely free from defects and each absolutely like the others. Thus I cannot find any of the little minor differences by which I have been able to distinguish the types and cannot avail myself of this aid toward deciding the size of the plate. This being the case, I can only state my opinion on the subject and offer such small confirmation as I can find in what has been published about the stamps.

I believe that this Plate L was one of the many small plates which Otto made about this time, and that it consisted of only a few electrotypes (probably his favourite number, four) arranged in a horizontal row. From such a plate we might get exactly such impressions as have been described. *Le Timbrophile* said, January 30th, 1870: "Il est imprimé tantôt dans l'ordre naturel, tantôt tête-à-tête, c'est dire tête-bêche." From a plate of a single row of electrotypes we would get stamps in their usual order if the paper were pushed forward as each row was printed; while, were a narrow strip of paper used, printed along one edge, turned around and printed along the other edge, we would have the *tête-à-tête* rows.

In the *Philatelist* for April, 1871 (Vol. V, page 61), we read: "The imperforate varieties are irregularly printed in alternately reversed rows." Note that they say "printed," not "arranged," or any word which would suggest that some of the electrotypes were reversed in the plate. The word "irregularity" is also significant. Mr. Yardley says (page 445): "In the Tapling Collection there are three vertical pairs, in two of which the top and bottom stamps are separated by a space of three to four millimetres, but in the third the vertical spacing is scarcely half a millimetre." Also on page 440 he says: "The stamps were arranged very irregularly, sometimes touching one another vertically and sometimes being 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart." In both instances he suggests that, if moveable clichés were used, they must have been without margins to permit such close printing. One of my own pairs has a spacing of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

at one side, but only 1 mm. at the other, and the vertical sides of the stamps are quite out of alignment. It seems to me much more probable that these irregularities are due to printing than that the electrotypes were so carelessly and unevenly arranged in the plate. Blocks from other plates show the electrotypes to have been evenly spaced and in good alignment. It is worthy of note that only the two journals I have quoted mention the *tête-à-tête* stamps. Though there are many other chronicles none of them mention this variety. Either their stamps were arranged normally or the writers had seen only single copies. This seems to be a further confirmation of my theory that the stamps were only occasionally printed *tête-à-tête* and not regularly so arranged in the plate. Mr. Yardley, on page 446, argues against the *tête-à-tête* pairs having been produced by printing because he is apparently considering the use of a plate of normal size and composed of several rows of clichés. If my theory of a single row is accepted the adverse conditions suggested by Mr. Yardley are eliminated, and printing " in alternately reversed rows " becomes possible. It might also be suggested that the first 3d. plate was only a small one because the engraver would probably wish to save the trouble and expense of making a large plate until he knew whether or not the alterations he had made in the design were satisfactory to the authorities in the Transvaal.

I have never seen, nor do any of the descriptions suggest, horizontal *tête-bêche* pairs, *i.e.*, with the stamps placed side by side. All are in vertical pairs, and the term *tête-à-tête*, as used by *Le Timbrophile*, best describes them.

I have just remarked that, in my experience, the stamps from Plate L are scarce. Apparently this condition has existed since the beginning. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, dated August 1st, 1870, says: " The original imperforated specimens are very few in number and must become increasingly rare." Why were so few printed? Was it not because only a small plate had been made for the purpose of trial impressions or proofs? The writers of many of the early chronicles seem to have considered the stamps to be proofs. Witness the following, which, because of the dates at which they were written and accompanying remarks, can only refer to the stamps from Plate L: *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, February 1, 1870: " Whether they are proofs or the authorized emission we are unable to state." *American Journal of Philately*, February 20, 1870: " We have lately seen proofs of the 3 penny stamps of this country printed in rich violet." The *Philatelist*, February 1, 1870: " Those we have received, being all unrouletted, must be considered proofs." On July 1, 1870, the latter journal refers to the appearance of the rouletted 3d. stamps and describes them as " now in active service," indicating that they regarded the stamps previously reported as not having been in service, otherwise proofs or essays.

Reviewing the records, I think we may conclude that Plate L was made about October, 1869.

Were any of the stamps from this plate sent to the Transvaal? I am inclined to think a few were sent as samples. The design having been altered by order of the Postmaster-General, the engraver would, naturally, wish to know if the changes he had made were approved and, for that reason, would submit samples. But there would be no occasion to submit a large quantity. At a little later date he sent sample printings in various colours from other 3d. plates. These two sample lots probably reached the Transvaal in November, 1869, and March, 1870. Mr. Tamsen says (*Monthly Journal*, Vol. IV, page 70): " Mr. Jeppe tells me that he had samples (proofs) of these stamps early in 1870, and that he wrote to the dealers and collectors who applied for supplies to apply for these stamps direct to the printer in Germany, who would send them the stamps at face value (he generally enclosed a sample)." It seems to me that this does not refer to the imperforate *tête-à-tête* stamps but to the roulette dones in sheets of forty, which Otto sent on January 22nd, 1870, and about which Mr. Jeppe wrote to various dealers on or about March 30th, 1870. It is not improbable that Otto also distributed samples of his work to various people in Europe.

I believe the impressions from Plate L were essays, not pre-prints or surreptitious prints, and that the plate was destroyed about the time that Otto made the plates of forty stamps each, otherwise he probably would have used it later instead of making certain new plates which I shall presently describe. I believe a few stamps from Plate L were sent to Mr. Jeppe as proofs, but I doubt that any were placed on sale or used for postage. I am not willing to accept this stamp as having been in use until someone produces a copy on the cover or with a dated postmark. So far, I have never seen or heard of even a copy cancelled with the familiar concentric circles, but were such forthcoming I should require proof that the cancellation was not applied by Otto.

(*To be continued*)

REVIEW

CORFIELD (W.) More Dâk Dicta. Verses written in Calcutta (1894-1910) and Philatelic Verses. 175 pp. 4to. Calcutta: *Thacker, Spink & Co.*, 1911.

Philatelists who are in the habit of perusing several of the chief journals which minister to their needs, have been for some years past charmed with certain pieces of verse, clever parodies for the most part, which appeared from time to time over the pseudonym of Dâk. These were usually to be found in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, but occasionally in other periodicals. At first there used to be considerable speculation as to the identity of "Dâk," but of late the secret has become an open one, and is very generally known in philatelic circles that "Dâk" is Mr. Wilmot Corfield, a distinguished philatelist of long standing and a leading representative of Indian philately. Mr. Corfield re-published some of his verse in book form a few years ago, and the volume was so well received that he has now issued "More Dâk Dicta" for the delight not only of philatelists, but of those who possess any measure of literary taste. The present volume is divided into two parts, one containing verse of a political nature or relating to local doings and sayings in Calcutta, where Mr. Corfield has long been engaged as an auditor and accountant, the remaining part, with which we are at present more concerned, deals with philatelic happenings. From the first part we gather that Mr. Corfield has very pronounced political leanings, and as it deals with subjects on which very considerable differences of opinion may be presumed to exist, will not appeal to everyone, but, however, that may be, no Englishman can fail to appreciate the glowing note of patriotism which is struck in the more serious poems. A large portion of this part will further fail to be appreciated to the full by those unacquainted with local events in Calcutta where the verse has been written on the topic of the hour, but there are many pieces in lighter vein which readily attract the reader with a keen sense of humour.

There does not exist, we believe, very much philatelic verse in the English language. The late Mr. Gilbert Lockyer produced some passable verses in a light vein, but we cannot recall any recent efforts which are calculated to arouse enthusiasm. Mr. Corfield's muse is immeasurably superior to anything we have seen of late. He has a wonderful mastery of the technique of his craft, a fine quality of humour and the power of expressing it in graceful verse. In his parodies he manages to catch remarkably the spirit of the original, and his satire is keen and very much to the point. Not that all the verse in this part is in the lighter vein. Some of it is of a serious nature and in such serious verse throughout the volume, we cannot but admit shows the true poetic instinct, Even in the lighter verse we fancy at times we catch a note of true poetic feeling. Mr. Corfield thoroughly deserves his sobriquet of "Swan of the Hooghly."

Not the least interesting feature of this work is the introduction, largely of an autobiographical nature, which is prefaced to the philatelic part of the volume. There is a pathetic note about this, of the days long ago, past recall, well calculated to stir the sentimental emotions of all philatelists who can point to a life-long devotion of three or four decades to the cause.

"Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis."



K I



II



III



IV



L



N



R



M I



II



III



IV



O



P

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. 9 and 10 January; 2) 23 and 24 January
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co., 11 and 12 January; 2) 25 and 26 January
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, 1) 3 January; 2) 30 and 31 January
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1), 5 January; 2) 18 and 19 January

GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, worn plate, vertical pair, with margin, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. £3 10 0
Ditto, block of four, with side margin and inscription, mint *P. & S.* 2 .. .. .. 6 5 0
V.R., 1d. black, horizontal pair, unused. *P.* 1 .. .. 18 0 0
1847–54, 10d. brown, Die 4, large margins and very fine, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 4 5 0
1854–7, 2d. blue, S.G. 19, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 1 .. 6 10 0
1857–8, wmk. large crown, 1d. deep rose-red, block of four, imperf., mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 3 0
1858–79, 1d. red, collection of plate numbers 71 to 225, except 77, all unused and nearly all mint (150). *G.* 1 .. .. 4 15 0
Ditto, 1½ rose-red, error of lettering OP–PC. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 2 0
Ditto, 1d. rose-red, plate 164, entire sheet of 240, with full margins. *V.* 1 .. .. 8 0 0
1862, 3d. rose, variety with dots, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 1 .. 16 0 0
1880, 2s. brown, slight crease, otherwise mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 6 0 0
1881, 1d. lilac, printed on the gum and with inverted wmk., block of four, mint. *P.&S.* 2 2 0 0
1888, wmk. orbs, £1 brown-lilac, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 13 0 0
I.R. Official, 1885, 5s. rose, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 17 6
Ditto, 10s. blue, mint. *P.&S.* 2 5 15 0
Ditto, 1890, wmk. orbs, £1 brown-lilac, mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 76 0 0
Government Parcels, 1897, 1d. lilac, with inverted overprint. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 12 0 0
BAVARIA, 1849, 6 kr. brown, with broken circle, unused, very fair. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 6 5 0
BRAZIL, 1844, 10r. block of nine, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 0 14 0
1845–6, 600 r. black on greyish, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 5 5 0
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, March 1898, perf., 1d. red and blue, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 4 12 6
BRITISH EAST AFRICA, 1891, 1a. in MS on 3a. red, on entire, with two other stamps, very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. £3 15 0
July, 1895, 3r., strip of three, one without surcharge, mint. *P.* 1 4 0 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1850, 12c. blue, cut round, fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 15 0
1852, 4c. deep blue, on piece of original, fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 4 7 6
BRITISH HONDURAS, 1887, 1s. grey, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 2 2 0
BUENOS AIRES, 1858, 4r. sepia, uncancelled on entire, very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 5 2 6
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, woodblock, 4d. blue, unused with part gum, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 30 0 0
Ditto, Another copy, unused *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 17 10 0
Mafeking, 1d. on ½d. vermilion, variety surcharge inverted, S.G. 9a, very fine. *G.* 2 .. 3 2 6
CHINA, February, 1897, $5 on 3c. red, S.G. 128, unused, with part gum. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 4 0
Ditto, ditto, surcharge inverted, S.G. 129, unused, with part gum. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 4 17 6
Ditto, ditto, the same stamp used, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 4 5 0
FIJI, September 1875, 2d. on 3d. (6c) green, S.G. 55, small stain and thin spot, unused. *G.* 1 .. 3 3 0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. 55a, thin spot, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 6 6 0
FRANCE, 1872–5, 15c. bistre on rose, error of colour, fine. *P.* 1 .. 5 0 0
GREECE, 1861, Paris print, 10l., pair on entire, superb. *P.* 2 .. 1 12 0
HOLLAND, 1852, 10c., Reprint in green, sheet of twenty-five. *P.* 1 .. .. 0 15 0
HONG KONG, 1874, perf. 12½, 4c. slate, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
Postal fiscal, 1897, $1 on $2 sage-green, Chinese surcharge omitted, S.G. 210, mint. *G* 1 5 10 0
Ditto, ditto, the same stamp used on original. *G.* 2 .. 4 7 6
INDIA, 1854, 4a. red and blue, with head inverted, S.G. 14a., cut to shape, with Philatelic Society's guarantee. *G.* 2 .. .. 12 10 0
1856–64, 2a. yellow-green, imperf., unused. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 12 0
1865, 8p. purple, mint sheet of eighty, with margins. *G.* 2 .. 3 3 0
1873, ½a. blue, ditto. *G.* 2 .. 2 2 0
1866–7, 6a. 8p. slate, ditto. *G.* 2 16 0 0
1876, 12a. venetian red, ditto. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 10 0

India (contd)
1868, 8a. rose, S.G. 63, ditto. *G.* 2 .. ..£10 0 0
1882–3, ½a. green, double impression, S.G. 88a, thinned, unused *G.* 2 .. .. 2 2 0
Ditto, 2a. blue, double impression, S.G. 88b, mint. *G.* 2 .. 4 4 0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d. milky blue, medium state, superb. *P.* 2 .. 9 10 0
Modena, 1852, 1l. black on white, initialed 'E.D.' fine. *V.* 2 .. 5 0 0
Natal, 1908, wmk. multiple CA, £1 10s. orange and purple, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 20 0 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, mint. *G.* 2. .. .. 22 10 0
Ditto, ditto, a pair, fiscally used. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 17 6
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1d. red, plate II, without clouds, very fine. *V.* 2 .. 4 0 0
Ditto, 1d. red, plate II, no trees on hill, very fine. *V.* 2 .. 4 10 0
Ditto, 1d. rose-red, pair, superb. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 5 15 0
1851, laureated, yellowish paper, 1d. carmine-red, horizontal pair, one stamp slightly thinned, very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 3 5 0
Ditto, bluish laid paper, 1d. dull red, horizontal pair, superb. *V.* 2 .. .. 5 12 6
New Zealand, 1855, London printing, 1d. dull carmine, very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 3 10 0
1856, serrated perf., 1s. blue-green, full perfs., but a trifle thinned, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 6 0 0
1872, 2d. vermilion, wmk. lozenges, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 10 0
Newfoundland, 4d. scarlet-vermilion, very fine. *V.* 2 .. 6 0 0
Niger Coast, December 1893, Half Penny on 2½d. purple, violet surcharge, S.G. 27, mint. *P.* 1 7 0 0
North Borneo, 1891–2, 6c. on 8c., S.G. 54, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 8 15 0
Papua, 1901–5, Thick paper, 2s. 6d. brown, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 0 0
1906, 6d. black and myrtle-green, with double overprint, corner pair, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 12 0 0
Philippine Islands, 1869 – 74, 'Habilitado por la Nacion' on 1r. green of Cuba, block of twenty-one, superb. *P.&S.* 2 £18 10 0
Ditto, 2r. red of Cuba, block of eight. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 4 15 0
Queensland, 1868–79, wmk. Q and crown, perf., 12 ×13, 1d. vermilion, unused. *V.* 1 .. 8 0 0
1879–80, 2d. deep blue, error 'PENGE,' very fine. *V.* 2 .. 3 0 0
Roumania, 1876–8, 5b. blue, 1879, 5b. rose, errors, reprints. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 1 0 0
St. Vincent, 1881, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 10 0 0
South Australia, 1872, perf. and roulette, 9d. grey-lilac, on entire, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 2 17 6
1908, 8d. ultramarine, error EIGNT, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. 12 0 0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1 violet and green, mint. *G.* 2.. 3 2 6
Straits Settlements, Bangkok, 1882, 32c. on 2c. yellow, S.G. 1, unused. *P.* 1 .. .. 6 15 0
Perak, 1883, 1c. on 2c., S.G. 32, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 5 15 6
Sudan, Army Service, 1906–11, 1m , S.G. 213, pair with overprint inverted, *uncatalogued.* G. 1 .. .. 2 12 0
Switzerland, Federal administration, April 1850, 2½r Poste Locale, on original, fine. *G.* 2 3 10 0
Tasmania, 1856, pelure paper, 1d. brown-red, mint *V.* 1 .. 4 15 0
1864–70, serrated perf., 2d yellow-green, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 4 0 0
1870–1, 4d blue, mint. *V.* 1 .. 2 15 0
1871–9, perf. 11½, 1d. vermilion, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 4 7 6
Transvaal, 1902–3, £5 orange and violet, S.G. 560, mint. *G.* 2 .. 8 0 0
Tuscany, 1853, wmk. loops, 9 cr. purple-brown, unused. *V.* 1.. 6 10 0
Wurtemburg, 1873, 70 kr. deep purple. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 3 3 0
Zululand, Postal fiscal, £20 green and black, mint. *P.* 1 .. 3 10 0

Messrs. Gilbert and Köhler. Sale of the Collection of Monsieur C . . . Second sale, British Colonies, 10 to 13 January 1912. A few prices realised at this sale, which consisted of 1,206 lots, with a total of over 50,000 francs.

Note.—To the prices given below should be added the official charge of 10 per cent., paid by the purchaser.

British Guiana, 1850, 12c. blue, superb Frs. 1280 50 13 10
1853, 1c. vermilion, superb 250 9 8 0
Ditto, 1c. red with variety, small 'o,' superb .. 310 12 5 6
Ditto, corner letters in square, 4c. blue, very fine .. 71 2 16 2
Ditto, ditto, 4c. blue, pair, superb 255 10 2 0
Ceylon, 1857, imperf., 4d. rose, very fine 476 18 16 3
Ditto, 1s. 9d. green, very fine 139 5 10 0
Ditto, 2s. blue, superb .. 300 11 17 7
1872–80, 2r. 50c. carmine, very fine, unused .. 120 4 0 9
New Brunswick, 1s. reddish violet, on entire, with 6d. yellow, superb 580 22 9 4

NEW BRUNSWICK (contd)
Half of 1s. on piece of original with half of 3d., superb 415 £16 8 8
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 1d. carmine, pair, very fine 190 7 10 6
Ditto, 3d. yellow-green, superb 140 5 10 9
NEW ZEALAND, 1862-3, pelure paper, 1d. red, fine, unused 350 13 17 3
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 2d. vermilion, large margins on three sides, superb 510 20 3 11

NEWFOUNDLAND (contd)
Ditto, half of 8d. vermilion on original, very fine .. 72 £2 17 0
ST. VINCENT, 1871-81, 5s. carmine-rose, very fine, unused 300 11 17 7
1880, ½d. on half of 6d. green, pair, mint 157 6 4 4
Ditto, 1d. on half of 6d. green, pair, very fine.. .. 310 12 5 6
Ditto, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, superb 382 15 2 7

Messrs. EUGENE KLEIN INC. Sale of 29 December 1911.

UNITED STATES, New York, 1845, 5c., two copies on original $16 00 3 5 9
1847, 5c. brown, ten copies on original 20 00 4 2 3
Ditto, 10c. black, pair on original 14 25 2 18 7

UNITED STATES (contd)
Carriers' stamps, Franklin, on original 26 00 5 6 11
Ditto, Philadelphia, 1c. black, Scott No. 868, with imprint and plate No. 1 .. 176 00 36 3 6

Messrs. MORGENTHAU & Co. Sale of the Collection of Mr. C. F. Sisson, 16 to 19 January 1912, 1563 lots realised $7511 60.

UNITED STATES, St. Louis, 1845, 5c. black on greenish, on original, superb .. $145 00 29 16 1
1851, 1c. blue, Type III, superb 23 00 4 14 7
Ditto, 24c. lilac, fine margins, mint 160 00 32 17 9

UNITED STATES (contd)
1861, Reissue (1875), set of nine, mint 149 45 30 14 1
1902, 1c. green and black, centre inverted, mint .. 25 25 5 3 9
Ditto, 4c. chocolate, centre inverted, 'Specimen' removed 61 50 12 12 10

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Argentine Republic. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us some new values in the same design as those chronicled in December last, but they are surface printed, not line-engraved. The whole set is said to consist of the undermentioned values. Wmk. Sun. Perf. 13 × 12½.

½c. violet
1c. pale bistre
2c. purple-brown
3c. green
4c. puce
10c. sage-green
20c. ultramarine
24c. claret
30c. lilac-rose
50c. black

British Levant. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the King George 1d. overprinted "LEVANT" as usual. The 1d. King Edward mentioned last month on the same authority does not exist.

Canada. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a set of the new stamps, with head of King George to left in oval, an effective design. Perf. 12.

1c. dark green
2c. carmine
5c. dark blue
7c. olive-yellow
10c. brown-purple
20c. olive-green
50c. sepia

Costa Rica. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. another Telegraph stamp, the 25c., surcharged in black "Correos—Un centimo" in two lines. Perf. 12.

Further provisionals of similar creation are chronicled by the *London Philatelist*.

1c. on 25c. purple (Black surcharge)
1c. on 50c. brown-lake (Blue surcharge)
1c. on 1 colon, brown (Red surcharge)
1c. on 5 colones, scarlet (Blue surcharge)
1c. on 10 colones, dark brown (Red surcharge)

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. further send us the 4c. of 1902, and the 10c. of 1907 surcharged "Habilitado" in black.

4c. purple and black (p. 14)
10c. blue and black (p. 11 × 14)

Dutch Indies. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current stamps with the overprint "JAVA" at the top of the stamps instead of at the foot.

Great Britain. *Edwardian series.* We have seen the 1s. Somerset House print with in-

verted watermark and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new shade of the 2s. 6d. and also the 10s. Somerset House printing. The latter is difficult to distinguish from the De la Rue print, but in unused copies the design shows clearly through the paper, which is not the case with the De la Rue prints.

Georgian series. The 1d. has appeared with the control B 12, and Messrs. C. Nissen and Co. inform us that they have seen the control "B.11" a surprising variety, from which it appears that Somerset House has made an experimental printing of the improved die.

Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular chronicles the new ½d. Newspaper wrapper, bearing the same stamp as on the ½d. Post Cards.

An automatic letter-stamper has been installed at the General Post Office. The device has the appearance of a private posting-box and has two slots—one for letters and one for pennies. The letter is put lengthwise into the upper slot, the penny is placed in the lower slot, a handle is turned twice, whereupon the letter disappears into the box. The "stamp" is circular in shape and inscribed "LONDON, E.C.—1d.—POSTAGE PAID," with crown and is impressed in carmine.

Greece. The *London Philatelist* makes a correction with respect to the varieties which we quoted on its authority in December last. The varieties in question refer to the 50c. *of 1901*, not that of the current issue.

India. The *London Philatelist* chronicles further values of the new issue with head of King George. They do not appear to have been actually issued at present.

3 pies, slate-grey
½a. green
2 as. 6 pies, bright blue
6 as. olive-bistre

Officials. With "Service" overprint in small block letters in black, measuring 13 mm.

3 pies, slate-grey
½a. green
1a. carmine

Italian Crete. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the current 15c. Italian stamp surcharged "LA CANEA" for use in Crete.

Leichtenstein. Three stamps, of similar design to the current Austrian stamps, and bearing the portrait of the ruling Prince, have been issued for use in this Principality. Perf. 12½.

5h. green
10h. rose
25h. blue

New Hebrides. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a set of stamps of similar design to the last issue, but with values in English currency. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. pale green
1d. carmine
2d. grey
2½d. ultramarine
5d. sage green
6d. brown-purple
1s. black on green

Nicaragua. Mr. P. J. Evans has kindly sent us two values, the 10c. and 25c., of a new permanent issue for this country. The design consists of a Figure of Liberty holding an olive-branch in the right hand, and a flag in the left. He has since informed us that he has received the 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c. and 6c. in the same design, and a 35c. of oblong rectangular shape, the central design being a reproduction of that of the first issue (1862-69). They were issued on 1 January last. The stamps are printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons.

1c. light green
2c. carmine
4c. purple-brown
5c. blue and black
6c. bistre
10c. red-brown
25c. blue-green and black
35c. green and red-brown

Niue. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the ½d. New Zealand, with head of King Edward, surcharged "NIUE. ½ PENI" in two lines in red. Wmk. N.Z. and star. Perf. 14 × 15.

½d. green

Portugal. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the undermentioned Vasco da Gama stamps of Madeira have been issued for use in Portugal. Of the 2½ reis only 35,000 were issued, of the 15r. on 5r., 55,000, the numbers issued of the others are unknown.

2½r. blue-green
15r. on 5r. vermilion
100r. bistre-brown
1,000r. on 100r. bistre-brown

In a later communication Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send a specimen of the permanent Republic stamp for this country. The design consists of a half-length figure of a reaper wearing the Phrygian cap. Inscription above "REPUBLICA PORTUGUEZA," and below "CORREIO." The currency is changed, and the value is expressed as 1c. (1 centimo of an escudo —10 reis). The remaining values will be issued as the stocks of the old types become exhausted. Perf. 14½.

1c. green

Servia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 50 paras and 1 dinar stamps of the new design, and also six values of a new set for newspaper postage, informing us that the whole series include the values enumerated below. These are not admissable for letterpost. The design consists of a seated female figure. The stamps are also surcharged with "Arms"

in black. Perf. 11½. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles two higher values of the postal series.

Postage stamps—
50 paras, brown
1 dinar, salmon-yellow
3 ,, marone
5 ,, violet

Newspaper stamps—
1c. grey
5c. dark green
10c. salmon-yellow
15c. violet
20c. yellow
25c. blue
30c. black
50c. claret
1d. yellow-brown
2d. lake
3d. lilac

Straits Settlements. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 4c. dull purple (1908) on multiple wmk. Chalk-surfaced paper.

Sweden. We do not appear to have chronicled several values of the new Official set. The values and varieties issued up to date appear to be as follows :—

(i) Wmk. Crown. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 25, 30, 50 öre and 5 kroner
(ii) Wmk. wavy lines. 5, 10 and 35 öre

Trengganu. The *London Philatelist* has seen two high values of the current series. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. multiple. Crown C.A.

5d. dull purple and green
25d. green and rose-carmine

United States. Mr. Eugene Klein very kindly sends us a specimen of a new 10c. stamp, with head of Franklin to left in oval, issued on or about 20 January. Wmk. U.S.P.S. Perf. 12.

10c. orange

According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* the following is a complete list of the Post Office Savings Bank Department stamps recently issued.

(i) Wmk. U.S.P.S. in double-lined capitals.
2c. black
50c. green
1d. ultramarine
(ii) Wmk. U.S.P.S. in single-lined capitals.
1c. deep violet
2c. black
10c. carmine
50c. green
1d. ultramarine

Wurtemberg. The *London Philatelist* chronicles two new values of the Municipal Service series. Perf. 11½ × 11.

20 pf. deep ultramarine
50 pf. red-brown

NOTES & NEWS

Sale of a great Collection. The sale is reported of one of the large continental collections, that of Herr Robert Holitscher, of Buda Pesth, it having been purchased by the well-known dealer, Herr Béla Szekula, of the same city, at the price of 840,000 krone, nearly £35,000, a figure which will rank high in the list of sales of large collections. The collection was well known on the continent, and portions of it were exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition last year, two large gold, one gold and one silver medals being awarded to specialised exhibits, for although ostensibly a general collection the owner specialised many countries, and was particularly partial to large pieces, stamps on entires, etc.

The purchaser has sent us a pamphlet describing in some detail this collection, and we extract therefrom some special items as indicative of the contents, as the description of a large collection never lacks interest to the general reader. Those who are further interested can obtain the pamphlet from the publisher, Béla Szekula, 25 Koszoru-Utcza, Buda Pesth, VIII. As may be expected the strongest sections of the collection are Europeans. In the German States, Hanover is specialised, in three volumes, in the most minute detail, and of the stamps are mentioned three mint copies of the first 1 ggr., a complete sheet of the 10 gr., *not* from the remainders, a used block of four of the same stamp ; Bavaria, a used block of fifteen of 1867, 18 kr. ; Hamburg, a unique block of four of the 9 sch. first issue imperf., (for which the owner paid M. 4,000 !) ; a splendid lot of Oldenburg in the finest possible condition, for some of which, it is stated, the owner paid up to ten times catalogue ; Saxony, a letter bearing four copies of the 3 pf., with rare cancellation, which cost M. 4,000, and a pair with fine margins which cost M. 1,000 ; Saxony, the ½ngr. error, mint, the 10gr. in a block of seven on letter, valued at M. 2,000 ! and many other items are quoted, exceptional for their rare occurrence in large blocks and strips and on originals. In the Italian States, Tuscany, 2 soldi, a strip of three and a pair on one letter, two copies of the 3 lire ; Parma, three blocks of four of the 80c. 1859 ; Naples, nine copies of the ½t. arms, and twenty-three of the same, cross ; Sicily, Romagna, and other states in similar profusion. Roumania, a specialised collection, with two sets of the Moldavians, and many unique pieces, the value of this collection amounting to M. 60,000. Spain, a wonderful specialized collection (awarded a large gold medal at Vienna), including many large

blocks of the 1851 issue, 2r. ten copies, and a block of twelve of the 6r.; 1852, 2r. sixteen copies, including a block of four on letter; 1853, 2r, eighteen copies, including blocks of six and four; 1855, 2r. blue, error five copies, all but one in large blocks; the colonies are equally represented, the Philippines having a stated value of M. 40,000, the early issues being present in large blocks. Hungary is naturally represented by a specialized collection. Of other countries it is impossible to refer in detail, but practically all are complete, and many specialized. Brazil, with forty-four copies of the 600 reis, blocks of fifteen of the 130 and 180 r.; British Guiana, 1850, 4, 8 and 12c. on letters; United States, highly specialized, including the 10c. St. Louis, 1869, 15c. and 24c. inverted centre, the collection of a value of about M. 27,000; Cape of Good Hope, both the woodblock errors and a large number of all the triangulars; New South Wales, with 185 Sydney Views, including blocks of four and six, and reconstructed plates.

It is now but rarely that such a collection as this comes upon the market, especially into the hands of a dealer, as the modern tendency is for sale by auction. The former owner must have devoted great energy and money to the acquisition of such a wonderful collection, and its advent into commerce will doubtless enrich many another one with pieces which are now rarely to be obtained.

Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition. We have received from the Executive Committee of the proposed Exhibition to be held in October 1912, under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, an advance copy of conditions relating to a competition for an 'ideal' design for British postage stamps, which will be one of the features of the Exhibition, and to the results of which we shall look with more than usual interest, in view of the many criticisms which have been levelled against the current designs. We print the conditions in full.

A New Design for British Postage Stamps.

Artists and others, of any nationality, are invited to submit competitive designs for an ideal postage stamp for the British Isles.

The size of the stamp-designs when reduced must be approximately $22\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres ($22\frac{1}{2}$ high, $18\frac{1}{2}$ wide), *i.e.*, the size of the current postage stamps.

The designs submitted in competition shall be adjudged by a Special Jury of philatelists and artists, with particular regard to the practical utility, as well as to the artistic merits of the proposed stamp.

For the design adjudged by the aforementioned jury to be the first in order of merit a premium of 10 guineas will be awarded to the competitor, together with the diploma of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition. For the second best design a premium of five guineas will be awarded.

Designs should be drawn to scale, four or eight times the size specified in the above-mentioned measurements, and should be accompanied by photographic reductions to the size required for the stamp.

Full scope is permissible for innovations, but the design must contain features characteristic of, or appropriate to, the British Isles, and must include the inscription "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" and the value *in figures and words* "ONE PENNY" and "1d."

The submitted designs and any copyright therein, shall become the exclusive property of the Executive Committee of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

It is to be distinctly understood that the contest is organised by the aforementioned Executive Committee, who are responsible for the premiums offered, and who reserve the right to submit the premiated or other designs to postal or other authorities.

Designs will be received up to noon on August 1st, 1912, and must be addressed to the—

Hon. Secretary,
Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition,
44 Fleet Street,
London, E.C.

and must be endorsed "Stamp Designs."

The competitor's name should not appear upon the drawings or photographs; these should bear a *nom de plume* or private mark for purposes of identity; and accompanying the drawings, etc., there should be a sealed envelope containing the competitor's name and address, together with a copy of the *nom de plume* or private mark. The sealed envelopes should contain no other communications, as they will not be opened until the Jury has completed the adjudication of the whole of the designs sent in.

The designs sent in, or a selection of them, will be exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, during the week of the Stamp Exhibition, October 14–19, 1912.

Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. A handsome triangular Congress souvenir stamp is being printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., in six different colours, and will be ready shortly. Complete sets may be obtained of the Hon. Secretary, price 3d.

One of the features of the Congress will be a cinematograph film illustrating the process of stamp manufacture at Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s factory, specially taken by the Warwick Trading Company.

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. are also providing the machine and operator for the practical demonstration of Perforating, whilst a lantern lecture on the History of Perforations will be delivered by Mr. Fred J. Melville.

Ladies will also be welcomed to the Strangers' Gallery at all business sessions of the Congress, and their presence at all the social functions is especially desired.

In response to inquiries the Committee desire to announce also that all philatelists are at liberty to attend the Congress sessions as visitors, whether officially appointed as Delegates or not, in which case, however, they will not have the power to vote. Stamp collectors interested in the Congress are urged to visit Margate during Congress Week, and to take part in the special social programme that is being arranged.

A temporary post office will be in operation in the Hotel during the Congress, and letters, etc., will be cancelled with a special souvenir postmark.

Thirteen more societies have nominated their delegates, as under, making a total of 20 societies at present represented :—

Cinque Ports Philatelic Society : Capt. Clarke and Miss Brandreth Gibbs.

City of London Philatelic Society : Messrs. J. A. Leon, J. L. Green, and E. R. Woodward.

Croydon Philatelic Society : Messrs. A. Ashby and H. H. Harland.

Derby Philatelic Society : Messrs. W. Oakley and W. H. Milnes Marsden.

Fiscal Philatelic Society : Messrs. W. Corfield and P. J. Evans.

Herts Philatelic Society : Messrs. W. G. Cool, W. H. Peckitt, H. A. Slade and Major E. B. Evans.

Junior Philatelic Society (*Brighton Branch*) : Messrs. W. Mead and J. Ireland.

Leicester Philatelic Society : Messrs. F. Edwards and N. Gadsby.

Liverpool Philatelic Society : Lieut.-Col. W. T. Davies, (others to be appointed later)

North of England Philatelic Society : Messrs. W. J. Cochrane, C. L. Bagnall, and J. Cotman.

Oxford Philatelic Society : Messrs. W. H. Tarrant and F. A. Bellamy, M.A., F.R.A.S.

Scottish Philatelic Society (*Junior Branch*) : Dr. Small.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society : Messrs. V. E. Bukewich and Walter Scott.

Mr. D. Dickson has been appointed as the second delegate of the Dundee and District Philatelic Society.

Will all other supporting societies kindly nominate their delegates without further delay, and thus confer a favour upon the Executive Committee ?

The Committee will also be glad to receive suggestions of items for the Congress Agenda at the earliest possible moment in order that the programme may be completed.

Further donations, amounting to £7 11s. 0d. to the Congress Fund are acknowledged, bringing up the total to £20 3s. 0d.

As it is estimated that at least £150 will be required to meet the expenses of organisation, it is hoped that all British Philatelic Societies and individual philatelists interested in the Congress will donate as early and as liberally as possible.

An Auction Sale in aid of Congress funds is being organized, and donations of Duplicates, etc., for inclusion therein will be gladly received by Mr. C. W. Siggers, 33, Cliftonville Avenue, Margate, who has this matter in hand.

All communications and donations to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,

D. B. Armstrong,
"Llanadern,"
Broadstairs,
Kent.

The following special terms are quoted to Congress Delegates and Visitors by the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, which is the official headquarters, and it is hoped that all Delegates and others will take advantage of them.

En pension (including bedroom, lights, attendance, table d'hôte breakfast, luncheon and dinner), for a stay of not less than three days, 12s. 6d. per day, 1st and 2nd floor rooms, and 10s. 6d. per day 3rd floor and smaller rooms.

A la Carte : Bedroom, lights and attendance, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per day, according to room and floor. Table d'hôte breakfast, 2s. 6d., luncheon, 2s. 6d., dinner, 4s.

It is also hoped to secure special reduced railway fares for delegates travelling between London and Margate.

Manchester Philatelic Society. At the 316th meeting held on January 19, Mr. Abbott presiding, Mr. John Steele Higgins, Jun., read a paper on the "Varieties of British Marginal Plate Numbers and Controls," and at the outset stated that the subject, although one which did not appeal to every collector, was nevertheless a most fascinating one to the specialist of the stamps of Great Britain.

Dealing firstly with the line-engraved stamps, Mr. Higgins stated that the inscriptions used on the four values, ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 2d., were almost uniform. Until 1880 or thereabouts, the plates of each value were numbered consecutively, the figures being inserted in the margin beyond the space occupied by the stamps, and in the majority of cases the stamps themselves, from 1858 to 1884, bear a corresponding number, although in the last four years of this period the marginal figure was omitted. Each value of stamp had a separate series of consecutive numbers, commencing at No. 1, but these numbers must not be confounded with another consecutive series known as the current numbers, which served to indicate the order in which the various plates, irrespective of the facial value, were constructed. In the line engraved stamps, Nos. 224, 225

and 227, were respectively allotted to Plate 14 of the ½d. plate, 189 and 190 of the 1d., and Plate 15 of the 2d. This current number, which is in the margins only, was first inserted in November 1860.

In January, 1858, a letter from the Inland Revenue to the General Post Office contained a suggestion that each stamp should bear the number of the plate from which it was printed, to be inserted in very small figures in each side of the design of the stamps in order to prevent its being cut off by the encroachment of the perforations, and this was adopted by the postal authorities. Secondly, the surface printed stamps bore the plate numbers generally in a solid block of colour, and the current numbers in coloured figures in a frame. A control mark also appears on these stamps, as the contractors were debited with the amount of duty which each sheet of paper was intended to receive, a system being adopted in 1860 whereby every sheet was marked with an indication of the duty to be impressed. This control mark consisted of the word "POSTAGE" surmounted by a crown, with the figure of the value below, the impression being effected, by means of a newspaper machine, on the margins of the sheet at the right upper and lower left corners. The word MARK, which after 1860 was watermarked at these two corners of the sheet, indicated the places where the control mark was to be impressed.

Thirdly, the 1880 issue ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d. and 5d. were issued with plain margins, also the majority of the 1883–4 issue.

Fourthly, the control letters found on the ½d. 1887, and the 1d. 1881.

Fifthly, the varieties of the margin of the 1887–1900 issues.

On the margins of the ½d. of 1870, at each side and at the top and bottom of sheet, the following inscription was engraved :—

> "Price ½d. per Label, 1s. per row of 24, £1 per sheet. Place the Labels above and at the right-hand side of the address. In wetting the back be careful not to remove the cement."

At each corner of the plate its number was inserted in arabic figures within a small circle, and the current number placed over the 7th stamp in the top row, and under the 18th stamp in the bottom row. A fan-shaped ornament was engraved at the top and bottom of the plate at a point which indicated where the sheet could be divided into equal portions, and at the side were a cross and a horizontal line, inserted as a guide for the perforating machine. Plate II bore a double cross. The current numbers range from No. 171 on Plate 1 to 249 on Plate 20.

1d. black, Line-engraved Plates 1 to 11, State I. Above, below, and at each side of the plate were marginal inscriptions in italics :—

> "Price 1d. per label, 1s. per row, £1 per sheet. Place the labels above the address and towards the right hand side of the letter. In wetting the back be careful not to remove the cement."

In each corner Arabic numerals denote the plate number.

1d. red, 1841. The same arrangement as the 1d. black up to Plate 92.

State II. Plates 93 to 131 had a small dot above the inscription and between the 6th and 17th stamp, and a vertical line similarly placed at the bottom to indicate the point for division of half sheets.

State III. Plates 132 to 137 had an additional circular ornament at the sides for equal division across the sheets.

State IV. Plates 178 to 193 and 202 to 204 bore the addition of a cross at the top and a cross and vertical line at the bottom to serve as a guide for perforation, which came into use in 1854.

State V. Altered to a vertical line and a cross at the top and a cross and vertical line at the bottom of the sheet, both the crosses being in the centre, Plates 194 to 201.

State VI. The plate numbers in the margins were enclosed in small circles, and the current number of the plate also engraved above the first and second stamps in the top row below the space between the 11th and 12th stamps in the bottom row. The dot at the top of the plate was omitted. To this state all the plates after 97 up to and including 225 belong.

Control Letters.

Since 1884 a control letter has been printed under the 11th stamp in the bottom row of every sheet of the 1d., followed by the ½d. in 1887. The immense quantity of these stamps required, has for a considerable number of years necessitated the plates of the two values being continuously at the press, and in order to keep a check of the enormous output Messrs. De la Rue & Co. initiated a system of control letters. In effect the system works in the following manner :— The contractors say to the Somerset House people : "We have delivered you so many sheets (not during any given period) but all marked with the letter R, and our future deliveries until further notice will be marked "S." It is much easier when deliveries are in an almost continuous stream to check in this manner than by enumerating the deliveries over a specified period. Each letter represents about a million sheets, or 240 million stamps, a stock which would last eight or nine months. Many collectors have been under the impression that each letter indicated a change of plate, but such is not the case, the control letter is no part of the plate, both it and the so-called Jubilee line, which was added in 1887, being outside the plate, and merely clamped up to it.

As the control is placed under the last stamp but one in the sheet in the case of the 1d. it is advisable to collect them in pairs with the entire corner margins—if collected

in singles only they are always open to the suspicion of having had the control forged. Formerly the controls might have been forged on the blank spaces between the two panes of a sheet, but those spaces are now filled in with a design of vertical pillars printed in the same colour as the stamps.

The three principal varieties apart from perforations are :—

1.—Without Control and Jubilee line.
2.—Without Jubilee line, but with Control.
3.—With both Control letters and Jubilee line.

The 1d. without the control is a very rare stamp, the only copy known to Mr. Higgins being that in Lord Crawford's collection. The ½d. is not so scarce, but considerably rarer than any of the Control letters. The following letters exist in the ½d. :—

A to E without line.
B to R with line, rounded at corners of plate.
D, E and F with line, square at the corners, making three distinct varieties of D, E and F, two varieties of B, C, and G to R, and only one of A.

The lines bearing square corners are much thicker than the rounded ones, and in some cases as many as eight varieties of letter are found. In the 1d. lilac A to J are found without the line, and G to W with the line. Both A and C are exceedingly rare stamps.

An exceedingly interesting stamp in this series is the one issued about 1892, the O printed over N.

The *Stamp News* for February 1892 mentions " the current 1d. with the letter N evidently printed by mistake, and struck out with two lines in violet, the letter O being printed at the side." This little error occurred some few months before just after the N electros had been replaced by those intended to be marked ' O,' one of which had been accidentally lettered N, or, perhaps, some N sheets had been accidentally retained; 8,000 sheets existed thus, and the printers, knowing that objection would be taken to the supply, as not being correctly marked with the current letter, asked for instructions. Through a desire not to destroy nearly two millions of stamps, it was suggested that the N should be struck out, and the current letter O printed by its side. This was accordingly done and these sheets were at once issued, all in London.

Mr. Higgins devoted the remainder of his paper to the varieties and peculiar breaks in the Jubilee line surrounding the Jubilee issue, all of which bore some special significance, but would take much too great a space to be set forth here.

This display contained the following stamps which may be considered as the chief rarities :—

1841. 1d. red, corner block with Plate No. 75.
1855. 1d. rose-red, corner block with Plate No. 34.
1870. ½d. rose-red, corner block with Plates 5, 10 and 13.
1864. 1d. rose-red, about 90 Plate numbers. 2d. blue, corner blocks, Plates 9, 13 and 15.
2½d. lilac-rose, corner blocks, Plates 4, 12 and 8.
3d. rose, corner block, Plate 20.
6d. buff, corner block, Plate 11.
1887. ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 9d. and 1s. without Jubilee line.
½d. Control letters, complete, including block of six without control, and D with square corners.
1d. Control letters complete, pair of the error N over O, and as many as eight varieties of some of the letters

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

To the Editor of " The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,

Seeing that my name has been used so freely by Mr. Douglas B. Armstrong in his paper and in the " Correspondence columns," on " Morocco Agencies," and that some of his statements are inaccurate both in his paper and correspondence, I hope you will allow me to correct these concerning myself. Page 202. Mr. Armstrong's letter of 4 October 1911, I am made to say that the " n-c " variety is in the *left-hand* pane. In the *Philatelic Record* for 1903, page 65, I state it is " the fifth stamp of the third row of the right-hand pane," which is correct, and it does not occur on any other stamp on the sheet.

Then in his letter of 4 December, page 248, he fails " to see in what way the fact of his (referring to me) 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." This appears to me to be a deliberate mis-statement, as I purchased the Gibraltar printings during the time they were in use, both in Tangier and Gibraltar.

Re the 50c. King's head single wmk. Mr. Armstrong quotes the late Postmaster of Tangier's letter on page 120-121. Well I had a similar letter from Mr. Lyons at the time, but he must have distributed a she t to Mazagan (unknowingly, as I know Mr. Lyons personally very well and know him to be on the look out) as I have the stamp in my collection, used in Mazagan, 28 August 1905.

Issue of 1907.—The 12 pesetas on 10s. Mr. Armstrong gives date of issue 30 April, 1907. Mr. Lyons gives the date to me as 6 May 1907, when he posted one to me, it being his practice to post each stamp as issued to me on first day of issue, and these I keep on originals in my collection.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN C. NORTH.

Huddersfield; 29 January 1912.

DEAR SIR,

I should be obliged if you can find space for me to reply very briefly to Mr. Armstrong's last letter.

First, I fail to see the force of the quotation, "convince a man, etc.", seeing that it was I who opened the correspondence to try to convince the author of the articles on "Morocco Agencies" that certain inaccuracies had occurred in what was otherwise an exceedingly well-written history of these stamps.

Secondly, it would be a long matter to quote the correspondence I have had with the dealers, including Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., concerning the blue-black overprint, and the cause will be very little advanced thereby. I should, however, like to ask one question. If for argument sake there exists one specimen only of the "A" and "s," what has become of the other hundred and eighteen stamps, which, singly in many cases, as well as in blocks, would be just as useful in determining this question as the "varieties" themselves?

Thirdly. All my blocks of the London print (Queen's) contain the word "Agencies" without the broken "e." Mr. North informs me he has the 5 centimos and 10 centimos *with* broken "e." As I possess these stamps with both "e's" perfect may we not infer that sometime before the issue of the King's Head series this particular "e" got broken, as the same plate for the surcharge was used from 1889 downwards.

Thanking you for your courtesy,

Yours faithfully,
J. HOWARD ROSKILLY.

St. Albans; 31 January 1912.

DEAR SIR,

If, as Mr. Roskilly suggests, his sole purpose has been to prove that the positions assigned by me to certain of the varieties were incorrect, then I am of opinion that this correspondence has been unduly prolonged. I do not claim infallibility and am prepared to admit that in this instance I was misled by a confusion of authorities. But I scarcely think this one point merited the sweeping condemnation that your correspondent's letters have suggested. Now, as to the other counts upon which I have been indicted: (1) It has been established that the 20 centimos does not exist on chalky paper; (2) the question of the blue overprint must be regarded at present at "not proven," by either side; (3) the broken "e" variety *does* exist on the Queen's Head series.

I am sorry Mr. North should consider that his name has been used too freely in this controversy, and also that he should think that I have deliberately misquoted him. Nothing was farther from my intention. My grounds for the statement in question were contained in Mr. North's article in the *Philatelic Record* in February 1902, in which he states that he purchased blocks of the 1889 issue at Gibraltar in 1901, and describes the types of both the local and London overprints, which was certainly some time after the issue of the *blue* overprint. I had no information respecting any of Mr. North's previous purchases of these stamps.

Thanking both you and your correspondents for the courtesy which has been extended to me in this controversy.

Yours truly,
DOUGLAS B. ARMSTRONG.

Broadstairs; 9 February 1912.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

FEBRUARY 1912

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PLATE—Transvaal, Plate II.

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Canada, 1851, horizontal pair 12 pence, with sheet margin, unused.
Finland, 1891, 3½r. error in colour of 7r. unused, with sheet margin.
Hawaii, 1859, 1c. pale blue on bluish white paper, unused.
Newfoundland, 1857, 1 shilling scarlet, unused.
Saxony, 1850, ½ngr. error of color, unused.
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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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MARCH 1912

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PLATE. TRANSVAAL, Plate III.



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ICELAND, Feb., 1912, with embossed portrait of King Frederick, 5, 10, 20, 50 aur and 1 kr., just arrived, set of 5	2	8
,, ditto, ditto, 2 and 5 krona, to complete the set, mint pair	9	4
INDIA, King George, 1, 2 and 3 a "Durbar," mint set of 3	0	7
,, ditto the set in blocks of 4..	2	4
,, ditto March, 1912, ¼ anna, just arrived, price 1d.; block of 4	0	3
,, ditto ,, Service, 1 a, just arrived, price 3d.; block of 4	1	0
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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIV MARCH 1912 No. 3

OTTO'S PRINTINGS OF THE TRANSVAAL STAMPS

By JOHN N. LUFF

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(*Continued from page* 34)

THE THREE PENCE WHICH WERE SENT TO THE TRANSVAAL.

The next of the Three pence are the stamps printed from the two plates which were sent to the Transvaal. To this pair of plates I assign the letter N, and in writing of them do not attempt to distinguish between them, but treat the two as one plate. Mr. Tamsen describes the plates as containing forty electrotypes each, and Mr. Yardley tells us the stamps are all of sub-type " b " with the spur on the left leg of the eagle. A peculiarity found in many of the stamps printed by Otto from this plate, in the issued colour, is a defect in the bottom tablet above the letters " EP " of " REPUBLIEK." This may be a depression in the edge of the tablet, but it looks more as if the spot had failed to receive ink. There is usually a similar lack of ink below the last " E " of " PENCE," at the left. Often, too, the top line of the eagle's head is missing. I do not find these defects in Otto's printings in fancy colours, nor in any local printings from these plates. I think, therefore, they must be due to the ink, or the amount of pressure in printing. Many of the stamps show individual defects, but I have not enough material to warrant any attempt at restoring the sheets. In place of the usual shading at the left of " EENDRAGT " we find only a dot or two, and the lines at the right of " MAGT " are short and indistinct. Below these latter lines we can usually see two minute dots about 1 mm. apart. On examining blocks we find the electrotypes were very regularly arranged and spaced $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 mm. apart.

I have a series of shades ranging from lilac to deep violet, all of a cold dull tone, and a series of mauve shades from light to dark, all much brighter than the other series and with more blue in the ink. The gum is thin, sometimes smooth, sometimes slightly crinkly, and either white or brown. I find the brown gum usually on the stamps in cold deep violet. It is my fancy that the dull shades with brown gum may represent the invoice to the Transvaal, and the brighter shades with white gum the supplies sent to the dealers from Germany. This, however, is not material, as

I think it is generally agreed that all the printings from these plates were available for postage and should be accepted by collectors.

So far as we know, these stamps were always rouletted. I have two copies which show no roulettes and have fair margins, but I would not care to list imperforate varieties on such slight evidence.

Proof impressions in fancy colours were chronicled in various magazines in August, November and December 1870. I have impressions from this plate in dull ultramarine (medium to dark), rose (pale to deep), ochre, and dull blue. The last appears to be an aniline colour, which the others are not. I venture the opinion that the dull blue was printed at a later date than the other colours, probably as the result of a demand for proof impressions. The other colours, I think, we may reasonably assume to be original essays or colour trials. Some of them were sent to the Transvaal, probably with Otto's letter of January 22nd, 1870 (page 434). Mr. Tamsen tells us (*Monthly Journal*, Vol. IV, page 106) that Mr. Jeppe had " two pairs of 3 p. in blue " and also (*Monthly Journal*, Vol. IV, page 146) that he himself bought some dozens of the 3d. in blue at the post office in Pretoria, in 1880. I have a copy printed in ochre with the four ring cancellation in black. I have several copies in ultramarine with the same cancellation struck in bright blue, including a strip of three sent me by Mr. David Cohn, with the information that it was cancelled by Otto. It yet retains its gum. Of the stamps in the issued colour I have four copies with the blue cancellation, and one with black, and as all have gum I attribute the cancellations to Otto. Other cancellations in dull bluish black appear more likely to have been applied in the Transvaal.

When were these plates made ? I should say about January 1870, certainly before the 22nd of that month, because Otto appears to have sent proofs to Postmaster Jeppe on that date.

When were the stamps issued in the Transvaal ? I think soon after June 30 1871, but not earlier than that date. My reasons for this statement are as follows : The earliest record Mr. Tamsen found of 3d. stamps was : " 1871, June 30. Received from Germany 8,000 3 p. stamps, £100 " (*Monthly Journal*, Vol. IV, page 70). I believe this was the first lot of stamps of this denomination which the Postmaster-General had in sufficient quantity to put on sale for postal use, and that the date is approximately that of issue. I am aware that it seems unreasonable that the order of March 30, 1870, should not be filled until June 30, 1871, but we have evidence of friction between Jeppe and Otto, which probably caused the delay. The latter had finished the plates for the threepence before January 22, 1870, but did not send them to the Transvaal, possibly because quite a sum was due to him. Mr. Jeppe figured this at 185 thalers (page 435), and assured him that the payment " would have been quite safe." At the same time he appears to have sent Otto £25 which he had received from European dealers. Subsequently there was trouble between the two. Otto sold stamps for his own benefit and other denominations than he had been authorized to sell. Mr. Jeppe appears to have heard of this in the latter part of 1870. He writes in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. V, page 139 : " As soon as I was informed that Otto had sold beyond the authorized amount, and also stamps of other values, my authority was withdrawn at once, on penalty of proceedings being taken against him in a court of law. When he, nevertheless, continued in his illegal sales, I published advertisements in English and German papers, warning the public against the purchase of unauthorized stamps, and engaged an advocate at Gustrow to proceed against Otto. The lawyer reported that, according to German law, I had no case against him for reasons too numerous to be stated here." The advertisements to which Mr. Jeppe refers—at least so far as English papers were concerned—probably took the form of the open letters which we find in the *Philatelist*, Vol. V, page 67, and the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Vol. IX, page 80. These letters of warning were dated February 15th, 1871. These evidences of dissatisfaction and disagreement offer a plausible explanation of the delay in filling the order for 3d. stamps to be sent to the Transvaal.

I am not overlooking the fact that in the letter of February 15, 1871, referred to above, Mr. Jeppe gave a list of the various issues of Transvaal stamps, which concluded with :—

" 4th issue, March 1, 1871.
Design as above, but with improved eagle and broader ribbon.
Col. imp., rouletted and imperf.
Three (drie) pence, violet "

I call attention to the fact that the letter was written two weeks before the date assigned to the issue. And I do not find any argument in his listing the stamps " rouletted and imperf." The samples sent him of the stamps printed *tête-à-tête* were imperforate, and the sample sheets sent with Otto's letter of January 22, 1870, were rouletted. Having seen both, it was not unreasonable that he should list them. If Mr. Jeppe had 3d. stamps in stock on or before March 30, 1870, why did he not fill the dealers' orders instead of directing Otto to do so ? If he had them in stock before October 1, 1870, why did he not put them on sale and make the 3d. the third issue, instead of the 1d. black, to which he assigns third place, under that date, in his letter of February 15, 1871 ? Even if he had them at the date of that letter why delay another fortnight to put on sale a denomination for which he had waited nearly a year ? Clearly he did not have them (other than a few samples) at any of these dates. In February, 1871, he thought he *ought* to have them at any moment, and ventured to announce the issue for March 1st. He made an incorrect guess and not until June 30, 1871, was he in actual possession of the 3d. stamps in sufficient quantity to put them on sale.

Another Three Pence Essay.

It has been supposed by most collectors that all the 3d. stamps were printed from Plates L and N, but these were not all the 3d. plates which Otto made. I have the evidence of four others. The first of these, which I call Plate M, was composed of four electrotypes, at least I can only find four types among the twenty-three stamps which I have gathered.

On the stamps from Plate M the eagle is in the first state, without the spur (IIa). In the curve of the ribbon at the left there are four long parallel lines of shading which approach close to the first " E " of " EENDRAGT." This shading is more pronounced than I have found it on any other 3d. stamps. These stamps, however, have not the two small dots in the right curve of the ribbon which are found on the stamps from Plate N. In the upper edge of the bottom tablet there is an indentation, beginning above the " R " of " AFR." and extending nearly to the " R " of " REPUBLIEK." There is a break extending across the outer line above the " G " of " POSTZEGEL." I regard this as being the most distinctive mark of this plate, but unfortunately it sometimes fails to show in heavily inked specimens.

The distinctive marks of the four types are :—

1.—A coloured indentation in the right side of the " P " of " POSTZEGEL."

2.—An indentation in the lower side of the outer frame below the " U " of " REPUBLIEK."

3.—An indentation in the same place as on Type 2, and a white dot inside the lower curve of the " 3 " in the upper right corner.

4.—Aside from the features which are common to all the stamps from this plate I do not find any marks which belong to this type alone. Some of my copies have a coloured speck between the first and second flagstaffs on the left, and all of them have dots between the tablets and the outer frame, but in varying positions, so they probably should be attributed to bad inking.

Not having any pairs I cannot say if the stamps were arranged in a row or a block, and my numbering of the types is necessarily a matter of fancy.

The paper varies greatly. It is thin (transparent), medium, thick, ribbed, and porous. The gum is smooth and ranges from white to brown. The stamps are all rouletted and, from the small margins, it would appear that the electrotypes were set close together. They are printed in a great variety of shades. I have them in pale reddish lilac, deep lilac, bright mauve, bluish mauve, violet, dull purple, deep dull purple, and bright aniline violet. I believe the shades to have been printed in approximately the order in which I list them. The first shade seems to be the same as that of some of the stamps from Plate L, the mauve and violet may be matched in the printings from Plate N, while the bright aniline violet I have only found in stamps from a plate (Q), which I shall describe later, and which I believe to have been the last 3d. plate made by Otto, and used exclusively for the production of reprints. The bluish mauve may be the stamp chronicled by the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, August 1, 1870, though some of the stamps printed from the plates of forty (N) might also be called by that name.

If I do not misunderstand Mr. Yardley's naming of colours I think the three rouletted stamps listed by him on page 553 are from this plate, as well as those he mentions on pages 446 and 447 in the paragraphs he numbers 3, 4 and 7. The great variety of shades suggests that the plate was much used, possibly to ascertain which gave the most satisfactory appearance. Though the shades are so numerous the stamps are by no means common, and it has taken years of searching to get together the copies I hold. I have not found any impressions in blue, rose, or other trial colours.

I have never seen any uncancelled stamps from this plate. My copies in lilac and mauve are cancelled with four concentric rings in bright blue. I have not found blue cancellations on any other 3d. stamps except some I have mentioned from Plate N. I regard this cancellation as one of the evidences of the early use of this plate. The other shades are all cancelled with four rings in black, except one copy, in dull purple, which has a black cancellation of three rings with a central numeral. This cancellation could not have been applied before 1874, though, of course, the stamp might have been printed earlier. About one-half of my copies still retain their gum. Several of them were supplied me by Mr. David Cohn with the information that the cancellations had been applied by Otto.

From the shades of the stamps, the cancellations and some other evidence which I will discuss a little later, I think this plate was made between Plates L and N, probably about the end of 1869, and remained in use only a short time. If this is correct it would seem that the stamps should be called essays. Could it be shown that any of them were printed after the plates of forty (N) had been put into use we should have to term them surreptitious printings. It is probable, however, that Plates L and M were destroyed about the time the larger plates were made, otherwise there would have been no occasion for certain other plates which were made later. Also we would find stamps from Plates L and M in the many rosy shades which are so common in later printings.

(*To be continued*)

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Continued from Vol. XXXIII, page 214*)

The majority of express, or special delivery, letters, were franked by 35 centimes, 10 centimes for the regular postage, and 25 centimes excess for special delivery, a rate for which there was no stamp. This class of postal business increased to such an extent that the Government thought it wise, in 1891, to issue a stamp to cover the ordinary rate. This was done by the following order :

> The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.
>
> In view of the Royal Decree of June 9th, 1884, creating a new type of postage stamp, and authorizing the Minister of Railroads and of the Postal and Telegraphic systems, to determine the values, colours, and dates of issue of the postage stamps, postal marks, and formulas in general.
>
> Orders :
>
> Art. 1.—A new postage stamp of 35 centimes, colour brown-red on chocolate, will be issued on July 1st, 1891.
>
> Brussels, June 20th, 1891.
>
> J. Vandenpeereboom.



Fig. 38

Printed on thin closely woven white paper, 1-12th mm. in thickness, surface tinted, perforated 14.

35 centimes, greyish brown on grey, reddish brown on very pale rose, deep violet-brown on grey.

The medallion head of Leopold II. is the same as the rest of the series, designed and engraved by E. Mouchon, of Paris, but in this case the surrounding frame was designed by H. Hendrickx, and the die engraved by A. Doms, both artists attached to the Stamp Works.

The postal nature of this stamp was such that it was not affected by the Sabbath stamps, issued in 1893, and was kept on sale until February 1898, when it was suppressed by special order. During the period of its existence 2,310,390 copies were sold to the public. The following errors exist, due to defective clichés, " BELGIOUF" " BELGIGUE " and " BELGIOUE " instead of " BELGIQUE " and " POSTIPIJEN " instead of " POSTERIJEN."

While on the subject of express or special delivery stamps it might be well to mention that on 27 February 1883, a Royal Decree provided that the tax for express or special delivery might be paid by either a postage or telegraph stamp of 25 centimes. Again, in 1887, the Government sanctioned the use of telegraph stamps in payment of express consignments, where such consignments were placed in a letter-box. The following telegraph stamps may therefore be classed under the head of special delivery stamps.



FIG. 39

5 centimes, bistre
10 ,, violet
25 ,, dark green, pale green, yellow-green

The Belgian Administration wishing to lighten as far as possible the Sunday work of the postal employees, hit upon the plan of attaching a label to each stamp, stating that the letter or package was not to be delivered on Sunday; when Sunday delivery was desired the label could be detached. These dominical stamps were authorized by the following Royal Decree, and established by the following Ministerial orders.

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 June 9th, 1884, which created the types of postage stamps now in use;

On the proposal of Our Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs, We have decreed and do decree:

ART. 1.—New types of postage stamps are to be issued to supersede those authorized by Our above-mentioned decrees.

ART. 2.—The stamps of 10 centimes and over will bear Our Portrait. The stamps below the value of 10 centimes will bear Our Arms.

ART. 3.—The inscriptions on the stamps will be in French and also in Flemish.

ART. 4.—The stamps will be sold at their nominal values.

ART. 5.—The present postage stamps will continue to be used until the existing supply is exhausted.

Our Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs is charged with the execution of the present order.

Given at Lacken, May 14th, 1893.
LEOPOLD.

By the King.
The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.
J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.

Considering Art. 2 of the Royal Decree of June 9th, 1884, authorizing the Minister of Public Works (actually Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs), to decide upon the values, colours, and dates of issue of the postage stamps,

Orders:

ART. 1.—The postage stamps of the new issue will bear a label with the inscription, "NE PAS LIVRER LE DIMANCHE—NIET BESTELLEN OP ZONDAG." It will be optional with the sender to detach this label or to leave it on before making use of the stamp.

Correspondence bearing the label will not be delivered at its address on Sundays or holidays.

ART. 2.—The values and colours of the new postage stamps are determined as follows:

10 centimes, red on white
20 ,, olive on white
25 ,, blue on white

35 centimes, brown on white
50 ,, bistre on white
1 franc, carmine on light green
2 ,, lilac on rose
1 centime, grey on white
2 centimes, orange on white
5 ,, green on white

ART. 3.—The issue of the new stamps will commence with that of the 10 centimes on June 1st next.

Brussels, May 15th, 1893.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs,

Considering the Royal Decree of May 14th last, creating new types of postage stamps,

Orders :

ART. 1.—That the new postage stamps of the values of 2, 20 and 25 centimes be issued on August 1st next ; the values of 1 and 5 centimes on September 1st next ; the values of 50 centimes and 1 franc on October 1st next ; and the values of 35 centimes and 2 francs on November 1st next.

Brussels, July, 7th 1893.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.



FIG. 40



FIG. 41

Printed on thin closely woven white paper, 1-12th mm. in thickness, perforated 14. The stamps were issued in the shades as listed from 1893 to 1901.

1 centime, slate-grey, deep slate, dark grey, grey-black, greenish grey, light slate, drab, light grey
2 centimes, bright yellow
5 ,, green, dull green, bright green, blue-green, yellow-green, moss-green
10 ,, orange-brown, red-brown, deep red-brown, pale red-brown
20 ,, greyish olive, olive, deep olive
25 ,, dull blue, blue, pale blue, deep blue
35 ,, dull violet-brown, deep violet-brown, violet-brown, pale violet-brown, red violet-brown deep bistre-brown
50 ,, deep bistre, pale bistre.

Printed on thin closely woven white paper, 1-12th mm. in thickness, surface tinted, perforated 14.

1 franc, carmine on pale green, deep carmine on pale green
2 francs, deep lilac on pale rose, bright mauve on rose

Through an error a number of sheets of the two centimes were printed upon the paper then used for the railway packet stamps, watermarked with a large Belgian Coat of Arms, four times in the sheet of three hundred.

The following errors are known in this issue, due to defective clichés, in the one

centime : " BEIGIQUE " for " BELGIQUE," " POSTEPYEN " for " POSTERIJEN," and " ZONDAS " for " ZONDAG " ; in the five centimes " ZONDAS " for " ZONDAG," and " qOSTERqJEN " for " POSTERIJEN " ; in the 10 centimes " BEIGIQUE " for " BELGIQUE " and " POSTEPYEN " for " POSTERIJEN " ; in the twenty centimes " POSTEPYEN " or " POSTERIJEN," in the 25 centimes the figure 5 in the upper corner without ball.

The colour of the two centimes being unsatisfactory, it was changed by the following order :—

The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs,

Considering Art. 2 of the Royal Decree of June 9th, 1884, authorizing the Minister of Public Works (actually Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs) to decide upon the values, colours, and dates of issue of postage stamps,

Considering the Royal Decree of May 14th, 1893, creating new types of postage stamps.

Orders :

Art. 1.—The 2 centimes stamp now printed in orange will in future be printed in red brown. The stamps of the new colour will be issued on August 1st next.

Brussels, July 26th, 1894.

J. Vandenpeereboom.

Printed on thin closely woven white paper, 1-12th mm. in thickness, perforated 14.

2 centimes, dull violet-brown, violet-brown, pale violet-brown, red violet-brown.

The colour of the fifty centimes was changed in 1897 by the following order :—

The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs,

Considering Art. 2 of the Royal Decree of June 9th, 1884, authorizing the Minister of Public Works (actually Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs) to decide upon the values, colours, and dates of issue of the postage stamps,

Considering the Royal Decree of May 14th, 1893, creating new types of postage stamps,

Orders :

Art. 1.—The 50 centimes stamp now printed in bistre will in future be printed in grey. The stamps of the new colour will be issued on May 1st next.

Brussels, March 31st, 1897.

J. Vandenpeereboom.

Printed on thin closely woven white paper, 1-12th mm. in thickness, perforated 14.

50 centimes, grey, deep grey, dark grey, pearl-grey.

Belgium issued a series of three stamps to commemorate the International Exhibition, held at Antwerp from May 1st to December 31st, 1894. These stamps were authorized and put in use by the following Royal Decree and Ministerial orders :

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, and to fix upon the period of their use.

On the proposal of Our Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs,

We have decreed and do decree :

Art. 1.—Special postage stamps bearing the Arms of the City of Antwerp, shall be issued during the period of the International Exhibition, which will take place in that city in 1894. These stamps shall be available in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps.

Art. 2.—Our Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs will determine

the designs, colours and values of these stamps, when, and for how long, they will be sold, and all other details necessary to the execution of this decree.

Given at Laeken, October 31st, 1893.

LEOPOLD.

By the King.

The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.

Considering the Royal Decree of October 31st, 1893, creating a special issue of postage stamps during the International Exhibition, to be held at Antwerp,

Orders :

ART. 1.—The special postage stamps shall be inscribed, 1894—Anvers—Antwerpen—Belgique—Belgie. They shall also bear the label NE PAS LIVRER LE DIMANCHE—NIET BESTELLEN OP ZONDAG, the use of which is explained in Art. 1. of our orders of May 15th, 1893.

ART. 2.—The values and colours of the special stamps shall be as follows :

5 centimes, green on rose.
10 ,, blue on rose.
25 ,, carmine on blue.

ART. 3.—The special stamps shall be sold, and may be used, the same as the ordinary postage stamps, during the time they are available ; they shall cease to be available after December 31st, 1894.

ART. 3.—The special stamps will be issued on the day the Exhibition opens.

Brussels, November 2nd, 1893.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.

Reconsidering our order of November 2nd, 1893, relating to the postage stamps bearing the Arms of the City of Antwerp,

Orders :

ART. 1.—The above-mentioned order shall be modified, and the colours and dates of issue of the special stamps fixed as follows :

5 centimes, green on rose, to be issued February 20th, 1894.
10 ,, carmine on blue, ,, ,, March 20th, 1894.
25 ,, blue on rose, ,, ,, March 20th, 1894.

Brussels, January 19th, 1894.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.



(Arms of Antwerp.)

FIG. 42

Printed on thin coarsely woven white paper, showing wide mesh, 1-12th mm. in thickness, surface tinted, perforated 14.

5 centimes, green on deep rose, bright green on rose, green on pale rose
10 ,, carmine on deep azure, carmine on azure, carmine on grey
25 ,, bright ultramarine on deep rose, ultramarine on rose, deep ultramarine on pale rose

(To be continued)

THE COMING OF AGE OF THE MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. DORNING BECKTON

Deeming that no fitter mode of commemorating the 21st year of the Society could be found than by recognising in some tangible form the splendid services of Mr. Beckton, their President, to the Society in particular, and to philately in general, it was decided early in the session by the members to raise a fund with this object. Only those members personally acquainted with Mr. Beckton were approached, and it is highly satisfactory to record that no less than fifty-four readily responded with donations, accompanied by the most cordial expressions of approval of the course adopted. As a fitting means of making the presentation it was subsequently decided to arrange for a dinner, and this was held on Friday, 23 February, at the Old Royal Hotel Restaurant, Manchester, attended by twenty-five members and nineteen friends. A special feature was the menu printed on cards bearing the photograph of the President, and the demand for extra copies has been so great that a " reprint " may be necessary.

After the usual loyal toasts and that of the Manchester Philatelic Society, reminiscently proposed by the President, detailing the progress of the Society during the twenty-one years of its existence, the senior Vice-President, Mr. J. H. Abbott, rose to propose the toast of the evening, *The President*, and after an impressive speech, in which he characterised Mr. Beckton as the " tutor " of the Manchester School of Philately, and spoke of the help and encouragement at all times so willingly given by Mr. Beckton to the members to put their collecting upon scientific lines, making them philatelists and not merely stamp collectors, asked his acceptance of an illuminated address, appropriately ornamented with subjects of a philatelic nature and bearing facsimiles of the signatures of the subscribers, and accompanied by a 15 ct. gold cigarette case of 5 oz. weight, suitably inscribed.

He then asked the Hon. Secretary to read extracts from letters of members who, from too great a distance from Manchester, or other causes, regretted their inability to be present, but all expressive of the kindliest feelings towards the recipient of the presentation. Amongst these were some of the foremost names known to philatelists:—E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, M.V.O., Major Evans, L. L. R. Hausburg, F. J. Peplow, R. B. Yardley, Vernon Roberts, John Cooper, J. J. Darlow, J. W. Etherington, D. A. Berry, A. H. A. Bennett, Humphrey Bennett, Dr. Corns, Eliot Levy, Oswald Gillett, R. F. V. Harrisson, and Herbert Wade. A telegram of congratulation and goodwill was also read from the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.

After the drinking of the toast with musical honours, Mr. Beckton, in a few brief but well chosen sentences, expressed his deep sense of appreciation and thanks for the honour his fellow-members had conferred upon him.


POSTZEGEL
DRIE PENCE
Z.AFR.REPUBLIEK

Q


POSTZEGEL
ZES PENCE
Z.AFR.REPUBLIEK

T


POSTZEGEL
EEN PENNY
Z.AFR.REPUBLIEK

S


POSTZEGEL
ZES PENCE
Z.AFR.REPUBLIEK

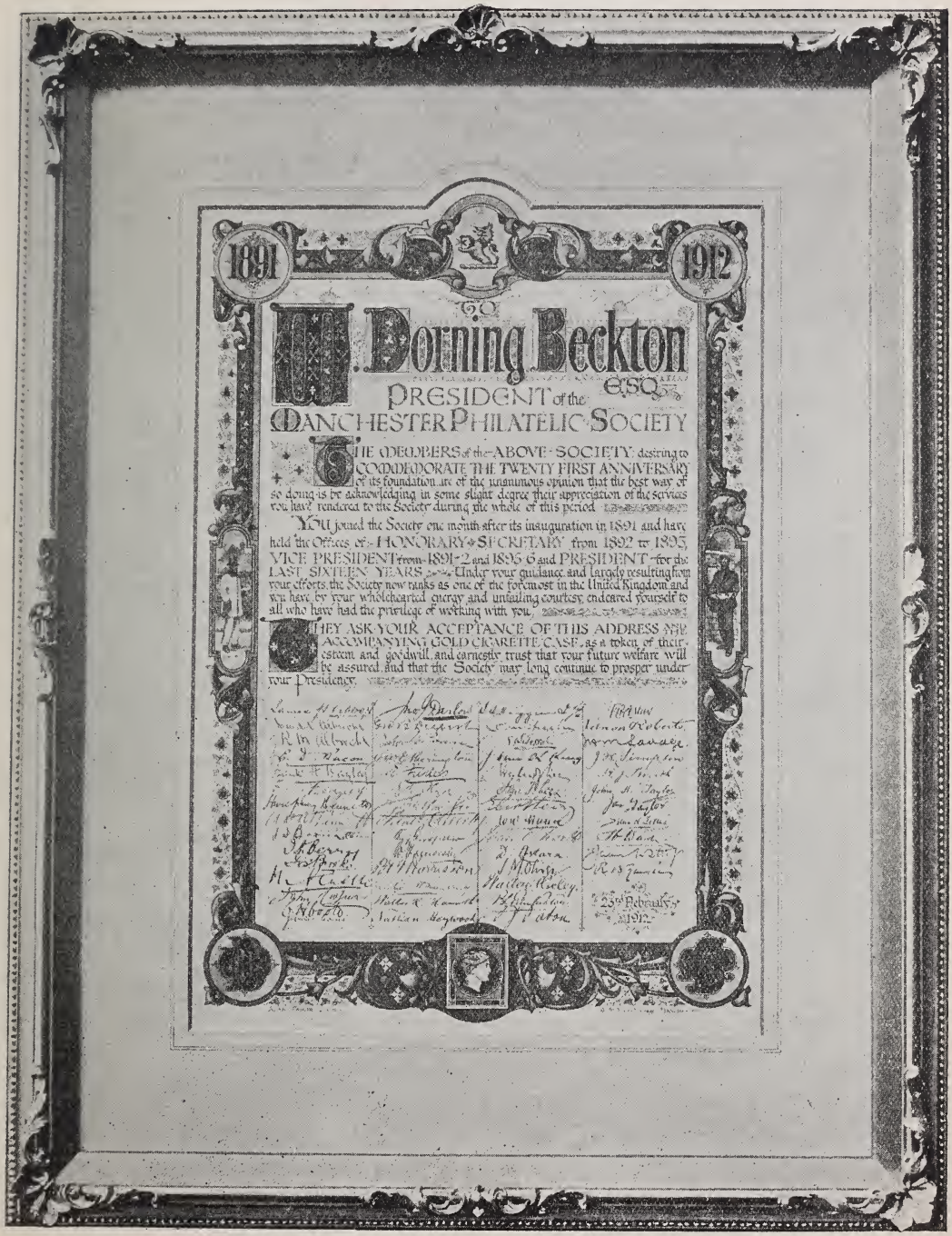
U


POSTZEGEL
EEN SHILLING
Z.AFR.REPUBLIEK

W


POSTZEGEL
ZES PENCE
Z.AFR.REPUBLIEK

V


1891
1912
W. Dorning Beckton
ESQ.
PRESIDENT of the
MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY
THE MEMBERS of the ABOVE SOCIETY desiring to COMMEMORATE THE TWENTY FIRST ANNIVERSARY of its foundation are of the unanimous opinion that the best way of so doing is by acknowledging in some slight degree their appreciation of the services you have rendered to the Society during the whole of this period
YOU joined the Society one month after its inauguration in 1891 and have held the Offices of HONORARY SECRETARY from 1892 to 1895 VICE PRESIDENT from 1891-2 and 1895-6 and PRESIDENT for the LAST SIXTEEN YEARS Under your guidance and largely resulting from your efforts the Society now ranks as one of the foremost in the United Kingdom and you have by your wholehearted energy and unfailing courtesy endeared yourself to all who have had the privilege of working with you
THEY ASK YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF THIS ADDRESS AND ACCOMPANYING GOLD CIGARETTE CASE as a token of their esteem and goodwill and earnestly trust that your future welfare will be assured and that the Society may long continue to prosper under your Presidency
25th February 1912

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) 6 and 7 February ; 2) 20 and 21 February
H. Harmer, Rooke & Co. 1) 15 February ; 2) 29 February and 2 March
P. Plumridge & Co.) 18 and 9 February ; 2) 22 and 23 February
P.&S. Puttick & Simpson. 1) 13 and 14 February ; 2) 27 and 28 February
V. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, 1) 1 and 2 February ; 2) 15 and 16 February

Antigua, 1862, 6d. green, imperf., block of eight, unused. *V.* 1 .. £4 10 0
Barbados, 1861, clean cut perf., 1d. blue, S.G. 18, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 2 .. 29 0 0
Bavaria, 1874, 1m. mauve, imperf., mint. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 1 11 0
Bremen, 1856-61, 5 sgr. green, on piece of original, superb. *P.* 2 1 8 0
British Guiana, 1852, 1c. black on magenta, very fine. *V.* 1 .. 7 10 0
1862, 2c. black on yellow, border of grapes, with full roulettes, extremely slight thinning, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 8 0 0
Ditto, 4c. black on blue, S.G. 76, a most superb specimen with full roulettes. *V.* 1 .. .. 16 5 0
Ditto, ditto, another specimen, cut close and slight tear. *V.* 1 1 10 0
Canada, 1851, Proof of the 12d. in black, block of four, overprinted 'Specimen.' *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 8 5 0
Ditto, a single copy. *P.&S.* 1 .. 2 7 6
1858, perf. 12, 6d. grey-purple. *V.* 2 .. .. 2 16 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1855-8, 4d. blue, rouletted, very fine. *V.* 2 3 12 6
1861, woodblock, 1d. scarlet, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 4 17 6
Ditto, 4d. blue, variety with retouched corner, exceptionally fine. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 14 0 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, variety with retouched corner, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 16 0 0
Ceylon, 1857-9, imperf., 4d. rose, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 15 10 0
Ceylon, 1857-9, imperf., 4d. rose, lightly cancelled, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 9 10 0
Ditto, 8d. brown, ditto. *P.&S.* 1 11 5 0
Ditto, 9d., large margins, superb. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 4 5 0
Ditto, 2s. blue, lightly cancelled, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 5 10 0

Four lots from a fine specialised collection of Ceylon, dispersed by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson at their Sale of 13 and 14 February, 1912.

Ceylon, 1857-9, 4d. dull rose, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 10 0 0

Ceylon (contd)
Ditto, 8d. yellow-brown, used on piece of original, with 1d. blue, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. ..£14 10 0
Ditto, 9d. olive-green, an *uncatalogued* variety, very fine. *G.* 2 2 15 0
1861, 1s. 9d. green, S.G. 45a, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 4 4 0
1883-4, 24c. brown-purple, S.G. 110, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 0 0
1882, 5c. on 32c. slate, S.G. 116a, unused. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 3 3 0
Ditto, 5c. on 36c. blue, surcharge inverted, S.G. 116b. *G.* 2 .. 2 18 0

Seven lots from a specialised collection of Ceylon, dispersed by Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., at their Sale of 20 and 21 February 1912.

China, February 1897, $5 on 3c. red, S.G. 128, unused. *G.* 1 .. 2 2 0
Ditto, ditto, surcharge inverted, S.G. 129, on small piece. *G.* 1 5 0 0
Colombia, 1861, 2½c. black, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 10 0
Fiji Islands, Fiji Times Express, complete sheet of forty of the reprints, containing all the values. *H.* 2 .. .. .. 2 0 0
France, 1849-50, 15c. green, unused, with nearly full gum. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 15 0
Great Britain, 1840, V.R., 1d. black, practically mint. *G.* 1 9 10 0
1d. red, on Dickinson paper, horizontal pair, unused. *P.* 1 2 12 6
Ditto, with Archer perforation, on entire. *P.* 1 .. .. 2 8 0
1847-54, 1s. green, Die II, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 0 0
1858-79, 1d. red, plate 198, complete sheet of 240, mint. *P.* 1 3 7 6
Ditto, 1d. red, plate 225, mint, *G.* 1 .. .. 1 4 0
1880, 2s. brown, overprinted 'Specimen,' mint. *H.* 2 .. 1 1 0
1883-4, blued paper, 2s. 6d. lilac, superb, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 4 0
1884, 5d. green, variety stroke instead of dot under 'd,' with bottom margin, mint. *V.* 2
I.R. Official, 1884, 10s. blue, exceptionally fine. *P.* 1 .. 7 5 0
Dockwra Penny Post, 1766, postmark on entire. *P.* 1 .. .. 1 1 0
Paper with large garter wmk., large piece from corner of sheet, showing marginal lines and inscription. *P.* 1 .. .. 1 2 0
Holland, 1867-71, perf. 10½ × 10, 15c. chestnut, Die II, fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 3 5 0
India, 1854, ½a. red, 9½ arches, unused. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 4 15 0

India (contd)
Jhind, 1885, curved surcharge, 1r. grey, mint block of six. *P.* 1 .. .. £17 0 0
Ionian Isles, 1d. on entire, very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 2 14 0
Lagos, 1904, 10s. green and brown, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 5 10 0
Mexico, 1864-6, 3c. brown, variety without overprint, mint. *G.* 1 3 12 6
Natal, 1908-9, £1 10s. purple and brown-orange, mint. *P.&S.* 1 16 10 0
New Brunswick, 1851, 1s. bright purple, pen-cancelled, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 6 10 0
New Republic, February 1887, granite paper, 1d. violet, variety arms *tête-bêche*, vertical pair, *uncatalogued*, mint. *P.* 2 4 7 6
Ditto, 6d. violet, variety arms inverted, *uncatalogued*, mint. *P.* 2 .. .. 0 18 0
New South Wales, Sydney View, January 1850, 1d. lake, an exceptional strip of four. *G.* 2 17 0 0
Ditto, 1d. carmine, horizontal pair, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 7 7 0
Ditto, 1d. pale red on bluish paper, horizontal pair, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 9 0 0
July 1850, 1d. red, variety no trees on hill, superb. *G.* 2 .. 4 10 0
Ditto, 1d. lake on bluish paper, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 5 7 6
Ditto, 1d. lake, an exceptional copy. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 5 0 0
Ditto, 1d. deep red, horizontal pair, one the variety hill unshaded, superb. *G.* 2 .. 10 10 0
Ditto, 1d. red, horizontal pair, one the variety no clouds, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 13 10 0
April 1850, 2d. blue, Plate II, brilliant copy. *G.* 2 .. .. 3 15 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, early impression, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 6 15 0
September, 1850, 2d. grey-blue, brilliant mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 40 0 0
May 1851, 2d. blue, variety fan with six segments, on piece of original, superb. *G.* 2 .. 4 5 0
1850, 3d. deep green, superb. *G.* 2 4 2 6
Ditto, 3d. bright green, variety no whip, exceptional copy. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 10 0
1854-5, imperf., 5d. green, unused, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, ditto, used copy, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, 8d., orange, superb. *G.* 2 5 10 0
Ditto, 8d. yellow, on small piece of original, superb. *G.* 2 .. 6 10 0

The above is a small selection from a very fine specialised collection of New South Wales, comprising over 200 lots, of which 92 were Sydney views in choice condition, dispersed by Messrs. Glendining and Co., Ltd., at their Sale of 20 and 21 February, 1912.

New South Wales, Sydney View, July 1850, 1d. red, wide margins and exceptionally fine. *G.* 1 .. .. £8 0 0
New Zealand, 1856, 1s. green, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 3 12 6
1860-2, imperf., pelure paper, 1d. vermilion, unused. *P.&S.* 2.. 6 0 0
Ditto, 2d. lilac-blue, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 2 12 6
1862, 6d. red-brown, pair, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 5 0
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d. scarlet, no margins, but fine, unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 15 0 0
Ditto, 6½d. scarlet, large margins, unused with part gum. *P.&S.* 2 9 0 0
Ditto, 1s. scarlet, small margins, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 9 0 0
1897, 1c. on 3c. grey-purple, sheet of fifty, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. 5 15 0
Nicaragua, 1869, Proofs on chemical blue paper, 5c. in blue and in red, both perforated. *P.* 2 1 1 0
Nova Scotia, 1851-3, 1s. cold violet, very lightly cancelled, superb. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 14 10 0
Nyassaland Protectorate, 1908, £10 purple and ultramarine, surcharged 'Specimen.' *H.* 1 2 2 0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr. black on green, cut close, fine. *V.* 1 .. 4 7 6
1861, 3 gr., pale yellow, superb, unused. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 4 0 0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., 6d. bright carmine, pane of sixty, containing mixed stops and stops on line varieties, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 42 0 0
Philippine Islands, February 1854, 10c. carmine, mint. *G.* 1 4 0 0
January 1863, 1r. rosy mauve, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 12 6
Queensland, 1860, imperf. 1d. carmine, extra large margins, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 3 10 0
1879, 2d. blue, error 'PENGE,' unused. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 3 10 0
St. Christopher, May 1888, One Penny on 2½d. blue, small surcharge, on original with another stamp. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 9 0 0
St. Lucia, 1860, 6d. deep green, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 0 0
St. Vincent, 1863-6, perf. 11–12½ ×14-16, 1d. rose-red, fine. *V.* 2 3 3 0
1880, wmk. star, 5s. rose-red, well centred, very fine, unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 7 0 0
Seychelles, 1896, 18c. on 45c. brown and carmine, double surcharge, mint. *V.* 1 .. 4 0 0
Ditto, the same stamp, but second surcharge at top, mint. *V.* 1 4 0 0
1901, 3c. on 16c. chestnut and ultramarine, surcharge inverted, horizontal pair, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. 6 15 0

SICILY, 5g. vermilion, on entire, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. .. £2 15 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1897, 2½d. on 1s. lilac, entire sheet of sixty, showing all the types. *P.&S.* 1 30 0 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1867-70, perf. 11½ ×12½, 10d. in blue on 9d. yellow, unused. *G.* 2 .. 10 10 0
1867-70, 10d. in blue on 9d. yellow, wmk. S A, slightly defective. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 5 12 6
SPAIN, Madrid, 1853, 1c. bronze, pen-cancelled, superb. *V.* 1 .. 1 10 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Selangor, 1891, 2c. on 24c. green, pane of sixty, showing various types, also an unchronicled error on the forty-fifth stamp 'SELANGCR,' unused. *V.* 1 .. .. 35 0 0
SWITZERLAND, Zurich, 1843, 4r. horizontal lines, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 11 10 0
Geneva, 1843, 5c. two copies used together. *G.* 1 .. .. 10 10 0
Ditto, 1849, 4c., very fine. *G.* 1 16 10 0
Basle, 1845, 2½r., on original, exceptionally fine. *G.* 1 .. 8 5 0
TASMANIA, 1856, no wmk., 2d. emerald-green, 'record' copy. *P.* 1 .. .. £3 3 0
1864-9, perf. 10, 2d. yellow-green, block of four, mint. *G.* 2 .. 17 10 0
Ditto, 1s. vermilion, block of four, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 14 10 0
TRINIDAD, October 1852, 1d. blue, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 3 0
1859, 1s. purple-slate, fine. *P.&S.* 2.. .. .. 4 0 0
TRANSVAAL, 1887-93, £5 green, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 1 9 0
Ditto, block of four, mint. *H.* 2 7 0 0
1905, 1d. carmine, wmk. cabled anchor, horizontal pair, very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 29 0 0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. 13 5 0
TUSCANY, 1860, 3l. yellow, very nice copy but small margins. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 33 0 0
UNITED STATES, Proofs on card, set of 220. *V.* 1 .. .. 11 11 0
URUGUAY, 1858, 120c. blue, superb, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 5 15 0
VICTORIA, 2d. grey-lilac, fine background, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 4 4 0

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Antigua. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us three values of the Arms design on multiple Crown CA chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. 14.

2d. brown and purple
3d. orange-brown and grey-green
2s. violet and grey-green

British Levant. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the re-engraved ½d. with head of King George (control B 11) with the usual surcharge, and state that they have received the 12 piastres on 2s. 6d. King Edward Somerset House print.

Denmark. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the current 20 öre is in ultramarine instead of dark blue.

20 öre, ultramarine

French P.O. in China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us three values with surcharge in larger figures and letters.

2c. on 5c. green
8c. on 20c. purple-brown
40c. on 1 fr. lake and yellow

Great Britain. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the 5s. King Edward Somerset House print. The colour is slightly paler than formerly.

Holland. The *Monthly Journal* states that a change is being made in the current Postage Dues, the whole stamp being now printed in ultramarine, instead of having the value in black. The 5 cents. has been seen and the whole set will soon follow.

Iceland. Mr. W. T. Wilson very kindly sends us some new values of type similar to the recently issued "Sigurdsson" series, but bearing an embossed head of King Frederick. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 12½.

5 aur, emerald green
10 aur, red
20 aur, electric blue
50 aur, claret
1 kr. bright yellow
2 kr. cerise
5 kr. light brown

India. We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the 3 pies and the 1 anna surcharged "Service" chronicled last month.

Luxemburg. The following provisional is reported in the Continental press.

62½c. on 87½c. grey-blue (Red Surcharge)

Nicaragua. According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* another series of a permanent nature has been issued here for use in the

provinces along the Atlantic Coast where silver instead of paper money is in force. The main feature of the design is a locomotive.

1c. green
2c. red
3c. brown
4c. deep rose
5c. blue
10c. grey-blue
35c. brown and black.

Papua. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us three values perforated "O S" for official use. These are not obtainable unused but may be had postmarked to order. Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 12½.

½d. emerald-green
1d. rose-pink
2d. bright violet

From the same source we have received the two values chronicled last month.

Persia. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports that during the recent crisis in Persia a large quantity of stamps was stolen from the Post Office and in order to avoid the use of the stolen stamps the remaining stock has been surcharged "Officiel" with the equivalent in Persia. The following values of the issue of 1911 thus surcharged have been seen.

1ch. green and orange-brown
3ch. lilac and dark green
10ch. lake and marone.

Philippine Islands. The *Philatelic Gazette* states that the following values have appeared with the single-lined watermark P.I.P.S. Perf. 12.

6c. purple
10c. blue
12c. orange
30c. light blue
1p. lavender
20c. blue (Special Delivery)

Portugal. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us another value of the new issue chronicled last month. Perf. 14½.

5c. blue

Rio de Oro. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of a new issue, with head of King Alfonso to left, and inform us that they have received the undermentioned values. Perf. 13.

1c. rose
2c. mauve
5c. green
10c. red
15c. orange-brown
20c. red-brown
25c. blue
30c. lilac
40c. blue-green
50c. lake
1p. red
4p. claret
10p. purple-brown

Russia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 5 kop. has at last been issued in the current type, with the lozenge-shaped pattern of varnish lines.

5 kop. claret

Servia. The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* reports an error of colour of the 50p. of the new series of newspaper stamps. Describing a sheet of the 20 paras yellow it is stated that the 27th stamp has the value "50" instead of "20" in each corner.

Error 50p. yellow

Spanish Guinea. A new series has been issued here, somewhat similar to that for Rio de Oro, chronicled above.

1c. black
2c. black-brown
5c. blue-green
10c. red
15c. dull rose
20c. carmine
25c. blue
30c. rose
40c. red
50c. dull carmine
1p. purple-brown
4p. violet
10p. dull green

United States. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the following in modified designs with numerals in the lower corners. Wmk. U.S.P.S. Perf. 12.

1c. green
2c. carmine
8c. olive-green
15c. grey
50c. lilac
1d. dark brown

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NOTES & NEWS

Lindenberg Medal. The Lindenberg Medal of the Berliner Philatelisten-Club for last year has, we observe, been awarded to Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, than whom no worthier recipient could be found. Baron A. de Reuterskiöld is perhaps best known by his work on Swiss stamps, but he has made specialized collections of several other countries, and has contributed many valuable articles to the philatelic press. As one of the leading philatelists of the day he fully merits the honour which has been bestowed upon him.

Sale of Lord Crawford's Stamps. We gather from the *Times* that Lord Crawford has recently sold his collections of stamps, with the exception of those of Great Britain and the United States, to Mr. W. H. Peckitt, the well-known dealer in the Strand. Although the price paid has not been made public, we can well believe that the present sale is the biggest transaction which has ever taken place in the annals of philately. It is admittedly of greater extent and importance than the sale of the collection of the late Sir William Avery, which was purchased by Mr. Peckitt in 1909 for £24,000. Among the collections which Lord Crawford has disposed of the most notable are those of the Italian States, in twenty volumes; Australians, including South Australia, New South Wales, Western Australia (including the inverted Swan), and Queensland; South Africans, including Transvaal, Orange Free State and Orange River Colony, Cape of Good Hope and Zanzibar; Saint Helena and several of the West Indies, and a particularly fine collection of India.

———

The Congress in 1916. We have received the following letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Committee of the Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain, which speaks for itself.

23rd March, 1912.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that I received the following letter from the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Leeds Philatelic Society:—

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. Secretary,
Permanent Congress Committee.

Dear Sir,

We have pleasure in communicating to you a hearty and unanimous invitation from the Leeds Philatelic Society for the Philatelic Congress to meet in Leeds about the beginning of May, 1916.

The Society and its members will do all that is in their power to render the Congress successful and enjoyable to all who take part in it.

We shall be pleased to learn that you can accept this invitation and are

Yours most sincerely,
(Signed), W. DENISON ROEBUCK,
W. K. SKIPWITH,
Hon. Secretaries.

This invitation assures the holding of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain for the next four years: 1913, Edinburgh; 1914, London; 1915, Newcastle; 1916, Leeds; and I am sure that it will be received with universal satisfaction and unanimously accepted.

Yours faithfully,
FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary.

Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. The latest date for the nomination of delegates is April 1st, and the names and addresses of delegates and particulars of resolutions, etc., must be in the Hon. Secretary's hands on or before that date.

Visitors to the Congress (other than delegates) will be accommodated with seats in the rear of the Congress Hall, but the Committee desire it to be distinctly understood that collectors and others who are not delegates can only attend as spectators, and are not entitled either to vote or to take any part in the debates. The social programme, however, is open to visitors without restriction.

The Executive are happy to announce that the Right Hon. Lord Northcliffe has kindly consented to become a Vice-Patron of the Congress.

The following are the latest additions to the list of delegates:—

Birmingham Philatelic Society: Messrs. W. Pimm, T. W. Peck, W. F. Wadams and G. Johnson, B.A.

Bolton Philatelic Society: Messrs. W. Ward and H. O. Moscrop.

Christ's Hospital Stamp Exchange Society: Rev. A. E. Woodward, M.A., and Mr. H. Inskip.

Carlisle Philatelic Society: Mr. J. Fred Marriner.

Hull Philatelic Society: Messrs. H. Inmencamp and E. V. Teesdale.

Societies who have not already appointed their delegates are urged to do so at the earliest possible moment.

Further donations to the Congress Fund are acknowledged with thanks from the Junior Philatelic Society and Birmingham Philatelic Society, 3 guineas each; W. H. Peckitt, Major Evans, and Baron Leijonhufvud and Third Philatelic Congress, 2 guineas each; Wilmot Corfield, M. P. Castle, Fred J. Melville and Hugo Griebert, one guinea each; Stamp Trade Protection Association, Victor Marsh and P. J. Evans, half guinea each; Carlisle Philatelic Society, 5s., which, with the amount previously acknowledged, £20 3s. 0d., brings the total amount to £41 13s. 0d.

Donations of stamps for sale at the auction in aid of the Congress Fund are earnestly solicited from all philatelists interested in the welfare of the Congress, and should be forwarded without delay to Mr. C. W. Siggers, 33, Cliftonville Avenue, Margate.

All other communications on Congress business to be directed to:—

The Hon. Secretary,
D. B. ARMSTRONG,
"Llanadern,"
Broadstairs.

———

Manchester Philatelic Society. At the 318th meeting of the Society, held on Friday, February 16th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton being in the chair, a paper on "The Early Issues of

Mexico to 1872" was read by Mr. P. L. Pemberton, of London, an old member of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

The paper was prefaced by a brief sketch of the exceedingly interesting history of Mexico, but space will admit of but one or two points bearing more directly upon its philatelic history.

About contemporary with Henry V. of England, while the Texcucans were living their more or less peaceful lives on one part of the plateau of Mexico, another nation was establishing itself some 50 miles south of them—this was the Aztec tribe, the best known of all the inhabitants of Mexico. Wandering down from northerly latitudes in 1246, they arrived at the spot where now stands the city of Mexico, which was founded by them. In selecting the spot for their city they were guided by their priests, who declared that the great god Mextitli had decreed that they should find a cactus growing from a rock, upon which should be found an eagle sitting, with a snake in its beak, and when they came upon this peculiar combinations of objects they settled and built their city, afterwards calling it Mexico, from their god Mextitli. From this circumstance we get the explanation of the national arms, as depicted upon the well-known "Eagle" issue of 1864. After the conquest by Spain, under Cortes, the country was subjected to Spanish rule for about 300 years, but nearing the end of that period there were several revolutionary attempts made to shake off the foreign yoke. The first of these was under the leadership of Miguel Hidalgo, which, though unsuccessful, inspired the people with such enthusiasm of patriotism that in after years it resulted in their attaining complete independence. Hidalgo attempted to escape to the United States, but was captured before reaching the Rio Grande and executed, thus earning his place as the greatest national hero, and his memory is honoured by his portrait appearing upon the first and also several subsequent issues of Mexican stamps. Another important event of philatelic interest occurred in 1861. On December 8th of that year a combined foreign squadron, over which flew the colours of Spain, England and France, sailed into the harbour of Vera Cruz. Their mission was to demand guarantees for the safety of their subjects living in Mexico, and to urge their claims to sums borrowed by the Mexicans during the war with the States, which had been repudiated by them. This was the pretext for the expedition, its real object was below the surface. They landed and met the representatives of President Juarez, the claims were settled, and the Spanish and English forces at once withdrew, but the French remained. The expedition was undertaken in good faith by the English and Spanish governments, but finding a deeper question involved they extracted themselves and their governments from the affair and sailed away. The plan had been formed at the French Court to select a Prince of some European House to make him Emperor of Mexico, with the idea of opposing the Latin race to the invasion of Anglo-Saxons in the New World, that is by checking the supremacy of the United States upon the American Continent, and establish an empire in Mexico, which, whilst nominally independent, would be under the control of the Emperor of France and thus add to the glory of the French nation.

The future Emperor was found in the person of Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria, brother to the reigning Emperor of Austria. The small French force landed, was reinforced, and after considerable fighting reached the Capital in May 1864, and on the 27th of that month the new Sovereign and his Consort arrived at Vera Cruz, the principal part of the country over which he was to rule for three years. President Juarez retired to the north and reorganised his government at St. Luis de Potosi. He never relinquished his office and remained in the minds of loyal Mexicans and in the language and opinion of the United States President of the still existing Mexican Republic.

The Emperor Maximilian, wishing to have his portrait on the stamps, had the handsome "arms" set of 1864 withdrawn, and issued a lithographed set of four values in 1866, followed by an engraved issue late in 1866 from a new die engraved on steel, but similar in design. The stamps were overprinted as were the previous issues, with the name of the postal districts, consignment numbers and dates in black. The Emperor was forced to abdicate in 1867, and President Juarez returning to the Capital once more took up the reigns of government.

A provisional issue was made for the City of Mexico, overprinted in Gothic type, Mexico, without date or consignment number.

The stamps of this issue, especially the ½ and 4 reales, are very scarce, as are the issue following on thin blue-grey wove paper, watermarked R.P.S. in the sheet.

On the re-establishment of the Republic a new issue was made in 1868, again bearing the portrait of Hidalgo, lithographed in sheets of 100, with thin figures of value and without stops, although specimens of the 25c. and 100c. are known with stops. Thicker figures were introduced in a later issue with stops, and of this issue Mr. Pemberton had carefully prepared enlarged photographs of the ten various types and retouches, which, in the hands of the members, enabled them to follow closely his descriptions of the details.

The stamps of this issue were at first imperforate, but the thin figure sets were perforated with a rounded saw-toothed perforation, and the thick figures with a variety of perforations, saw-toothed, square, pin perf. 13, 14 and 15, pointed saw-tooth, and regular perf. 19, according to Collin and Colman's catalogue, and in 1872 they were overprinted "Anotado," which signifies "noted" or registered and replaced into circulation.

In 1872 also appeared the last issue dealt with by Mr. Pemberton, of the same values as the last set, 6, 12, 25, 50 and 100c, overprinted with the name of town, control number and abbreviated date, with a Moiré pattern printed in blue on the back of the stamp. Ten types, as before, are found of these stamps. At first they were imperforate, afterwards perf. 13, 14 and 15. They exist on laid paper, but are exceedingly rare, Mr. Pemberton not having succeeded in obtaining a specimen for his collection. The reprints differ from the originals by a variation of the Moiré pattern on the back, and are found with forged overprints.

Mr. Pemberton gave it as his opinion that the most satisfactory plan when specialising the stamps of any country is to study the stamps themselves most carefully, find out all you can about their distinctive peculiarities from your own observations, then read up all that has been written about them by others, and it was entirely on these lines his paper was constructed; everything was given as the result of his own study of the stamps, and some idea of the enormity of the task of studying the stamps of Mexico may be given from the fact stated by him that in the overprinting of the stamps with the name of the towns to which they were consigned by the head office, there were the names of about fifty different towns which used their own hand stamp; if this number is multiplied by the number of values in the set, viz., five, there are a possible 250 varieties to get, and even this number is not sufficient to satiate the appetite of some of the more advanced specialists. It has been computed that a complete collection of Mexico on their lines would number upwards of 100,000 varieties if the collector were content to stop at the year 1882!

Mr. Pemberton's collection contained the following rareties:—

¼ of an 8c. stamp used as 2c. value.
½ of a 4c. stamp used as 2c. value.
Die proof of 2 reales in black.
2 reales, black on rose, printed on both sides (being the only known copy and shown by Mr. Pemberton by the kind courtesy of its owner, Mr. T. W. Hall).
4 reales, red on white.
1868 issue, proofs of 6, 12, 25, 50 and 100c. in black, and proof of 25c. in blue.
1872, unwatermarked paper proof and reprint each of 12, 25 and 50c.
1872 50c. in colour of 12c., used and unused.
1872, 50c. lilac shade, proof and reprint.

Death of Mr. W. J. Gardner. We greatly regret to record that Mr. W. J. Gardner of San Francisco died in December last.

Mr. Gardner was a philatelist of the highest rank and of many years standing. He had at one time fine collections of British colonies, but of recent years had devoted himself to specialising in the stamps of China, Japan and Corea. His collection of the first of these countries received a medal at the recent Vienna Exhibition, and his collection of Japan is one of the finest in the world, having absorbed the collection of Mr. Osborn and of the late Mr. Moser. Mr. Gardner was also a keen collector of philatelic literature. To the many philatelists who enjoyed relations with Mr. Gardner, either personal or by correspondence, his death will come as a great loss, and philately will be the loser by one of its keenest students, who was ever willing to place his researches at the disposal of others.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

A NEW FORGERY.

DEAR SIR,

We write you in order to warn your readers that one of the latest forgeries to be made is that of the 6d. Bechuanaland Protectorate, overprinted on the Transvaal stamp, a very clever forgery having been shown us to-day. We do not propose to state what are the differences between the genuine and the forgery, but if any of your readers have these stamps offered to them, and care to send them to us for examination, we shall be pleased to report free of charge.

Yours faithfully,
BRIGHT & SON.

164, Strand, W.C.; 13 March 1912.

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

MARCH 1912

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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 Society of India,

PUBLISHERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

"THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA,"

The best and largest journal published out of England, and of the highest class, previously only issued to Members of the Society, now offered for general subscription.

MONTHLY. **6s. per annum.** All Subscriptions commence with the January number.

A revised edition, in one volume, of British Indian Adhesive Stamps surcharged for Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala. By C. STEWART-WILSON, I.C.S., and B. GORDON JONES. Illustrated. Ten Shillings.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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British East Africa ..	185	Griqualand	23	Reunion	100
British Somaliland ..	18	Guinea, Portuguese ..	38	Rio de Oro	9
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Cape Verde	6	Liberia	140	Seychelles	30
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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIV APRIL 1912 No. 4

OTTO'S PRINTINGS OF THE TRANSVAAL STAMPS

By JOHN N. LUFF

(*All rights strictly reserved*)

(*Continued from page* 48)

THE THREE PENCE REPRINTS.

PLATE O.

In introducing the subject of Plate M, I spoke of it as one of four plates not hitherto known to collectors. I will now draw attention to the other three. The first of these, which I call Plate O, I have been able to restore by overlapping pairs, and find it was composed of three electrotypes in a vertical row. There is a space of 2 mm. between the stamps. The eagle is of Type IIa (no spur), but the ribbon has the features described for Plate N, in which instance the eagle was of Type IIb (with spur). This ribbon has only a couple of specks of shading at the left of "EENDRAGT" and two small coloured dots below the shading at the right of "MAGT."

The distinctive features of the three types are :—

1.—The frame lines do not join at the lower left corner. There is a white flaw in the lower half of the shield at the left of the wagon.

2.—There is a white flaw, like a horn, attached to the top of the second "E" of "PENCE" at the right. There are small coloured dots under the "T" of "EENDRAGT" and the "M" of "MAAKT." There is a break in the left frame line opposite the "E" of "DRIE." This break is not found on all stamps, and is doubtless due to an injury to the plate while in use.

3.—There is a dot of colour between the second and third flagstaffs at the right. There is an identation on the inner side of the left frame line opposite the top of the figure "3."

These stamps are printed on paper of various qualities and colours, in many shades and trial colours, imperforate, rouletted, perforated, and with imitations of the "V.R. Transvaal" overprints. I give later a list of those I have, and do not doubt that others exist.

Plate P.

I have restored another 3d. plate and assigned to it the letter P. This time the electrotypes were arranged in a block of four, separated by a space of 2 mm. horizontally and $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. vertically. The ribbon is the same as on Plates N and O, with the two dots in the right curve. The eagle is very interesting, for it shows the commencement and development of the spur. In lightly printed blocks No. 1 has no spur, Nos. 3 and 4 have it in a rudimentary state, and No. 2 has it of nearly full size. In heavily printed blocks the spur is more pronounced; No. 1 shows a trace of it, Nos. 3 and 4 have it much stronger and No. 2 has it fully developed. It would appear that here we have the evidence that the spur on the eagle's leg developed through dirt or some injury to the matrix die during the making of this plate.

The characteristics of the four types are:

1.—A large white flaw extending from below the second "A" of "MAAKT" across the upper part of the first "E" of "REPUBLIEK." A break in the frame of the small central shield near the upper left corner. A dot in the top of the first stroke of the "N" of "PENCE" at the left.

2.—The second "A" of "MAAKT" has the top broken off. A break across the upper curve of the "G" of "MAGT." A dot in the ring of the anchor.

3.—The corner block at the upper left has an indentation near the upper right corner. In this same block the upper part of the figure "3" is defective, the downward stroke being nearly straight on the left side, instead of curved. In the folds of the flag at the right there is a coloured dot opposite the first "E" of "PENCE."

4.—The frame lines do not join at the lower left corner, and the left line is broken opposite the space between the left and bottom tablets. The ring of the anchor and the lower curve of the "G" of "MAGT" are broken. There are dots in the first "E" of "PENCE" at the left and the second "E" of the same word at the right. There is often a large dot in the top of the "D" of "DRIE" at the left, causing the letter to appear broken.

The stamps from this plate are found in much the same shades and on the same papers as those from Plate O. They exist imperforate and rouletted, but I have not seen any perforated copies.

Plate Q.

Last of all the Three pence, I have several sheets of sixteen stamps, printed from what I term Plate Q. The eagle has a fully developed spur and there are two dots in the right curve of the ribbon, as on Plates N, O and P. From this plate the bulk of the 3d. reprints were printed, especially the perforated stamps in imitation of the 1883 issue. The stamps are spaced 2 mm. apart horizontally, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 mm. vertically. Either this plate was very carelessly made or it was not kept clean. The impressions are full of defects and spots of colour, especially the letters in the tablets. I shall not attempt to describe all the defects, but only a few prominent marks for each stamp.

1.—A dot in the top of each figure "3." A dot below the "N" and above the "G" of "EENDRAGT." A dot in the lower stroke of the "Z" in the bottom tablet.

2.—Small breaks in the frame at each upper corner. Dots above and below the "G" of "EENDRAGT."

3.—A break across the right frame opposite the "E" of "DRIE." The "I" of "DRIE" at the left has a line of colour down the middle.

4.—A flaw extends from the top of the " 3 " in the upper left corner across the frame line. A break in the frame opposite the " 3 " in the upper right corner. A dot between the left tablet and the first flagstaff.

5.—Dots above and below the ribbon with " EENDRAGT." A dot at the right side causing an indentation in the tablet above the " P " of " PENCE." Four dots in the small shield with the anchor.

6.—Dots between the frame and the tablets, near the " I " of " DRIE " on the left and the " K " of " REPUBLIEK " on the right. A dot on the diagonal stroke of the " Z " in the lower left corner.

7.—Two dots between the square in the upper left corner and the tablet with " POSTZEGEL." A dot in the upper ball of the " 3 " at the right. A dot in the central square, at the right, near the " N " of " PENCE."

8.—A break in the ribbon below the first " A " of " MAAKT."

9.—The frame lines do not join at the lower right corner. A dot above " MAAKT," outside the ribbon.

10.—A dot at the tip of the ribbon at the right. A dot in the foot of the " L " of " POSTZEGEL."

11.—A dot at the tip of the ribbon at the left. A flaw below the " O " of " POSTZEGEL."

12.—The frame lines do not join at the upper left and lower left corners.

13.—A flaw in the frame line at the lower right corner. Large dots in the " CE " of " PENCE " at the right.

14.—The frame lines do not join at the lower left corner.

15.—A dot between the square in the upper left corner and the tablet with " POSTZEGEL." Small white flaws at the upper left, upper right and lower right corners.

16.—Breaks in the right frame, opposite the figure " 3 " and the " I " of " DRIE." A double dot below the " T " of " MAGT," outside the ribbon.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* for July 1906, reported having seen a Transvaal 3d. lilac with the error " DROE " for " DRIE " at the left side. This was merely a copy of No. 3 in Plate Q, which had been so heavily inked that the line down the " I " of " DRIE " spread and made the letter look like an " O." I have several copies of this variety.

Here again we have many shades and trial colours, though there are practically none of the shades I consider to be early, that is the violets and mauves. The very few copies which I have seen in those shades may possibly be the result of fading or discolouration.

The paper of the imperforate stamps, except those in trial colours, is either thick yellowish or buff. On the other hand, the rouletted stamps are all on thin, white, transparent paper, except a few copies on buff. The perforated stamps, being intended to represent the 1883 issue, are on thick white or bright rose paper.

Most of the 3d. reprints appear to have been made for Mr. Julius Goldner, and, together with the 1d., 6d. and 1s. Type I, formed the sets which he sold for many years.

I have refrained from speaking of the probable dates of manufacture and use of Plates O, P and Q until I could consider the three together. There is a close relationship between these plates. The papers, the colours and the overprints suggest that they were in use at the same time, though some of them may have been used before or after the others, for I find some varieties only from one plate.

On page 447 Mr. Yardley expresses the idea that for the central portion of the 3d. Otto made a negative mother die, (subsequently used for the 6d., Type II), and two

positive matrix dies, one with and one without the spur. I hope I shall not be thought discourteous when I suggest the possibility of other methods being used. My idea is that in making each 3d. plate Otto followed the course I have previously described. He put together the frame and the several parts composing the centre and made a die electrotype which he reproduced as many times as was needed to make up the plate. Owing to changes and accidents each plate had some distinctive features. In the course of time dirt or injury introduced the two dots in the right curve of the ribbon, which remained to the end. Still later the spur came from a similar cause, as we have seen demonstrated in Plate P. The defects in the ribbon and the eagle's leg may have occurred either on the component bits or on a matrix electrotype. It seems to me quite possible that about the time these defects began to appear the design for the 3d. stamps may have been accepted, and that Otto then made a die electrotype as being preferable to the continued use of several loose pieces. If the loose parts were used in making all the 3d. plates they must afterwards have been cleaned, and the spur and dots in the ribbon removed before the plate of the 6d., Type II, was made. Certain other minute dots which I have found on the 3d. stamps do not appear on the new 6d.

If my theory is accepted the sequence of the 3d. plates should then be as follows: First, Plate L, because the eagle is of the subtype without the spur (*a*) and the design free from defects. Moreover, the first 3d. stamps chronicled were undoubtedly from this plate. Plate M takes second place as having the eagle of subtype *a* but lacking marks which subsequently developed. Plate O comes next, with eagle of subtype *a* and the first appearance of the two dots in the right curve of the ribbon. These dots appear in all the later plates. After this comes Plate P, in which we have seen the commencement and development of the spur. Then Plate N, with the fully developed spur, to be followed by Plate Q. I place Q last because Otto needed it for the stamps he printed after he had sent the pair of plates (N) to the Transvaal, and because we know from those stamps that he had it for many years after that date. Furthermore, we must remember that among the stamps printed from this plate we find practically no imitations of the shades of the issued stamps (violet and mauve), but only the later shades which contain much red and those which imitate the mauve on buff of the 1877-9 issues. The cancellations of the stamps from Plate Q are very largely of the numeral type which came into use in 1874. I have already expressed the opinion that Plate L was made about October 1869, and Plate N not far from January 1870. If these dates are correct we may then place Plates M, O and P about November or December 1869. Plate Q I surmise was not made until about the time that Otto parted with the plates of forty stamps (N), say in the early part of the year 1871. The great variety of shades and papers make it evident that stamps were printed from Plates O, P and Q for a long time. The large numbers of these stamps to be met with to this day confirm this conclusion. I have given my idea of the dates at which the plates were made. We find the stamps with cancellations that were first used in 1874, with imitations of the "V.R. Transvaal" overprints of 1877-9 and perforated like the 1883 issue. Thus they must have had a long if not a useful life.

On page 446 Mr. Yardley speaks of the perforated reprints, black on rose and red on white, as having been made in 1885. The date is not of great importance, but I am surprised that Otto should have waited so long to imitate the 1883 issue. He was usually more prompt in getting his wares on the market. I have not found any reprints of the perforated stamps from Plate P, and the reprints of the black on rose stamps only from Plate Q.

Incidentally I call attention to the very evident fact that when Postmaster-General Jeppe tried to stop Otto's sales of Transvaal stamps about the end of 1870 or the beginning of 1871 these three plates were not destroyed, nor were they seized in June 1882, when Mr. Jeppe sent an agent to demand the plates of the sixpence. Mr. Jeppe says (*London Philatelist*, Vol. V, page 141): "No plate for the 3d. value, or stamps of this value, were found in his possession when the 6d. plates were taken

from him." Yet Otto had 3d. plates both before and after 1882. Either they escaped notice because of their small size or they were carefully hidden.

It will be noticed that I do not list any impressions in black from Plate O, or in pink from Plate P ; they may, however, exist. The blue used with these plates is much the same as for some impressions from Plate N, possibly a trifle brighter, but not at all like the ultramarine used for the early proofs from that plate. In the same way the late fancy impressions in pink are very different from the early proofs in rose.

The stamps composing the special list of three pence stamps, " probably unlawfully printed by Otto " which is given on page 554, were—with the possible exception of the stamps in dull ultramarine and rose—probably printed from plates O, P and Q ; likewise the stamps mentioned on page 447 in the paragraphs numbered 5 and 6 at the top of the page and those numbered 3 and 4 just below.

The *Philatelical Journal* for February 15th, 1872, under the heading " Bogus Novelties " reports, among other Transvaal varieties : " 3d. blue, rose, yellow, imperf." I think this article must have referred to impressions from Plates O, P and Q, as they are the only 3d. plates from which I have seen imperforate stamps in proof colours. This also gives us a date at which these plates were in existence.

The shades which I regard as early are usually cancelled with four rings in black. Later shades, particularly those with much red in their composition, nearly always have the numeral cancellations. A few have the " Too Late " and " Registered " marks. The reprints of the 1883 issue revert to the four-ring cancellation, but from a different hand-stamp. I have not seen any stamps from these plates cancelled in blue. Unused copies are plentiful, showing that Otto felt at liberty to make and sell what he pleased. Mr. Tamsen says (*Monthly Journal*, Vol. IV, page 70), after speaking of Mr. Jeppe's efforts to stop Otto's unauthorized printing and sale of stamps : " I believe Otto afterwards only sold the stamps cancelled, till the British Government took the country over, when I think he considered himself free to sell the stamps unused as well as used."

What is the status of the stamps from these three plates ? The kindest thing we can say of the later impressions from Plates O and P and of all from Plate Q is to term them unofficial reprints. If we could be satisfied that a few were printed from Plates O and P before Plates N were made, we might do them the politeness to call them essays. But we have no means of identifying the earliest impressions and can only guess which they may be. It is not probable that Otto made much use of the small plates as long as he retained possession of the larger sized pair. Since we are unable to distinguish the relatively small number that were printed early, it will do no great harm to treat them as being all of one class and call the whole lot reprints.

(*To be continued*)

THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Joseph B. Leavy

(*Concluded from page* 53)

A few sheets were printed of the ten centimes blue on rose, and the 25 centimes carmine on blue, the colours originally ordered, but of course, in view of the modified order, can only be regarded as essays. The stamps were designed by H. Hendrickx, and the dies engraved by V. Lemaire, of Ghent. The quantities printed were 12,000,000 5 centimes, 20,000,000 10 centimes, and 2,750,000 25 centimes.

Just before the expiration of the time fixed for the use of these stamps, the following order was issued.

> The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.
>
> Considering the Royal Decree of October 31st, 1893, creating special postage stamps bearing the Arms of the City of Antwerp,
>
> Considering the order of November 2nd, 1893, fixing the date upon which these stamps should cease to be available,
>
> Orders :
>
> Art. 1.—The postage stamps bearing the Arms of the City of Antwerp shall be exchangeable for the ordinary postage stamps of the current types, at any post or telegraph office, until February 28th, 1895.
>
> Brussels, December 24th, 1894.
>
> J. Vandenpeereboom.

The Belgian press, and the public generally, criticised so severely the design, engraving, colours, etc., of the Antwerp Exposition stamps, that the Administration determined to issue stamps really worth while from an artistic point of view, for the International Exposition, to be held in Brussels in 1897. A national competition was therefore inaugurated to furnish the designs for the stamps, the conditions of which were set forth as follows :—

> The design is to serve for the impression by typographic process after having been transferred and engraved on steel. The drawing, natural size, is to be enclosed absolutely in a rectangular frame, 35 mm. high, by 24 mm. wide. It is to have two compartments, A and B, between which the line of perforation will be run on the printed sheets, allowing of the label B being detached. The compartment A will receive the design properly so called, and the following inscription :
>
> Bruxelles—1897—Brussel
> Postes—Posterijen
>
> In addition, a place is to be reserved for a circle with the denomination of values, which is to be very prominent and to be composed of two figures. The compartment B, forming the label, is to be exactly 7 mm. high to the centre of the line of perforation, and to bear the inscription, "NE PAS LIVRER LE DIMANCHE—NIET BESTELLEN OP ZONDAG." The design may be prepared with a view to printing in two colours or in one only. The lineal dimensions of the drawing are to be ten times those of the stamp, as it will be printed.
>
> The drawing is to be made entirely in black on very white paper ; it is to be entirely finished, so as not to require any touching up, the form of the paper to be such as to leave a margin of 5 cm. on each side of the rectangle formed by the two compartments.
>
> Competitors will have to supply : 1—The type drawing destined to be reproduced by engraving in the prescribed dimensions ; 2—Should the design require the use of two colours, a tracing of the type drawing made in two

colours; 3—A photographic reduction of the type drawing to the actual size as it is to appear on the stamp. The competitor may also add a coloured photographic reduction.

The designs and their accessories are to be delivered at the Central Post and Telegraph Office in Brussels, on or before March 31st, 1896. The verdict on the competition will be entrusted to a jury composed of artists and state officials.

A premium of 1000 francs will be awarded for the work which, being well adapted for reproduction by typographic processes, shall have been classed first with regard to the subject and the æsthetical value of the work. On the recommendation of the jury, the Minister may increase this premium to 1500 francs, and he may grant a premium of 1000 francs to yet another design worthy of being executed. In addition to this, a sum of not less than 500 francs and not more than 1000 francs shall be divided among certain other designs according to their relative merits.

Successful designs are to become the absolute property of the Administration, to use in whatever way may be deemed fit, and without any other payment whatsoever than the premium money.

The right is reserved to withdraw the premiums should none of the designs offered be suitable for use.

The premium of 1,000 francs was awarded to Alfred van Neste de Berchem, a young artist of Bruges, and his design adopted for the ten centimes stamp.

The following Royal Decree authorized the stamps, while the Ministerial order fixed the colours, date of issue, etc.

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, to assign to them a period of validity, etc.

On the proposal of Our Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs, we have decreed and do decree:

ART. 1.—Special postage stamps will be issued on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition which is to take place in Brussels in 1897. They will be used concurrently with the ordinary postage stamps.

ART. 2.—Our Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs will determine the details, values and conditions of sale, as well as the period of validity of these stamps, and he will take all other measures for the execution of the present decree.

Given at Lacken, October 2nd, 1896.

LEOPOLD.

By the King.

The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.

Considering the Royal Decree of October 2nd, 1896, relating to the issue of special postage stamps on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition in Brussels in 1897,

Orders:

ART. 1.—The above-mentioned postage stamps shall bear the inscription: Bruxelles—1897—Brussel, Postes—Posterijen.

They shall be provided with a label bearing the inscription: NE PAS LIVRER LE DIMANCHE—NEIT BESTELLEN OP ZONDAG, the purposes and use of which is determined by Art. 1 of our order of May 15th, 1893.

ART. 2.—The values and colours of these stamps are determined as follows:—

5 centimes, violet
10 ,, brown

ART. 3.—These stamps will be sold until December 31st, 1897, they will be used under the same circumstances as the ordinary postage stamps during the term of their validity, which will end on June 30th, 1898.

ART. 4.—The 10 centimes stamp will be issued on the 15th of the present month, and the 5 centimes on the 15th November next.

The Director-General of the Post-office is charged with the execution of the present order.

Brussels, October 5th, 1896.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

The plates for these stamps were made up of twenty-five impressions only, instead of the usual three hundred.



FIG. 43



FIG. 44

Printed on thin coarsely woven white paper, showing wide mesh, 1/10 mm. in thickness, perforated 14.

5 centimes, slate-violet
10 ,, terra-cotta

The design of the 5 centimes stamp received the second award of five hundred francs, and was the work of G. Portielje, an artist of Antwerp. The dies for both stamps were engraved by E. Mouchon, of Paris. There were about 6,000,000 copies of each stamp, printed in one printing each, the 5 centimes being practically without shades, for the 10 centimes a wretched vegetable ink was used, of the most fugitive character, susceptible to moisture of the slightest degree, the humidity of the atmosphere causing the colour to leave the stamp, and penetrate through many thicknesses of paper, so that while the stamps were originally all the same colour, the shades existing now are infinite. It is the only ink I know of which changes colour when immersed in benzene, the action of this cleaning fluid causing the colour to change from terra-cotta to a pale grey-brown. The stamp discoloured letters and packages upon which it was placed to such an extent that the Administration was compelled to notice its shortcomings, and change the ink ; this was done by the following order :—

Brussels, February 28th, 1897.

The brown colour used for the 2 centimes postage stamp has also been adopted for the 10 centimes inscribed Bruxelles—1897.

Since January 11th the Stamp Department has been issuing 10 centimes postage stamps inscribed Bruxelles—1897, in the new colour, but these must not be sold by any post office until the stock on hand of the same stamp in the old colour has been exhausted.

The Director General of Posts, STERPIN. The Director General of Telegraphs, DELARGE.

Printed on thin coarsely woven white paper, showing a wide mesh, 1/10 mm. in thickness, perforated 14.

10 centimes, violet-brown

About 2,000,000 copies were printed in this second shade of colour.

The ordinary 10 centimes red-brown did not conform to the universal colours

as adopted by the International Postal Union, accordingly the colour was changed to carmine, by the following order :—

The Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs,
The 10 centimes postage stamp shall hereafter be printed in carmine.
The sale of the stamp in the new colour shall begin on January 1st, 1900.
Brussels, December 6th, 1899.

J. Liebaert.

Printed on thin closely woven white paper, 1/10 mm. in thickness, perforated 14.

10 centimes, carmine, rose-carmine.

The 10 centimes stamp was now much too close in colour to the 1 franc stamp, accordingly the colour of the latter was changed by the following order :—

The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.
Considering Art. 2 of the Royal Decree of June 9th, 1884, authorizing the Minister of Public Works (actually Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs) to determine the values, colours and dates of issue of postage stamps and franking formulæ in general :
Considering the order of May 15th, 1893, fixing the colours of the various postage stamps :
Orders :
Art. 1.—The 1 franc postage stamp shall in future be printed in orange, on white paper, the 2 francs postage stamp shall continue to be printed in violet, but shall be upon white paper.
Brussels, March 31st, 1900.

J. Liebaert.

Printed on thin closely woven white paper, 1/10 mm. in thickness, perforated 14.

1 franc, bright orange
2 ,, lilac

My chronicle being only of the nineteenth century stamps, lists merely the first printing of these two stamps; there are various shades, but the shades can only be considered as twentieth century stamps, and therefore have no place in this article.

I have referred frequently throughout this article to closely woven and coarsely woven paper. Of course we all know that manufacturers do not weave paper, and that the term is used simply in reference to the screen upon which the pulp is dried; in some cases this screen is of gauze, and in other cases of meshed wire. The closely woven paper referred to by me throughout this article was made on gauze screens, while meshed wire screens were used in the manufacture of the coarsely woven paper, the crossing points of the wires impressing themselves upon the paper, so that it literally showed a watermark of a series of fine dots.

(*Concluded*)

REVIEWS

Bright & Son's "A B C" Descriptive Priced Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps. Part 1, Adhesives, 9th Edition. 1912–13. Sm. 8vo. 864 pp. illus. London: *Bright and Son*, 164, *Strand*, *W.C.* 2s. 6d. net.

Two years have elapsed since the publication of the 8th edition of this useful Catalogue, and this new edition contains upwards of 50 extra pages, owing to the inclusion of the new issues which have appeared since the date of the last edition. The publishers, however, have not raised the price, and the Catalogue, apart from those on "simplified" lines, is the cheapest of the English Catalogues. The distinctive feature of the Catalogue, namely, the strict alphabetical order of the countries, is still retained, and though this arrangement occasionally lends itself to slight inconveniences, it is undoubtedly the handiest for a practical work of reference. In the present edition Bosnia and Prince Edward Island have been re-written, and Japan and Montenegro revised. With regard to Bosnia, the publishers have had the help of Mr. Adolph Passer, and the result is a satisfactory list, which is clear and easy to understand. The list of Prince Edward Island is entirely new and may be regarded as an original contribution to philately. It was very generally known that the perforations, which Gibbons' Catalogue list as 11 to 12, wanted working out and proper classification. This has been done by Mr. Oliver, and the result embodied in this Catalogue. We gather from the list that, for the pence values, there are two different perforations, excluding the perf. 9 of the first issue and the perf. 12 of the 4½d. stamp engraved by the British American Bank Note Company of Montreal. These two perforations are given as "11" and "11½, 12." On toned paper the 1d. and 9d. are recorded perf. 11, all the pence values perf. 11½, 12, and all values, except the 9d., with a compound perforation of 11 and 11½, 12. On white paper all the values, except the 1d., are found perf. 11½, 12 only. We note that the 9d. on white paper is not recorded in Gibbons' Catalogue. In the cents issue we find all values perf. 11½, 12, and the 1c. and 3c. also perf. 12½, a perforation which we believe has not been listed before in connection with these stamps. Altogether an interesting and instructive piece of work.

Of the revised countries Japan and Montenegro we have but little to remark. In the case of Japan the note after the second issue as regards the non-existence of wove papers in the first and second issues is incorrect as applying to the second issue. Although possibly true for the first issue, the wove paper on which the second issue is found is an entirely different paper from the ordinary laid paper on which these stamps are found. Among the later issues the 6 sen orange with syllabic 18 should now be omitted as it has been proved not to exist. No attempt has been made even to indicate the ordinary gauges of the perforations of the stamps previous to 1876, while the perforations of the issue from 1876 and onwards as given, though easy to follow, do not represent a proper sequence of the issues, but confound different perforations of the same gauge. This matter is, of course, a very difficult problem and probably enough is given to satisfy the ordinary collector.

With regard to prices we are told that those of European countries show a steady increase all round in consequence of the ever increasing demand. The later issues of British Colonials show an appreciable increase but the publishers have not found it necessary to make much alteration in the early and middle issues.

Séfi (A. J.) The postage stamps of Grenada. 8vo. 39 pp. illus. (The W.-E.P. Series of Philatelic Handbooks, No. 8). London: *D. Field*, 4 *and* 5, *The Royal Arcade*, *Old Bond Street*, *W.* 6d. net.

The stamps of Grenada form a useful study for the philatelic student, as among the early issues all varieties of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s perforations are to be found. These stamps have formed the subject of a serial running through the recent numbers of the *West-End Philatelist*, and the various chapters have now been collected together, revised, and form the present Handbook, the eighth of a series which should have a wide

appeal to the British collector both from their extraordinary cheapness and intrinsically as meriting every support from their general reliability. The present volume is abundantly illustrated, and one of the most interesting illustrations is that of a complete sheet of the 1d. on 2s. orange, of December, 1890, with inverted surcharge. The discovery of this interesting novelty was first made known in the pages of the *West-End Philatelist*, and is a notable addition to the stamps of Grenada. The sheet has been broken up, the first block of four going to His Majesty's collection, while a client of Mr. Field's has purchased the whole left-hand half sheet of 30 stamps. The intricacies of the numerous provisionals of this island are fully described, and the work contains many little points which the specialist in the stamps of Grenada will be glad to refer to.

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. 5 and 6 March
H. Harmer, Rooke & Co. 1) 19 March; 2) 30 March
P. Plumridge & Co.) 1) 8 and 9 March; 2) 21 and 22 March
P.&S. Puttick & Simpson, 26 and 27 March
V. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, 1) 1 March; 15 March; 3) 28 and 29 March

British Central Africa, 1895, One penny on 2d., variety surcharge double. *P.* 1 .. £2 10 0

British East Africa, 1891, MS. surcharge, 1a. on 3a. black on dull red, on entire with two others, fine. *V.* 3 .. .. 5 0 0

Canada, proof of the 12d. in black, block of eight, overprinted 'specimen,' very fine. *P.&S.* 15 5 0

Ceylon, 1857-9, 8d. deep yellow-brown, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 13 10 0

1883-4, wmk. CA, 16c. pale violet, mint. *V.* 3 .. .. .. 7 0 0

Falkland Islands, 1891, half a 1d. red, *se tenant* in strip with two unsurcharged 1d.'s, used as 2½d., on piece. *P.* 1 .. 2 10 0

Gambia, 1906, One penny on 3s., showing clear double surcharge mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 2 12 6

Great Britain, 1840, V.R., 1d. black, with trial cancellation, which there has evidently been an official attempt to clean off, on small piece of original, fine. *P.&S.* 10 10 0

1850, 1d. red-brown, with Archer perf., on piece of original, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 1 0

1858-79, 1d red, plate 198, entire sheet of 240, without margins, mint. *H.* 1 .. .. .. 7 0 0

1881, 1d. lilac, control letter 'n' crossed out and 'o' inserted, mint. *V.* 3 .. .. .. 4 15 0

Great Britain (contd)

I.R. Official, 1884-5, wmk. crowns, £1 brown-lilac, overprinted 'specimen.' *G.* 1 .. £7 5 0

O.W. Official, 1902, King's head, 10d. purple and carmine, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 7 15 0

Ditto, ditto, used copy, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 4 17 6

Board of Education, 1902-4, 2½d. blue, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 10 0

Ditto, 5d. purple and blue, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 6 0 0

Ditto, ditto, used copy on small piece, superb. *G.* 1 .. 5 5 0

Admiralty Official, September 1903, Type II, 2d. green and carmine, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 15 0

Ditto, 2½d. blue, very fine. *G.* 1 4 15 0

Levant, 1906, 1 piastre on 2d., superb. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 10 10 0

Greece, 1862-77, 40l. purple on pale blue, '40' twice at back, fine. *V.* 3 .. .. .. 3 0 0

Grenada, October 1886, 1d. on 1½d. orange, error 'halh,' unused. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 2 15 0

Griqualand West, 5s. large 'G,' type 1, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 10 0

Ditto, ditto, type 6, variety surcharge twice, unused 3 3 0

Hanover, 1856, 3 pf. rose and grey, horizontal strip of three, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 3 12 6

Ditto, 3 pf. rose and black, horizontal pair, on small piece of original, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 2 8 0

1859-61, 10 gr. olive-green, horizontal pair, with plate number, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 16 10 0

Ditto, 10 gr. olive-green, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 15 0

Ditto, ditto, used copy, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 4 5 0

1863, 3pf. yellow-green, large margins, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 3 12 6

HELIGOLAND, 1867, ½ sch. green and rose, Type II, two copies used with 1 sch. on original, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. £9 10 0
1873, ¼ sch. rose and green, on piece of original. *G.* 1 .. 3 17 6
Ditto, ¼ sch. green and rose, error colours reversed, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 3 10 0
Ditto, ¾ sch. rose and green, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 4 15 0
Ditto, 1½ sch. green and rose, vertical pair on small piece of original, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 3 0 0
1879, 5m., on entire, superb. *G.* 1 4 10 0
HONG KONG, 1891, 7c. on 10c. green, twice surcharged, fine. *V.* 3 .. .. 2 0 0
INDIA, 1854, ½a. red, eight arches, block of four on wmkd. paper, one with chignon re-drawn. *P.&S.* 5 0 0
Ditto, ½a. blue, strip of eight, being the bottom row of the sheet, with margins and inscriptions. *P.&S.* 10 10 0
LAGOS, 1884, 2s. 6d. olive, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 15 0
Ditto, 5s. blue, mint. *P.* 1 .. 5 5 0
Ditto, 10s. purple-brown, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 13 0 0
LUBECK, 1859, 2 sch. brown, entire sheet of 100, showing the two errors 'Zwei ein halb.' *P.&S.* 7 5 0
MEXICO, 1861, 1r. black on green, printed both sides, fine. *V.* 3 4 0 0
1864, 3c. yellow-brown, overprinted '48,' '1866' and 'Mexico' in gothic type, unused. *V.* 3 .. .. .. 4 10 0
MODENA, 1852, 1 lira, on original. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
1859, 80c. orange-brown. *G.* 1 .. 7 0 0
NAPLES, 1858, ½ gr., vertical strip of four. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 2 6 0
1860, ½ t. blue, Arms, on original, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 19 0 0
Ditto, ditto, another superb copy. *G.* 1 .. .. 18 10 0
Ditto, ½t. Cross, pair, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. 22 0 0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, on piece of original, superb. *G.* 1 .. 6 15 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, deeper shade, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. 8 15 0
NEW BRUNSWICK, proof of the 5c. brown, Connell, block of six, very fine. *P.&S.* 3 15 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney Views, 1d. carmine, Plate I, unused, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 13 0 0
Ditto, 1d. carmine, pair, superb. *V.* 2 .. .. 14 5 0
Ditto, 1d. lake, Plate II, superb. *V.* 2 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, ditto, vertical pair, one no trees on hill, superb. *V.* 2 .. 11 0 0

NEW SOUTH WALES (contd)
Ditto, ditto, variety hill unshaded, superb. *V.* 2 .. .. £6 10 0
Ditto, 1d. carmine-red, variety without clouds, superb. *V.* 2 7 15 0
Ditto, laid paper, 1d. red, vertical pair, one variety hill unshaded, superb. *V.* 2 .. 10 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. red, horizontal strip of three, very fine. *V.* 2 13 0 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, Plate I, earliest impression, superb. *V.* 2 .. 14 0 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, Plate II, superb. *V.* 2 .. .. 7 0 0
Ditto, ditto, variety 'CREVIT' omitted, very fine. *V.* 2 .. 7 0 0
Ditto, 3d. green, horizontal pair, very fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 9 10 0
Ditto, 3d. emerald-green, superb. *V.* 2 .. .. 6 15 0
Laureated, 1d. orange-red, horizontal pair, one no leaves to right of 'SOUTH,' superb. *V.* 2 4 0 0
Ditto, bluish wove paper, 1d. carmine-red, horizontal pair, little short at bottom, unused. *V.* 2 .. .. 45 0 0
Ditto, 8d. orange, with dotted postmark, superb. *V.* 2 .. 5 10 0
Diadem, 1d. scarlet, block of twelve, mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 12 0 0
Ditto, 6d. deep grey, imperf., very fine, unused. *V.* 2 .. 13 10 0
Ditto, 8d. orange, imperf., superb. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 8 0 0
Ditto, 1s. dull red, imperf., very fine, unused. *V.* 2 .. .. 35 0 0
Ditto, 1s. pale red, imperf., block of six, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 6 15 0

A selection of some of the more important lots from a magnificent collection of New South Wales, dispersed by Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper at their sale of 15 March. The collection contained 184 lots of Sydney Views, many in exceptional condition, and apart from the prices above given those attained by other lots were very high, often far above catalogue.

NEW ZEALAND, 1860-2, pelure paper, 6d. black-brown, rouletted, roulettes partly clipped at right but very fine, unused. *P.&S.* 4 0 0
1864, wmk. NZ, perf., 2d. blue, strip of three, very fine, mint. *P.&S.* 4 5 0
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE, 1893, One Shilling in black on 2d., S.G. 32, one of the rarest varieties, only about eight copies printed, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 31 0 0
1894, ½ in blue on half of 1d. red, fine. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 4 5 0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 1881, 1d. on 5s. green, surcharge inverted, S.G. 27. *V.* 3 .. 2 16 0
1905-7, 4d. scarlet and green, strip of three, centre stamp the error 'IOSTAGE,' mint. *P.&S.* 2 0 0

PRUSSIA, 1857, 2 sgr. blue, fine, unused. *P.&S.* £4 2 6
ST. VINCENT, 1872, 1s. rose-red, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
1880, 5s. rose-red, mint. *P.* 1 .. 8 12 6
1881, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 8 15 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1883, CA, 4d blue, brilliant mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 5 5 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1891, 2½d. on 4d. green, variety perf. 15×10, *uncatalogued*, fine. *P.* 1 .. 2 2 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Johore, 1898, 2c. on 24c. green, error 'CENST,' mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 6 5 0
TRANSVAAL, 1887, 'V.R. TRANSVAAL' in red, 6d., blue unused. *V.* 3 .. .. 6 6 0
Ditto, hard-surfaced paper, 1d. bright red, S.G. 154, brilliant mint. *V.* 3 .. .. .. 17 0 0
October 1877, 'V.R. Transvaal,' 1d. red on blue, overprint inverted, thinned, unused. *V.* 3 .. .. 5 10 0
Ditto, '*V.R.* Transvaal,' 1d. red on orange, fine roulette, S.G. 232, brilliant mint. *V.* 3 .. 5 15 0
TUSCANY, 1851, 1s. orange on grey, horizontal pair, very fine. *G.* 1 3 17 6
Ditto, 2s. brick-red on azure, on small piece of original, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 9 0 0

TUSCANY (contd)
Ditto, 60 cr. brick-red on azure, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. .. £16 10 0
1853, 9 cr. purple-brown, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 10 0
1860, 80c. pale red-brown, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, 3 lire, yellow, nice copy. *G.* 1 .. .. 40 0 0
UNITED STATES, 1869, 24c. purple and green, centre inverted, perfs. cut and pinhole, otherwise fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 15 0 0
Proofs in brown on card, set of 162. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 8 15 0
Confederate States, Nashville, 10c. deep green, very fine. *H.* 2 8 0 0
URUGUAY, 1856, 80c. green and 1r. vermilion, former thinned, mint. *P.&S.* 6 15 0
VICTORIA, 1850, 3d. blue, pair, rouletted horizontally, imperf. vertically, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 4 5 0
1857-63, wmk star, 1d. green, perf., fair, unused. *P.&S.* .. 9 0 0
1860-2, 6d. orange, unusually fine. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 3 0 0
WURTEMBERG, 1873, 70kr. deep purple, slightest possible thinning, otherwise superb with large margins. *P.&S.* .. 5 10 0

Messrs. EUGENE KLEIN, Inc., New York.

Some prices realised at the sale of the collection of United States of the late Mr. V. Du Pont, 7 March 1912.

UNITED STATES, 1851, 1c. blue, Type III, exceptionally fine, unused $21 50 £4 8 5
Ditto, 30c. orange, magnificent copy, unused 252 00 51 16 0
August 1861, 1c. indigo, lightly cancelled, brilliant copy 310 00 63 14 5
Ditto, 10c. green, mint .. 50 00 10 5 6
September 1861, 3c. rose, pair imperf., unused .. 10 00 2 1 1
1862-6, 3c. scarlet, few perfs. trimmed, unused, with gum 50 00 10 5 6
1867, embossed all over, 3c. rose, some perfs. cut, unused, with gum 31 25 6 8 6
Ditto, embossing 13×16 mm., 3c. rose, unused, with gum 36 00 7 8 2
Ditto, 3c. rose, pair imperf., unused, with gum .. 37 00 7 12 2
Ditto, Reissue 1875, 3c. brown-red, unused 15 00 3 1 8
Ditto, 10c. green, unused, with gum 10 50 2 3 2
Ditto, 12c. black, ditto .. 15 00 3 1 8
Ditto, 24c. deep violet, unused, with part gum.. .. 24 00 4 18 8
Ditto, 30c. brown-orange, unused, with gum .. 33 00 6 15 8
Ditto, 90c. blue, unused.. 30 00 6 3 4

UNITED STATES (contd)
1883, Special printing, 4c. blue-green, (less than fifty issued), unused 21 00 4 6 4
1894, 6c. dull brown, vertical pair, imperf. horizontally, unused, with gum .. 23 25 4 15 7
1898, Trans-Mississippi, 8c. violet-brown, vertical pair, imperf. horizontally, unused, with gum 50 00 10 5 6
1901, Pan-American, 1c. green and black, centre inverted, mint 32 50 6 13 7
1909, Bluish experimental paper, 3c. deep violet, block of four, mint 28 00 5 15 2
Ditto, 4c. orange-brown, ditto 324 00 66 12 0
Ditto, 5c. blue, ditto .. 53 00 10 17 10
Ditto, 6c. red-orange, ditto 18 00 3 14 0
Ditto, 8c. olive-green, ditto 360 00 74 0 0
Ditto, 10c. yellow, ditto.. 40 00 8 4 5
Ditto, 13c. bluish green, ditto 184 00 37 16 5
Ditto, 15c. pale ultramarine, ditto 20 00 4 2 3
Navy, 2c. green, error of colour, mint 50 00 10 5 6

United States (contd)

State, $5 green and black, mint 165 00 £33 18 4
Roche's Wilmington City Dispatch, on original .. 31 00 6 7 5
Envelopes, 1861, 3c. pink, on orange, entire, unused 69 00 14 3 7
1874, 2c. brown, Die A, on orange, entire, unused 57 00 11 14 4
1875, 2c. vermilion, Die B ⅜, on amber, cut square, unused 51 00 10 9 8

United States (contd)

1874-5, 3c. green, Die A, on blue, ditto (*only known unused copy*) 130 00 £26 14 5
Ditto, 3c. green, Die C, on fawn, ditto (*only known unused copy*) 125 00 25 13 11
1887, 1c. on oriental buff, ditto 55 00 11 10 2
Ditto, 1c. on blue, ditto 58 00 11 18 5
Wrapper, 1874, 2c. vermilion, Die A, entire, unused .. 51 00 10 9 8

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Brunei. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the following stamps in new colours. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

4c. claret
5c. orange
8c. ultramarine
10c. violet on yellow
25c. violet
50c. black on green

China. It is stated in several of our contemporaries that at the beginning of the year and pending the issue of new Republican stamps, an order was made to overprint the existing stamps with Chinese characters signifying "Provisional Neutrality." This order was subsequently cancelled but not before some stamps had already been overprinted and distributed. The Foochow Post Office received supplies of the 3c., $1, $2 and $5 which were on sale for three days before they were withdrawn. The overprint on the 3c. consists of four Chinese characters in red across the stamp. This value has been seen used bearing date 2.2.12.

We have since received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the current ½c. overprinted in black with four Chinese characters, placed vertically, which are said to read "Chung Hua Min Kuo," meaning "Chinese Republic." Messrs Whitfield King & Co. state that they have received the whole series similarly overprinted.

½c. brown (black surcharge)
1c. brown orange (red surcharge)
2c. deep green (red surcharge)
3c. blue-green (red surcharge)
4c. scarlet (black surcharge)
5c. violet (red surcharge)
7c. lake (black surcharge)
10c. blue (red surcharge)
16c. olive-green (red surcharge)
20c. marone (black surcharge)
30c. vermilion (black surcharge)
50c. green (red surcharge)
$1 red and flesh (black surcharge)
$2 claret and yellow (black surcharge)
$5 myrtle and salmon (black surcharge)

Costa Rica. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. another Telegraph stamp surcharged "Correos—5—5 centimos" in blue.

5c. on 5c. orange

Cyprus. The *London Philatelist* has seen the following stamps in the current type, but with the new Colonial large size head of King George. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

30 paras, violet and green
½ piastre, green and crimson
1 ,, rose and blue
4 ,, olive-green and purple
6 ,, sepia and green

Denmark. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us three provisional stamps of 35 öre, necessitated by the occurrence of a fire at the stamp printing works. The stamps surcharged are the 16 and 20 öre of the series 1874-96 and the 32 öre Official of 1875. The 4 öre on 8 öre and 15 öre on 24 öre of 1904 have also been re-issued, but differ in no respect from the earlier ones.

35 öre on 16 öre, brown and grey
35 öre on 20 öre, grey and carmine
35 öre on 35 öre, green (Official)

We have since received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the stamp of the permanent type, with the head of King Frederick. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 13.

35 öre, orange.

Gilbert and Ellice Protectorate. The *London Philatelist* has seen new 5d., 6d. and 1s. values of the Leeward Islands type bearing the small head of King George. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

5d. mauve and pale olive-green
6d. mauve and purple
1s. black on green

Jamaica. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a 3d. value with the head of King George. It is of the same design as the 2d. of this colony, with the head of King Edward. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.

3d. purple on yellow

Japan. It is stated that the 3c. carmine of 1906 has been overprinted in Japanese characters "Gundji" (Field Service) for use by the troops stationed in China and Corea. Two stamps per month are supplied to each soldier for his correspondence.

Luxemburg. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have kindly sent us the provisional chronicled last month.

Mauritius. The *London Philatelist* has seen the new 5c., 25c. and 10 rupees values, Type of 1910, but bearing the small head of King George. The 5c. is on ordinary paper and the two higher values on chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

5c. grey and carmine
25c. olive-green and crimson on yellow
10r. dull green and red on pale green

Morocco Agencies. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 4d. orange, with head of King Edward, with the overprint "Morocco Agencies" in black sans-serif type, but without the value in Spanish currency.

4d. orange

Nicaragua. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have kindly sent us some further values of the new set chronicled in the February number, and state that the high values are of the same design and in colours as recorded below.

3c. yellow-brown
15c. purple
20c. red-brown
50c. blue
1p. orange
2p. green
5p black

Portugal. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. another value of the new series.

2½c. violet

Seychelles. The *London Philatelist* chronicles two values with the small head of King George. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.

2c. red-brown and pale green
15c. bright blue

Sierra Leone. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 6d. value with name and value in a new shade. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

6d. purple and red-violet

Spain. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 1 peseta of the current type. Perf. 13½×12½.

1p. lake

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Who invented the adhesive stamp? An interesting correspondence with the late Judge Philbrick, K.C. *S.L.* April

NOTES & NEWS

Manchester Philatelic Society.

At the 320th meeting of the Society, held on Friday, March 15th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton being in the chair, Mr. J. H. M. Savage read a paper on the stamps of Hayti. He gave Hayti as the second island in the West Indies from point of size, the Republic of Hayti occupying 10,204 square miles, and the eastern portion of the island occupied by the Dominican Republic, 18,645 square miles. The principal Haytian town is Port-au-Prince. The island was discovered by Columbus on St. Nicholas' Day, December 6th, 1492, and his landing

place bears the name of St. Nicholas. He took possession in the name of Spain, and called the Island "Espaniola" (Little Spain). One of his ships, the "Santa Maria" was wrecked off Cape Hayti on Christmas Eve, 1494, leaving only the "Nina" afloat, part of the crew consequently had to remain on land while Columbus returned to Spain, and upon his return he found they had been all massacred by the natives. The Spaniards were very severe rulers, and killed off almost all the aborigines in one generation, their place being taken by negroes imported from the west coast of Africa.

In 1697 the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and till 1789 was a most prosperous French colony, but in 1790 the negroes demanded the franchise, which was refused by the planters. France at that period was seething with republicanism, and sided with the negroes. In 1791 a general rising took place and within two months 1,000 plantations were destroyed and 10,000 negroes and 2,000 whites were killed. The English sided with the planters, and the English, French and Spaniards in the island all quarrelling amongst themselves gave the opportunity for a native named Toussaint L'Ouverture to drive all foreigners from the island. He was, however, ultimately betrayed by his countrymen to the French and died an exile in France in 1803. The independence of the blacks was declared on January 1st, 1804.

Hayti is known as the "Black Republic," but is no credit to the black race; it is noted for revolutions which are almost continuous. Its name means mountainous country, and it is one of the most fertile islands of the West Indies, far more so than either Jamaica or Cuba, and if only properly governed would soon become prosperous. Hayti is at present badly wanted by the United States; when the Panama Canal is opened it will be a most useful place of call in case of need for steamers to and from New York, etc.

Letters originally came from the island to this country without stamps, the recipients being charged 1s. per ½ ounce; later the letters were posted at the British Consulates at Port-au-Prince and Jacmel, these British stamps being recognisable by the post-marks:

E 53 for Port-au-Prince
C 59 ,, Jacmel

the British post office was opened at the former in 1870 and the latter 1866.

On Hayti joining the Postal Union British stamps were no longer used, and previous to the regular issue of 1881 a bogus stamp was issued, of which Mr. Savage showed a copy and also an enlarged photograph. In 1845 letters from Gonaives to Port-au-Prince had in the upper right-hand corner an impression which may be considered a postage stamp of a kind—it was oval with inscription, etc., in white on solid back-ground; in the centre is the word "Paye" with a large star below, surrounding this an oval band with white outlines.

First issue, 1881. Immediately upon entering the Postal Union, Hayti ordered a set of stamps from Paris. It is stated that several members of a local philatelic society suggested to President Solomon that his portrait should be placed on these stamps, but he demurred, stating that it would be preferable for them to bear the coat of arms of the country. Eventually the "Head of Liberty" was chosen, and subsequently when it was discovered that the portrait bore a strong resemblance to his wife he was taken to task. The first issue was engraved on wood, and the paper lithographically tinted in order to prevent forgery, similar to the 1876 "Peace and Commerce" type of France The designer was M. Laforesterie, a Haytian sculptor, and the engraver and printer, M. G. Richard, of Paris. The stamps were typographed in six panes of 50, five horizontal rows of 10. The value is on a shield, which was interchangeable, small metal blocks being used, which not always being quite the same shape, and not always being fixed in the same position, caused numerous small varieties in the figures of the shield, which permit of this issue being plated. The tinted paper gives the stamps an oily appearance, and varies considerably in depth of colour. Some of the stamps are found printed on the wrong side of the paper and are therefore on white, notably the 1 and 2 cents. A variety occurs on the 5c. which has a dot between the words Republic and D'Hayti, found on the second row of the pane, and it also occurs on the 4th stamp of the second row of the 2c., probably caused by a re-arrangement of the electrotypes. The 2c. is also known *tête-bêche* from the lower rows of one pane and top row of another, with wide margin between; several varieties of these *tête-bêches* were also shown by Mr. Abbott in his collection, part of which was handed round in conjunction with Mr. Savage's.

The 1882 issue was identical with the last, but perforated 13, 13½, and printed on greasy safety paper, and in 1883 printed on white paper. Double perforations and irregular perforations of this issue are known, and Mr. Savage claimed to have a specimen of the 20c. brown on white paper, issued in 1883, which Mr. Melville, in his work on Hayti, says does not exist.

In the 1886 issue, the 1c. and 2c. appeared perforated 13, 13½, and were redrawn owing to the plates having been worn out, and the figures of value are now engraved on the dies. The face is cross-shaded and a comma between the D and Haiti instead of the dot.

In 1887 President Solomon allowed his portrait to appear on the stamps, and they were printed in London instead of Paris. From 1887 to 1889 a hand stamp was used in Cape Hayti of which an enlarged photograph was shown by Mr. Savage and an original in Mr. Abbott's collection.

In 1890 the 2c. value running short, the 3c. was surcharged "Deux Cent 2," and being hand-stamped many varieties occur, such as inverted, sideways, double, treble, and in pairs one with and one without surcharge.

On the supersession of President Solomon there was a large stock of stamps, and rumour says that unless these stamps were placed inverted on the letters that they were treated as unpaid, but this lacks substantiation.

In 1891 a new issue bore the arms of the country—a palm tree, cannons and flags, etc., with the Cap of Liberty on the top of the palm tree, which was in this instance drawn with the leaves standing upright. Many varieties of perforation occur in this and the 1892 issue and were noted by Mr. Savage in his collection. In 1893 the palm tree was redrawn with the leaves pointing downwards, and the stamps were printed in sheets of 100, 10 × 10, on thickish wove paper, and the remainders sold to an American dealer at considerably below face value.

The 1896–8 issues were almost identical to the previous, but with design redrawn, and the colours altered, and with the usual crop of varieties and errors.

The 2c. and 5c. of the 1898 issue are known surcharged "Nord Alexis, President, 21 Decembre 1902," in four lines, with ornamental frames, doubtless essays of provisional issue.

In the same year, 1898, a complete new set of 12 values was ordered from the American Bank Note Co., of New York, some of which were drawn with the arms of Hayti, and others with the portrait of President Sam Simon, and perforated 12, on white wove paper, the name "American Bank Note Co." appearing on each stamp, and also on the margins. Two hundred and eighty-seven sheets of 100 stamps of the 5c. were stolen by the purser of the s.s. "Andes," and in consequence of this it was found necessary in 1902 to overprint the stock of stamps with "Mai Gt Pre 1912" in three lines, enclosed in a rectangular frame. There were six different handstamps used for this, and a number of varieties consequently occur.

In 1904 a new set was issued to celebrate the centenary of Independence, and also disfigured by an overprint; later six values came out without surcharge. Some are found with the heads inverted, possibly made to order, and several were shewn in Mr. Savage's collection. In the same year a fresh set was printed in Paris with the same surcharge, which may be found double, inverted, etc.; the five values also known imperf. and without surcharge.

In 1906, owing to the bad state of the finances of the country, a gourde being only worth 10d. instead of 4s. 2d., a new unit of value was introduced, the piastre, which was worth 4s. 2d. in cash, and all letters were surcharged for external postage "En piastre fortes" in three lines in red, surrounded by a double-lined oval, handstamped.

In 1906 four new values, "Centimes de gourde," were prepared for inland postage, engraved in taille-douce by the American Bank Note Co., perf. 12 by a single line machine, and a set of twelve values for foreign postage with a variety of pictures of local scenes, buildings, arms of the country, or head of President Nord Alexis, and several values were surcharged 1c. and 2c., owing to the Government of Hayti being unable to pay cash down for the new set ordered from the United States.

In 1910 four new stamps appeared with the head of President A. T. Simon, the 2c. de gourde for inland postage and the three values, 2, 5 and 20 c. de piastres for foreign postage.

This completes the postal issues, but there are at the present moment in stock at Hayti, and ready for delivery, a 1c. de gourde for inland, and 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 15 and 50 c. de piastre and 1 piastre for foreign postage.

Revenue stamps used postally are known, and Mr. Savage showed a collection of essays, postage due stamps and forgeries, all of which in themselves were full of interest.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

APRIL 1912

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Canada, 1851, horizontal pair 12 pence, with sheet margin, unused.
Finland, 1891, 3½r. error in colour of 7r. unused, with sheet margin.
Hawaii, 1859, 1c. pale blue on bluish white paper, unused.
Newfoundland, 1857, 1 shilling scarlet, unused.
Saxony, 1850, ½ngr. error of color, unused.
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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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British Central Africa ..	600	Gold Coast	65	Orange River Colony ..	28
British East Africa ..	185	Griqualand	23	Reunion	100
British Somaliland ..	18	Guinea, Portuguese ..	38	Rio de Oro	9
British South Africa ..	95	Guinea, Spanish ..	130	St. Helena	25
Benin	30	Ivory Coast	25	St. Thome and Principe	20
Cape of Good Hope ..	800	Lagos	118	Senegal	11
Cape Verde	6	Liberia	140	Seychelles	30
Congo State (Belgian) ..	75	Lourenzo Marques ..	23	Sierra Leone	70
Congo, French ..	28	Madagascar	70	Sudan	22
Congo, Portuguese ..	4	Madeira	28	Transvaal, Stellaland, Uganda	700
Dahomey	7	Mauritius	1500		
Diego Suarez	6	Mozambique	30		
Egypt	22	Natal	205	Tunis	15
Elobey, Annobon and Corisco	130	Niger Coast	48	Zambezia	4
		Nigeria, Northern ..	8	Zanzibar	40
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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIV MAY 1912 No. 5

ESSENCE OF CONGRESS

By DÂK

Hastings and Romney, Sandwich, Hythe and Dover
Were all alive that day
To see the camera'd Congress steaming over
While the fog cleared away.

[A long way after Longfellow and a little while after a flashlight-photo performance.]

"It's all over!" The turtle said that. No one quite knows whether he's a fish or an insect. He himself thinks he's a peacock. The turtle's right. It *is* all over, a thing of memories, memories of a pleasant kind, of Margate, Mayors, Major, and Magic. It's over now. Until lately I always thought that Armstrong was only get-at-able *via* Broadstairs. The steps that lead to the platform'd seats of the mighty seemed to me quite narrow, however. Another illusion done for. Reichenheim is going to take a well-won holiday in June before getting ready for Edinburgh. It's all over. When I first saw Adutt he had just succeeded in persuading a Warwick peacock to gracefully face a camera. I knew at once that the Margate business was safe in the genial councillor's keeping. A man who can control a peacock can run a congress. Figure that out, and add it up. It was luckily all along a case of "Adutt up." It seems he specializes in Caymans. I always thought he haduttia most at heart. Another illusion buckled up. To Mrs. Adutt, our queenly hostess, grateful homage is tendered. The Queen's Highcliffe Hotel is magnificent, the Tudor Hall a wonder.

Oh, there is a Hotel high on a cliff,
In how deep delight from the vain endeavour
Of longing and life I could rest me if—
If only the Congress could go on for ever.

Hood said something like that I think.

I have been asked to give my impressions of the Congress. These are only some of them. I couldn't give all, if I did the "*Record*" *would* be a record. Besides Fulcher wouldn't let me. But it's all over. That's the worst of it. Where is that party now? "What shad(*tap*)ows we are (*tap*) and (*tap tap*) what shadows (*tap*) we pur(*tap tap tap*)sue (*tap*)!" as Melville observed during his cursory lecture on "Stamps in the Baking," put through at pony express pace. Like Peter Pan, he lost his first shadow. It crumpled up with fervent heat. Sticking well to the rest,

however, he gave perhaps the finest exhibition of ability and agility seen on any stage since Adelina Patti used to do the " Shadow Dance " from *Il Dinorah* at Covent Garden, years and years ago. Our (almost) one and only weekly chronicler will have many more opportunities for delivering his " Stamps in the Making." The lecture, admirably prepared and illustrated, is crammed with Melvillian wisdom. But never again is he likely to cling on as heroically with a white wand to the tails of sliding shadographs. He tapped one of them twice (I forget which), but he missed Nos. 9, 19 and 29. He wasn't up to the 9's. The marble hall echoed with his wanded taps. Its going to be called " Tap-tappington " Hall in future. The gallant Squires of Kent and the Canterbury Belles who adorn the Ingoldsby country will appreciate the compliment. We went to Sandwich for tea, the watermark there is difficult to trace. Then someone cried " turn the taxis ! " and back we went to Highcliffe, Home and Beauty. Philatelic Sandweegians of a former age would have shouted " Thurn and Taxis ! " But they didn't know everything down at the Barbican.

I was just too late for the opening ceremony and the mayoral civic welcome, and, mis-remembering even the Bohemian concert (after Mrs. Adutt had charmed us), my recollections are a little Hayesey. If Bohemia doesn't issue stamps it ought to. A term has been put at last to the delay in the publication of the " Glossary of Terms," thanks to Stanley Gibbons' generous offer to take the financial risk. Bishop's desirable three-decked resolution thrust into the lime-light a triplicate of matters of moment of magnitude. To philatelists the Museum is perhaps a subject for merely academic discussion. The extension of the Tapling Collection is one, however, in which both philatelists and the general public should deeply interest themselves, but the launching of the " Rendezvous " is a domestic concern of the pursuit of the utmost practical utility. All three may be left for the Committee of Five (*i.e.* of cinq sorts) to hammer at in the confident hope that something progressive will be speedily accomplished.

The Baron tried boldly to make our flesh creep and eyebrows crawl. Wagging an automatic stamping machine about he instructed us to shudder. The episode was hardly a striking success. It was those Juniors who had put the Baron up to it, and it was the Juniors who at once disappeared round the corner as soon as the box of tricks arrived.

Then the Baron he got up and said—
" Beware this arrangement of dread,
With cog and with slot
It will klik us to pot—
This arrangement in post office red ! "

" It's a danger superb and supreme,
A non-philatelical scheme,
Tandstickengottgore ?
As I mention'd before ! "
(That's Swedish for " Why dont' you scream ? ")

But the Delegate stiff in his stall,
And the Visitor nearer the wall,
They none of them suffered
Like Leijonhufvud—
They were not incommoded at all.

The new " Glossary of Terms " pronounces the Baron Erik's name " Lionhöod " with a dieriksis over the o's. But that's the worst of these cheap compilations, what can you expect for 3d. ?

Then the Baron remarked with a smile
Perceptibly lacking in guile,
" You were not in the least
Put about by that beast ?
Well, no more was I all the while ! "

The Baron has since been appointed first High Phantom-Wagger to Philately. Lively discussions followed on the suppression of Fakes and Forgeries. As usual it was decided to bell the cat, with, of course, the cat's kind permission. At the moment of going to press this had not arrived.

Major Evans' closing address brought the business proceedings to an end. The Major is not merely a Star-Editor, he is a philatelic institution. No Congress of Quality could properly wind up lacking his benediction. He benedicts beautifully. This time he discoursed on an astounding theory associating Hengist, Horsa, and Margate Jetty with the birth of Philately. I'm not *in jest*, I can confirm in all seriousness the Major's major conclusions. Even the oldest member of the Juniors knows that some of the earlier British when cornered had superimposed upon them a (Hors)hair line. The ninepennies suffered badly. The following dates and other particulars, taken from "A British Chronology for the Use of Schools" now in my possession are philatelically speaking at least suggestive, if not prophetic.

A.D.

410 "Constant attacks made on Britain by Scots, but no attempt at a permanent Conquest." ("Conquest" is a palpable misprint for "Congress.")

429 "Halleluia victory in the Dee Valley over the Scots." (Margate chipped in before Edinburgh. The use of a D seems under the circumstances uncalled for).

449 "Hengist and Horsa, mythical names connected with the 'totem' of their tribe—a horse—are bribed by the gift of Thanet to assist in repelling the Scots." (Edinburgh must have been at it again. The "Thanet horse" (Gk "Θανατος") has since become a symbol of grim significance. For a definition of "totem" *vide* "Glossary of Philatelic Terms" of all respectable booksellers, price three-pence.)

626 "Penda, the champion of heathenism, unites the Midland folks." (Messrs. Hollick and Johnson will note.)

779 "Effa takes Shrewsbury and builds his dyke from Dee to Wye." (Just a picturesque way of saying "Evans takes the cake and compiles his glossary from D to Y.")

917 "Ethelfleda attacks Lincoln." (I don't like to think about it).

1051 "Edw: quarrels with Goodwine." (How unwise of the Major!)
"Three years of complete anarchy follow." (It's not to be wondered at).

1070 "Abbot of Bec given the Archbishopric of Canterbury." (Messrs. Abbot and Beckton will note.)

1216 "Phillip's son, invited by the Barons to rule all England, lands in Thanet (May)." (I don't understand this, perhaps Baron de Worms or Baron Leijonhufvud could explain.)

1294 "Bacon writes his *Opus Majus*." (Then that Crawford affair is a second, or even later, state of the thing.)

1307 "Edw: announces the abandonment of the Scottish expedition." (Another case of premature publication.).

1537 "Council of the North established. Cruel treatment of those concerned in the (? Canterbury) Pilgrimage after they had disbanded." (It might perhaps be wiser, after all, to drop Edinburgh and go to Margate again in 1913.)

On the last evening references were made to the article on Philately in the new "Encyclopædia Britannica." Here are two extracts from the "E.B"—an excellent work (though unsuitable for the waistcoat-pocket) that ought to be extensively advertised.—"Collecting with due regard to the relationship of different issues is called plating." "In some albums reproductions of every known stamp are given in the original colours."

What *can* I say of our Canterbury Pilgrimage? I *must* poach on Ingoldsby.

Some motor this way, and some motor that,
Through Birchington level to Sandwich flat.
Some in a hurry make for Sturry.
With a couple of taxis a-glide in the rear—
We sighted Reculver and got to Westbere,
None of us stopping, but hooting and popping
Till a train of a sort pulled us up with a snort:
Sarre bridge is won, its capital fun—
Ho! Ho! for our perf. gauging sons of a gun!

Shade of Smuggler Bill! How we rode! Becket and Beckton we got to Canterbury! The first thing we saw there after alighting, was the Marlowe Memorial in the form of a plump lady scantily attired playing upon a lyre and wearing a " wreath of poetic bays." A smart finish is given to this arrangement in the shape of four municipal lamp posts of ornate design. The Cathedral is a far more imposing erection. I don't like to write about it. It's too good to be true. The " dark entrée " is there (though most of us missed it) and the shades of little Tom wearing " the warm bandana handkerchief " he tied about his throat, and of Nellie Cook, who " looked askew " no doubt were hovering somewhere near and wondering what we were. No, I must bar the Cathedral, its too pre-Perkins-Baconish for these classic pages. One thing struck me though, the noting of which may not be out of place here. My attention was caught by an unsevered trio of monuments, all in mint condition. A Knight with a dog at his feet. A Lady with two dogs (pups), and a Knight without a dog.

Effigy I. Dog (Big).
Effigy II. Dog multiple.
Effigy III. No dog.

Now-a-days we should put it :—

Fig. I. C.A. (Large).
Fig. II. C.A. multiple.
Fig. III. No C.A.

Just a last word. THE BANQUET.

I've dreamed that I dined in marble halls
With barons and mayors by my side

(to say nothing of M.V.O.'s) ever since. We began late and finished early. The Member and the two Mayors were as proud of us as we of them. Tilleard looked and spoke royally. All missed Castle badly, he had gone to the Continent seeking health, while Bacon (another regrettable absentee) had gone to Spain, possibly to seek a Castle there. The earlier speeches, bright and business-like as they were, had a tendency to prolixity, but, the Major reminding us that brevity is the soul of even philatelic wit, succeeded in quickening the pace. The rest of the evening's flow of conviviality wedded to melody need not be dwelt upon.

" Shall we talk a little faster ? " said the Major to the Mayors,
" There's a dorning close beside me humming ' Joshuarial ' airs,
And it seems to me a warning
That we shan't get home till morning,
With a dorning in the morning, by the lift or up the stairs ! "

" As I sytte a-thynkyng " I thynk I'd better cease.

OTTO'S PRINTINGS OF THE TRANSVAAL STAMPS

By JOHN N. LUFF

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(*Continued from page* 69).

The Sixpence, Type IIa.

The next stamp to be studied is the sixpence " improved eagle " (Type IIa). We do not know if a single plate was made or the customary pair. There are no records on the subject, and Otto retained the plate or plates. I am not aware that anyone has ever attempted to restore a sheet, possibly for lack of material in blocks. I assign the letter R to this plate.

Only one authorized printing was ever made. It consisted of 983 sheets (39,320 stamps) which were delivered to the Transvaal Post Office Department on September 30th, 1874. These figures show the stamps to have been in sheets of forty, and I have confirmation in a nearly complete sheet of reprints.

In the *London Philatelist*, Vol. V, page 141, Postmaster-General Jeppe writes as follows : " Being informed that the illicit sale of stamps was still carried on in Germany I instructed my agent to enter his office and demand delivery of the plates for the 6d. value (improved eagle), in June, 1882. Besides the plates, he found still about 800 sheets of 6d. stamps, of which about the half were ungummed and imperforate, and the other half gummed and rouletted. These plates and stamps were not destroyed, but placed in the Rostock Bank under safe custody, where they remained until the beginning of 1894, when they were forwarded to here and delivered to the Government. The plates were, on their arrival, in March 1894, placed in the Treasury vaults and the stamps destroyed. It is strange that all these 6d. stamps were not of the last improved eagle, but of the old owl type. At the first glance, they appear the same as the first lot printed in Germany ; but on closer inspection, the difference in the eagle's eye and the flagstaff, mentioned by Mr. Tamsen and Mr. Pearce, becomes apparent."

We notice that Mr. Jeppe several times speaks of plates, as if there were more than one, and that he expresses surprise that the stamps were " of the old owl type," but says nothing of the type of the plates. Should we not expect, had the plates also been of the owl type, that this would have caused him even greater surprise and occasioned comment on his part ? On the other hand, we have (on page 451) Mr. Yardley's description of two sheets of the Goldner reprints, which appear to represent two plates. As the sheets seized by Mr. Jeppe's agent were the Goldner reprints we might expect the plates to be of that type also. On this subject we would welcome more information.

The frame of the 6d. Type II seems to be identical with the same denomination of Type I. The central part agrees with the 3d., Type IIa, except in minor details. The spur on the eagle's leg and the two dots in the right curve of the ribbon do not appear, but the right edge of the curve has been recut and is thicker than before. On the 3d. stamps the third spear-head at the right is not perfect, the lower line of the point failing to join the ball. On the 6d. stamps this defect has been corrected. The stamps are placed $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 mm. apart horizontally and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. vertically.

On page 473 we read : " I may mention that in a letter of 7th November, 1874, now in my possession, written by Mr. Jeppe to Herr Adolph Otto, the former complained

of the damaged condition of the consignment of the 6d. of the new type, and instructed Otto to make a new plate of the 6d. of the old type, such plate to contain forty impressions . . . Evidently this order of Mr. Jeppe's was never executed." The reprints substantiate this criticism. I have a nearly complete sheet showing several injuries, some of them quite extensive.

Owing to the fact that the originals and reprints were printed from the same plate we find great difficulty in distinguishing between them. The rule I use for my own guidance is that the originals are always printed in ultramarine, varying from pale to dark and from dull to bright. The paper ranges from thin to medium, sometimes semi-transparent but more often opaque. Occasionally the paper shows a fine grain. I have two copies, printed in dull ultramarine, which are on a paper having heavy vertical ribs. Much of Otto's paper shows a fine ribbing, but in these two copies it is much coarser and stronger. One of these copies is on a piece of envelope, and has two impressions of the four-ring cancellation in dull blackish blue. It is attached to the envelope with a thick brown gum which has stained the paper. This gum is like that which is well known on a 6d. of the Stamp Commission, No. 116 in the catalogue. I feel certain that these two copies are originals. The original stamps are usually cancelled with a numeral postmark, but occasionally with four rings or a dated cancellation. The numeral postmarks are heavily inked and blurred, as a rule. Otto appears to have retained some of the original stamps for his own use, and cancelled them neatly with various numerals or the " too late " mark. These private cancellations are very clean and sharp and many of the stamps yet retain their full gum. I have a copy in pale dull ultramarine, on thin, hard, yellowish white paper, imperforate (with very large margins), and bearing a neat numeral cancellation. This has every appearance of Otto's best work, and I think is either an essay or one of the originals retained by him. The commonest of the reprints are printed in dull chalky blue, varying from pale to dark, and nearly always blurred. The paper is thin and transparent and the stamps are always rouletted. I have only seen uncancelled copies. Another common reprint is in a light greenish blue, varying in depth. The paper is sometimes thin, but usually is stout, opaque, and yellowish white. I have a few imperforate copies but the majority are rouletted and cancelled " to order." The reprints also exist in pale bright blue.

Le Timbre Poste for December 1877, reported a 6d. of this type printed in red-brown. It was at first supposed that this was an official stamp, but we now know it is only a reprint in a fancy colour. I have it in many shades of red-brown and orange-brown, imperforate and rouletted, cancelled and uncancelled, and on paper varying from pelure to thick.

On page 473 we read : " Mr. Tamsen has recently recorded a variety imperforate horizontally." In the reference collection of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., there is a pair of reprints rouletted vertically and imperforate horizontally, on paper laid with close vertical lines. One cannot help wondering if Mr. Tamsen has been misled into describing a reprint as an original.

The Goldner Reprints.

I cannot conclude this paper without saying a few words about the so-called " Goldner " stamps. These stamps were placed on the market through Mr. Julius Goldner, of Hamburg, and have been called reprints, forgeries, bogies and humbugs. The first term seems to me to be most nearly correct. There can be no question that they were made by Otto and are duplications of his original material with some alterations. The frames are duplicates of the originals, but parts of the central design have been redrawn. The points in which they differ from other stamps made by him are : The head of the eagle now has a hooked beak like a parrot or griffin. The outline of the flag at the left is composed of a wavy white line between two coloured lines. Previously it was a single coloured line. The first stroke of the first flagstaff at the right is thinner in some parts than others, making it appear crooked.

The shanks and flukes of the anchor are more gracefully curved and better shaped than before. The ribbon is slightly narrower than on the 3d. stamps, and the letters of the motto have been recut, making them thicker and taller ; this is especially noticeable in the word " MAAKT." The eye of the lion has become a line, rather than a dot, and extends downward into the nose. This description, so far as it concerns the anchor and the eye of the lion, does not apply to certain of the 6d. stamps, as will be shown presently.

The 1d. and 1s. appear to have been printed in horizontal strips of four, at least I have never seen a larger strip. The large numbers of these reprints that are yet in existence make it evident that they must have been printed in great profusion. It seems strange that such tiny plates should have been used, and we wonder if the strips of four were not repeated to form a larger plate. I can only say that I have never found a block or even a vertical pair as evidence of one row above another. On the other hand, if they were printed only in strips of four, we might expect to find the strips with large margins all around them. Most strips have no margins. I have occasionally found them with good margins on two adjacent sides, but never on two opposite sides. After much searching I have secured about a dozen single copies with acceptable margins on two opposite sides and exactly two copies with broad margins, *i.e.*, 5mm. on one side and 10 mm. on the opposite. There are very trifling variations in the four stamps composing the strips, but they are not of sufficient importance or interest to warrant describing them. I assign the letter S to the 1d. plate and W to the shilling.

The 6d. stamps were printed from three plates. First, a vertical row of four stamps, which show the scratches on the shield faintly, when not too heavily inked. Secondly, a plate of forty stamps (eight vertical rows of five) having the stamps of the first vertical row inverted, thus giving five *tête-bêche* pairs. Many stamps on this plate show the scratches on the shield. Thirdly, a plate of forty stamps, all in normal position and without the scratches. I give to these plates the letters T, U and V, in the order I have described them.

The stamps of Plate T differ from those of Plates U and V in a few details. The eye of the lion is a dot instead of a dash. The wagon pole can plainly be seen to be composed of two fine lines, whereas it usually appears to be a single thick line. The anchor has the same shape as on the latest plates of the 3d., instead of the more graceful shape shown on the other Goldner stamps. Otherwise the design is the same. The following marks can usually, though not always, be found on the four varieties composing Plate T :—

1.—A white flaw at the lower left corner of the left tablet.

2.—A white break in the right frame line, opposite the " ZE " of " ZES."

3.—The eye of the eagle is defective, showing only a faint semi-circle in place of the usual dot.

4.—A white dot attached to the right end of the top stroke of the " F " of " AFR."

I have placed the strip of four before the other 6d. plates because it more nearly resembles the late 3d. than the other Goldner stamps and because I could understand a small plate being replaced by larger ones, but can see no reason for making it were the larger ones in existence first.

The majority of the perforated 6d. stamps appear to have been printed from the small plate (T). These perforated stamps could properly be only an imitation of the sixpence printed in Natal in 1874, but from their evident kinship to other perforated stamps made by Otto in imitation of the 1883 issue, it would appear that he intended to supply collectors with a variety which the Government had neglected to provide.

The stamps from these reprint plates are separated by a space of $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 mm., as on other plates made at about the same period. These reprints exist on a great variety of papers : wove (varying from pelure to almost cardboard), laid, ribbed, enamelled, white, toned, buff, and imitations of the coloured papers used during the first British

occupation. They are imperforate, rouletted and perforated, and are printed in endless shades approximating those of the original stamps, as well as various fancy colours. They are to be found with imitations of the "V.R. Transvaal" overprint in various types. Of the 6d. there are *tête-bêche* pairs, but not of the 1d. and 1s. They exist uncancelled and with various cancellations, four rings, three rings, with numerals, "Te Laat" and "Geregistreert."

In addition to the stamps printed from Plates S, T, U, V and W there exist impressions of the 1d., 3d., 6d. and 1s. printed in two colours. These bi-coloured stamps are all of Type I., *including the three pence.* They were not made from plates but were printed one at a time, the frame and central device being separately inked and impressed. These bi-coloured stamps are scarce. Mr. B. T. K. Smith has kindly called my attention to an advertisement of Mr. D. Cohn, in the *Merkur* of July 15th, 1880, in which it is stated that only eleven sets were printed in two colours.

When were the plates for these reprints made and how long were they in use? I think they were made not far from the first of the year 1872. Looking through the philatelic journals of the latter part of 1871 and the early part of 1872 we find much comment about bogus issues and fancy colours and an announcement (*Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Vol. X, page 106) of an issue in new designs because of the illicit printings. The *Philatelical Journal* for February 15th, 1872, describes certain impressions in fancy colours, with the four-ring cancellation, and adds: "Besides the impossible colours, the full actual series is also to be had with a like cancellation." These came from one E. Enterlein, of Mecklenburg, who was an associate of Otto, and who is stated to have had some hundreds of sets.

I am indebted to Mr. B. T. K. Smith for the following copy of a letter from the files of Messrs. Alfred Smith & Sons:—

"BATH, February 10th, 1872.

MR. JULIUS GOLDNER:—

. . . We beg to decline your offer of 250 sets of USED Transvaal stamps "*all in good condition*"—"VERY good condition, seeing they have never passed the post on letters, but have been purposely post-marked by the printer or vendor. . .

Yours truly,

ALFRED SMITH & CO."

Mr. Yardley says (page 451) that the stamps referred to in this letter were the Goldner reprints: "1d., red; 1d., black; 3d., 6d." Thus it would appear that these reprints were in existence very early in the year 1872. We know that perforated reprints, in imitation of the 1883 issue, are plentiful, and Mr. Jeppe says in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. V, page 40, that even as late as 1886 "these bastard issues were offered to the public . . . . at 50 per cent. and more below face value." So it is probable that the reprints were being made at least until that date.

If the reader will recall my descriptions of the changes in the design by which the different plates may be distinguished he will observe that a very large percentage of the changes occurred in the eagle, the ribbon, the motto, and the lower ends of the flagstaffs. I merely refer to this as a confirmation of the theory, which I advanced in the early part of this paper, when describing the making of the dies and plates, that these parts of the central device were on separate bits of wood or metal, and could be altered or replaced at will, without disturbing the rest of the design.

Before closing I may be permitted to review briefly the various stamps produced by Otto and summarize my conclusions regarding them.

The close-set 1d. (Plate A) and 1s. (Plate C) were sent to the Transvaal and issued. Possibly the close-set 6d. (Plate B) was also sent there, though we have no positive evidence on this point.

The 1d., 6d. (Type I) and 1s. from the wide-set plates D, E and F, the 3d. from Plate N, and the 6d. (Type IIb) from Plate R, were also sent to the Transvaal and issued. Many 3d. stamps from Plate N were supplied to dealers and collectors direct from Germany on the order of the Postmaster-General. Certain 6d. stamps printed from Plate E appear to have been retained by Otto and sold for his own benefit

The 3d stamps from Plates L and M are essays. For this reason Nos. 18 and 19 should be deleted from the catalogue and our collections should be examined for copies from Plate M.

The 1d. stamps from Plates G and H and the 1s. from Plates J and K are surreptitious prints, fancy things made by Otto for his own purpose and never in use. To this list belong Nos. 15, 16 and 17 of the catalogue.

A few of the early impressions of the 3d. stamps from Plates O and P may be entitled to be called essays, but we cannot distinguish them with certainty from the later printings which are reprints beyond question.

All the 3d. stamps from Plate Q are reprints, likewise the late printings of the 6d. (Type IIb) from Plate R.

Finally, the Goldner stamps, 1d., 6d. and 1s., printed from Plates S, T, U, V and W, are reprints of the most unblushing kind.

(*To be continued*)

THE FOURTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, MARGATE, 1912

The Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain was held at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on May 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1912, under the auspices of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. Delegates to the number of nearly 100, representing some forty-one societies, were assembled at the opening meeting on Wednesday afternoon. The Chairman, Mr. A. Léon Adutt, President of the Isle of Thanet Society, in delivering the inaugural address, extended a hearty welcome to the delegates and expressed the wish that they would all thoroughly enjoy their visit to Thanet, and also that, from a business point of view, the present Congress might prove as successful as previous ones had done. The Chairman then introduced their Worships the Mayor of Margate and the Mayor of Ramsgate, both of whom made speeches of welcome on behalf of the sister towns of Thanet. Dr. F. E. Nichol, Vice-President of the Thanet Philatelic Society, moved a vote of thanks to their Worships for their kindness in attending the gathering, the Chairman seconding, and the vote was carried with acclamation. The Chairman then read several messages of regret at unavoidable absence from the gathering, amongst these being letters from Mr. I. J. Bernstein, Mr. C. J. Phillips, and Sir J. Henniker Heaton, Bart.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim presented the Report of the Permanent Congress Committee on the work dealt with and accomplished during the past year, particulars of which will be found elsewhere in this number.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report Mr. T. H. Hinton (International Philatelic Union), moved that the report be received and adopted. Mr. D. Dickinson (Dundee Society), seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously. Messrs. W. G. Cool (Herts Society), and Mr. J. J. Darlow (Manchester Society), were appointed auditors of the accounts of the Permanent Congress Committee.

The continuation or otherwise of a Permanent Congress Committee was the next item dealt with. Mr. G. Johnson (Birmingham Society), proposed that there should be a continuation of the Committee, the Chairman seconded, and this was duly carried. The election of the Committee for the ensuing year was then considered, and, after a ballot, the following were declared elected: Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. M. P. Castle, R. Hollick, A. Léon Adutt, J. J. Darlow, C. J. Phillips, and Franz Reichenheim.

Major E. B. Evans presented the report of the Forgery Sub-Committee. He stated that they had held a number of meetings, and certain important steps had been taken, the details of which it would be inadvisable to publish for obvious reasons. The Committee, also, for their own information and at their own expense, have taken Counsel's opinion upon certain aspects of the sale of forged or faked stamps by private contract or by public auction. The Committee is unfortunately hampered by the want of funds, and it is essential that funds be provided to enable them to make further investigations, and to take active steps, where such appear to be desirable. Considerable discussion followed as to the ways and means of raising such a fund, and eventually, following the lead of Mr. R. Hollick, who, on behalf of the Birmingham Society, promised to start the fund with a guinea, other promises were immediately forthcoming on behalf of other societies, to the total of some sixteen guineas. Thus, practical form was given to the suggestion, and doubtless further amounts will shortly be forthcoming now that a substantial basis has been made for the necessary fund. A vote of thanks was accorded to Major Evans and his Committee for the good work they have done. This concluded the business of the first session.

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 and philatelic literature, which had been presented by various generous donors, comprised some 110 lots, realising nearly £60—a material and welcome addition to the funds.

In the evening a reception by the officers and members of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, followed by a grand Bohemian Concert, was held in the beautiful "Queen's Hall" of the hotel. These functions were very fully attended, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Although the proceedings did not terminate until a very late hour the company seemed in no hurry to retire, and friendly discussions, renewals of friendships made at former Congresses, and other pleasurable debates, were continued in the hotel lounge until the small hours.

The second day's business opened at 10.30 a.m. with the "Report of the Philatelic Terms Committee," presented by Mr. F. A. Bellamy, M.A. (Oxford Society). The present was the second report of this Committee submitted to the Congress, the first report having been presented last year at Birmingham. The Committee had met several times during the past year, and spared neither time, thought, nor investigation to produce a Glossary of Philatelic Terms which should meet with the fullest approval of all English-speaking philatelists. They are hopeful that their labours may succeed in removing some, at least, of the misuse and misappropriation of words and terms in philately.

The Committee considered the question of printing the Glossary, which was actually sub mitted to the Congress on slips, also its cost and publication; they had hopes that a medium might be found and that their labours may have a satisfactory termination. Though the power delegated to them by the Congress permitted them to proceed with the printing and publication they had decided to leave that matter for the present Congress to arrange. The reception of the report was duly moved, seconded and carried. Mr. Reichenheim stated that he had approached the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., respecting the publishing of the "Glossary of Philatelic Terms," and read to the meeting a letter from them offering to undertake publication of the work, and to sell same at the price of 3d. per copy on condition that they had the sole rights of sale. Consider able discussion followed the reading of this offer, the question of the ownership of the copyright being the main principle involved. Eventually Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' offer was accepted.

Mr. D. B. Armstrong, on behalf of the Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society, moved a reso lation that the Congress should take steps to induce all album and catalogue makers to call every country by one name, preferably by that used in the country itself. In order to permit of discussion the Rev. A. V. Woodward, M.A., formally seconded. The idea found but scanty support, and an amendment that the proposition lie upon the table was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Percy C. Bishop's resolution relating to the establishment of a central rendezvous for philatelists was after much discussion, deferred to the afternoon sitting, to be taken in conjunction with Mr. Wilmot Corfield's resolution on the desirability of establishing a central philatelic and postal museum in London.

The afternoon's session opened with Mr. Percy Bishop's revised resolution (Mr. Wilmot Corfield's paper having previously been published was taken as read): "That this Congress, being of opinion that it is desirable to recognise the importance of establishing a postal museum and a central philatelic rendezvous in London, hereby appoints a Committee to make the necessary preliminary enquiries and provisional arrangements, and report to the next annual philatelic Congress." Mr. Corfield seconded the resolution, which after discussion was unanimously agreed to, the Committee elected being Messrs. Bishop, Corfield, Yardley, Bacon and Melville.

Baron Erik Leijonhufvud's paper was taken as read. His resolution on the danger to philately arising out of the increasing use of automatic franking machines being formally seconded by Mr. Yardley, occasioned some debate, but the general feeling of the meeting was that the danger was a negligible quantity. The motion, meeting with but little support, was lost. This closed the afternoon session.

Delegates and friends again mustered strongly in the evening, when a most interesting cine matograph lecture, entitled "Postage Stamps in the Making," giving very realistic pictures of the processes used in stamp manufacture at the works of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. was given by Mr. Melville. Further films were also shown, including one illustrating "How a Letter

travels in Central Africa," which proved much to the taste of the audience. Mr. Adutt also had projected on the screen a series of interesting photographs, including some views taken at last year's Congress.

The fourth and final session of Congress opened on Friday morning at 10.30, with Mr. E. R. Woodward's motion for the formation of a National Association of Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs. This was seconded by Mr. J. A. Leon, and was followed by a protracted debate, it finally being agreed to appoint a special committee to consider the formation of such an association. The Committee elected were as follows :—Messrs. Armstrong, Bishop, G. Johnson, Leon and Woodward.

The next item on the agenda was a resolution proposed by Mr. W. Nichols (Northampton Society), and seconded by Mr. Humphrey Bennett, that all recognised Exchange Clubs should be entitled to send delegates to future congresses. The feeling of the meeting was, however, most strongly opposed to the proposition, which consequently failed to be carried. The resolution by the North London Philatelic Society, moved by Mr. A. J. Sefi, and seconded by Mr. G. S. Shiers, relating to the growing number of forged and faked stamps that are being placed upon the market, met with sympathetic treatment, but it was felt that all that could be done by the meeting was to refer the matter to the Forgery Sub-Committee, and on Mr. Reichenheim's amendment this was the course adopted.

This closed the business of the Congress, and an enthusiastic and hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Adutt, was passed with acclamation.

The closing address, by Major Evans, was an entirely delightful piece of delicate historic and philatelic humour, its reception by the audience being punctuated by laughter and applause. The Chairman, in tendering to Major Evans the thanks of the Congress for his efforts, stated that he did not think he had ever listened to a more learned, interesting, or amusing address than the one they had been privileged to hear.

We may mention that a special Congress stamp, triangular, bicoloured and rouletted, had been prepared by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and sold in sets of various colours for the benefit of the Congress funds. A special post office was provided within the Congress Room, and a special postmark granted for use during the Congress.

The afternoon was devoted to sight-seeing. The majority of the delegates taking advantage of the motor excursion to Canterbury, where arrangements had been made for the special conduct of the various parties to view the Cathedral and other historic buildings, the return journey being made by another route, stopping at Sandwich, one of the ancient Cinque-Ports, for tea, which was excellently served at the Bell Hotel, the delegates being the guests of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. All who were privileged to attend this excursion were unanimous in declaring it had been a most delightful outing.

In the evening the Isle of Thanet Society entertained the delegates to a grand banquet, which was served in the Tudor Hall of the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, when some 150 guests assembled. The banquet was honoured by the presence of their Worships the Mayors of Margate and Ramsgate, Norman Craig, Esq., K.C., M.P. (Member for Thanet), and many other distinguished guests, a pleasing feature being the number of ladies who graced the gathering. In addition to the usual toasts, the evening was enlivened by a capital musical programme.

In conclusion, it may be stated that it was the general opinion of all who were privileged to attend that the Congress, both from the business and the social side, has again proved a great success, and the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society is to be congratulated upon the arrangements made in promoting and carrying to conclusion the Fouth British Philatelic Congress. Both the business meetings and social events were characterised by excellent method and arrangement, and very general approval was expressed at the manner in which Mr. Adutt and his fellow workers had organised the Congress and particularly at the success with which the place of meeting of the Congress had been adapted to that end.

P.J.E.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Belgium. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us three values of the new issue. They have the "Sunday label" and the 10c. bears the head of King Albert. Perf. 14.

1c. orange
5c. green
10c. red

Bermuda. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 2½d. in the type of the current ½d. and 1d.

2½d. blue

Cape Verde Islands. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us one value of the series with the head of King Manoel overprinted "REPUBLICA," and state that the full set so overprinted consists of the following values, viz., 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 reis. These are not and will not be issued without the overprint, which is in red on all the denominations except the 20c., which is overprinted in green.

China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write that they have seen some specimens of the series overprinted with Chinese characters meaning "Chinese Republic," chronicled last month, with the overprint in *blue*. They are informed that a small lot were first printed of denominations from ½c. to 30c. only and were duly issued, but the colour not being deemed satisfactory the rest of the issue was overprinted in red and in black as already chronicled. It is also stated that the stamps overprinted "Provisional Neutrality" in one horizontal line and subsequently withdrawn, have also been overprinted with the new vertical surcharge in order that the stock may be used up.

Great Britain. The *Postage Stamp* reports the 1d. post card with stamp bearing the head of King George, of the same type as that on the current ½d. Post Card.

Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular notifies two additional sizes of the Registration Envelopes with stamp bearing the head of King George, and gives the following list showing the various Contract Letters which have been seen on these envelopes up to the present date.

Size F.	C.E., D.E., G.E.
Size G.	B.E., D.E., E.E., L.E.
Size H.	E.E., H.E.
Size K.	J.E.

Holland. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the ½c. value of the new Unpaid Letter series, all in one colour. Perf. 12½.

½c. ultramarine

India. We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the values of the new issue with the head of King George, chronicled in February last.

Italy. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a specimen of a 5c. stamp issued to commemorate the completion of the rebuilding of the Campanile of St. Mark's at Venice, the design showing the five domes of the Cathedral of St. Mark and the Campanile. This and another value of the same design are put on sale at all the post offices in the City and Province of Venice, and will remain on sale up to the end of the current year; they are available for prepayment of postage to any part of Italy or the Italian colonies, but not for international use, as this is forbidden by the Convention of the Universal Postal Union. Perf. 14×13½.

5c. slate
15c. brown

New Hebrides. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly inform us that they have received the new French series watermarked with a large "R" or "F" once only on each sheet, so that most of the stamps have no watermark. The sheets of the 5c. and 10c. contain 60 stamps, the values above 10c. are in similar sheets of 30 only.

New Zealand. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the current 4d. with the head of King Edward in a new shade. Perf. 14×14½.

4d. yellow

Portugal. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. two more values of the new issue. Perf. 14½.

¼c. black
½c. olive-brown

Salvador. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a new pictorial series for this country, the values from 1c. to 12c. bearing portraits of national celebrities. Perf. 12

1c. dark blue and black (Jose Matias Delgado)
2c. brown and black (Manuel Jose Arce)
5c. red and black (Francisco Morazan)
6c. dark green and black (Rafael Campo)
12c. bronze-green and black (Trinidad Cabanas)
17c. violet and black (Monumento Barrios)
19c. red and black (Monumento Independencia)
29c. orange and black (Palacio Nacional)
50c. blue and black (Hospital Rosales)
$1. black and slate (Arms)

Sweden. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us two more values of the new issue. No. wmk. Perf. 13.

8 öre, red-violet
50 öre, grey

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HALL (T. W.) Notes on the early issues of the stamps of Argentine. *M.R.*

PONT (J. M. del) Argentine Republic: the Marco du Pont Rivadavia stamps, 1864-1872 (contd.). *M.J.* April

SMITH (B.T.K.) Perforations of Argentine Stamps (1892-1911). *M.C.* April.

Bosnia.

MARSDEN (W.W.M.) Stamps of Bosnia (to 1906) (contd). *S.C.* April

Brazil.

PACK (C. L.) More about the Brazil 100 reis, 1894-7. *M.J.* April. *P.G.* April

British Bechuanaland.

FRIEDGER (S.) Betschuanenland (contd). *I.B.-J.* 4 May

British Guiana.

CASTLE (M. P.) The 1860-1875 issues of British Guiana. *L.P.* April

CREEKE (A. B., jun.) The "native" issues of British Guiana. *G.P.N.* April

Chili.

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GRIEBERT (H.) The stamps of Cordoba. *G.P.N.* April

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Formosa (contd.) *M.* April

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Germany.

Für Bayern-Spezialsammler. *I.B.-J.* 20 April

HOFFMANN (E.) Reihenzahler und Jahreszahlen der Hannover-Marken. *D.B.-Z.* April

KLEINE (W.) Hannover. Bemerkungen aus meinem Album (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 6 and 20 April, 4 May

Germany (contd)

OHRT (P.) Neue Ermittelungen über die Neudrucke preussische Freimarken. *M.* April

OHRT (P.) Der Strichstempel von Bergedorf. *D.P.* April

OMMERBORN (Rektor C.) Postämter und Poststempel des Konigreichs Sachsen unter Berücksichtigung ihrer Raritäten (contd). *S.P.N.* April

OMMERBORN (Rektor C.) Was uns die alten Württembergbriefe erzählen (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 6 and 20 April, 4 May

TEUBNER. Die Aufgabestempel der Postanstalten des preussischen Postgebiets und die Seepoststempel (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 6 and 20 April

Greece.

NICOLAIDES (N. S.) Les timbres de la Grèce (contd). *E.* 15 and 30 April

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

Holland.

LEAVY (J.B.) Postage Stamps of Holland (contd). *P.S.N.* 27 April

India.

STEWART (Capt. A. E.) Varieties and shades in stamps surcharged C.E.F. *P.J.I.* April

Malta.

SÉFI (A. J.) The postage stamps of Malta (contd). *W.-E.P.* April

Mexico.

BARRON (J. H.) The 12 centavos of 1868-72, Mexico. *P.J.G.B.* April

PEMBERTON (P. L.) The 1868 issue of Mexico. With a description of the retouched varieties (contd). *P.J.G.B.* April

REGELSPERGER (C.) Mexico, 1856-1879. *B.B.-Z.* 20 April, 4 May

Nicaragua.

AHRENS (H. M.) and THORNTON (N.) The provisional issues of Nicaragua, 1908-11 (contd). *M.J.* April

Nigeria.
ARMSTRONG (D.B.) The postage stamps of the Nigerias (contd). *S.C.F.* 13 and 27 April, 11 May

Norway.
STOEBE (R.) Norwegen als Spezialsammelgebiet. *B.B.-Z.* 6 and 20 April, 4 May

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

Philippine Islands.
PALMER (Major F. L.) The postal issues of the Philippines (contd). *P.G.* April

Portuguese Indies.
GODINHO (J.) Errors and varieties in the recent Portuguese India provisionals of 1 on 2 reis. *P.J.I.* April

Roumania.
Die österreichischen Feldpostämter in der Moldau und Walachei. *B.B.-Z.* 6 April

Russia.
La Russie: son organisation postale et ses timbres-poste (contd). *E.* 15 April

Sweden.
LEIJONHUFVUD (Baron E. G. E.) Some notes on the stamps of Sweden (contd). *L.P.* April

Switzerland.
Die Typen der Kantonal und Bundesmarken (Ausgaben 1843-1852). *S.P.N.* April

Turkey.
FRIEDGER (S.) Turkei. *I.B.-J.* 4 May

United States.
ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Stamps of the Pony Express. *S.J.* March.
Check List of the U.S. part perf. and coiled stamps, by the EDITOR. *P.G.* April
DREYER (Rev. J.) Philatelistisches Allerlei aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. II. *I.B.-J.* 4 May

Victoria.
CRAWFORD (Commander C. W. G.) Perforation varieties of Victoria and their arrangement. *M.J.* April

Generalia.
KRÖGER (J.) Die "Seebeck-Marken" ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd). *I.B.-J.* 20 April
MALONE (P.) Australian collectors and their collections. *A.S.T.* March
REICHENHEIM (F.) Prepayment of correspondence in money in European countries (contd). *M.R.* May
SCHUBERT (P. O.) Wertvolle Marken. Studie aus dem Senf-Katalog 1908. *I.B.-J.* 20 April

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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.

References

G. GLENDINING & Co., Ltd. 1) 2 and 3 April; 2) 16 and 17 April; 3) 30 April and 1 May
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P. PLUMRIDGE & Co., 18 and 19 April
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, 23 and 24 April
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 19 April

BADEN, 1851, 6 kr. black on yellow-green, unused. *G.* 2 .. .. £5 5 0
1853-7, 3 kr. black on blue, unused. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 3 5 0
BELGIUM, 1849, imperf., 10c. grey-brown, superb, mint. *G.* 2 .. 2 6 0
Ditto, 20c. blue, superb, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 14 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1862, Proof (double size) of 2c. black on yellow, border of pearls, overprinted 'Specimen.' *V.* .. 1 2 0
Official, 1877, 6c. brown, mint. *G.* 3 .. .. 4 10 0
BRUNSWICK, 1862-4, 1 sgr. black on yellow, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 10 10 0
Ditto, 3 sgr. rose on white, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 5 0
CANADA, 1852-7, thin paper, 10d. blue, mint. *G.* 3 .. .. 3 12 6
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853-8, 1d. deep red on bluish, mint. *G.* £34 4 0
1861, Woodblock, 1d. pale carmine, unused. *G.* 3 .. .. 11 10 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, pair, very fine. *G.* 3 .. .. .. 9 0 0
Ditto, Reprints of the 1d. and 4d., mint. *G.* 3 .. .. 0 11 0
CEYLON, 1863, perf. 13, 9d. brown, superb. *P.* 6 0 0
1872-80, perf. 12½×14, 2r. 50c. dull rose, mint. *G.* 3 .. 5 0 0
1885, 10c. on 24c. green, S.G. 118, mint. *G.* 3 .. .. 4 4 0
Ditto, 10c. on 36c. blue, S.G. 119, mint. *G.* 3 .. .. 3 3 0
CHINA, Wei Hai Wei, 1898-9, 2c. red, and 5c. red, unused. *H.* 1 14 0
FRANCE, 1849-50, 1fr. deep carmine-brown, brilliant mint. *G.* 2 .. 4 4 0
French Colonies, 1871-6, 4c. grey, brilliant mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 7 10 0
GIBRALTAR, January, 1886, 1s. yellow-brown, mint. *G.* 3 .. 2 6 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1867-83, 10s. grey-green, unused. *G.* 2 .. .. 10 10 0
Ditto, £1 brown-lilac, mint. *G.* 2 18 0 0
I.R. Official, 1884-5, 5s. rose, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 4 17 6

GREAT BRITAIN (contd)
Ditto, 1887-92, £1 green, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. £7 15 0
HANOVER, 1850, 1 ggr., black on grey-blue, unused, with gum. *G.* 2 .. .. 9 15 0
INDIA, 1854-5, 4a. blue and red, brilliant unused. *G.* 1 .. 5 5 0
Official, 1866, ½a. blue, overprint inverted, very fine. *G.* 1 4 4 0
Ditto, 1866-7, 6a. 8p., overprinted 'Service' with S.G. Type 107, *uncatalogued*. *G.* 1 .. 3 0 0
Ditto, 1900, 1a. carmine, overprint double, S.G. 553. *G.* 1 3 15 0
MAURITIUS, December 1859, 1d. red, brilliant unused. *G.* 3 .. 9 10 0
NAPLES, December 1860, ½t. cross, deep blue, mint. *G.* 2 .. 14 0 0
NEVIS, 1867, 1s. yellow-green, practically mint. *G.* 3 .. .. 16 10 0
1878, Lithographed, 6d. grey, superb mint. *G.* 3 .. .. 4 12 6
NICARAGUA, 1903-4, 5c. lake, error of colour, *uncatalogued*. *V.* .. 0 4 0
NORWAY, 1855, 4 sk. blue, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 10 0
OLDENBURG, 1859, 3 gr. on yellow, superb, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 10 0
PRUSSIA, 1857, 2 sgr. deep blue, practically mint. *G.* 2 .. 9 10 0
RUSSIA, Levant, 1865, 2 k. brown and blue, brilliant mint. *G.* 2 9 10 0
SAMOA, 1877, 2s. deep brown, entire unused sheet of ten. *V.* .. 10 0 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1897, 2½d. on 2s. lilac, strip of ten, bottom row of the sheet, consisting of seven type *a* and three type *d*. *P.&S.* £26 15 0
SPAIN, 1851, 2r. red, very fine, unused. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 29 0 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4c. on 8c., surcharge double, in red and in green, S.G. 19, very fine. *G.* 1 5 0 0
Perak, 1895, $25 green and orange, unused. *V.* 2 12 0
TASMANIA, November 1853, 4d. orange, unused, very fine. *G.* 3 7 5 0
1855, imperf., 1d. carmine, strip of four, very fine. *G.* 3 .. 8 5 0
1892-9, £1 green and orange, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 7 6
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1857, rouletted, 6d. black-bronze, fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, 2d. brown-black, variety printed on both sides. *G.* 1 .. 6 15 0
WURTEMBURG, 1856, 9 kr. rose, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 4 10 0
Ditto, 18 kr. blue, mint. *G.* 2 .. 4 5 0
1858-60, 9 kr. carmine, superb, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 8 5 0
Ditto, 18 kr. blue, mint. *G.* 2 .. 4 0 0
1873, 70 kr. purple, brilliant mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 0 0
1875-9, 2m. yellow, brilliant mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 7 15 0

MESSRS, GILBERT AND KÖHLER, PARIS.

Selection from the prices realised at the Sale by Auction of the Collection of Monsieur S . . . ., etc., Paris, 7–10 February and 12–15 March 1912.

FIRST SALE.

BRUNSWICK, 1853-65, ½ sgr. black on green, very fine Fr. 475 18 16 3
SAXONY, 1851, ½ ngr. black on blue, error of colour, superb, mint 2300 91 1 9
TUSCANY, 1860, 3l. yellow, fine, slightly cut into .. 868 34 7 6

SECOND SALE.

This sale included a specialized collection of Roumania, containing many superb pieces, some of which attained extraordinary prices.

AUSTRIA, Newspaper stamps, yellow 'Mercury,' very fine 430 17 0 7
Ditto, red 'Mercury,' fine 440 17 8 6
NAPLES, 1860, ½t. blue, Arms, superb 600 23 15 3
Ditto, ½t. blue Cross, superb 222 8 15 10
SICILY, 5 gr. carmine, block of four, unused 210 8 6 4
Ditto, used on piece, superb 92 3 12 10
50 gr., red-brown, very fine, unused 68 2 13 10
ROMAN STATES, 1852, 1 scudo red, very fine 120 4 15 6
MODENA, 1859, 40c. rose, used on original, with a 20c., superb 200 7 18 5
TUSCANY, 1851, 60 cr. red-brown, used on piece of original, with two 4 cr., very fine .. 591 23 11 3
OLDENBURG, 1852, 1-10th, pair on original, superb .. 85 3 7 5
1859, 2 gr. black on rose, superb 252 9 19 7
Ditto, 3 gr. black on yellow, superb 130 5 2 11
1861, ½ gr. deep brown, superb 135 5 6 10
SAXONY, 3pf. bright red, superb 471 18 12 10
SWITZERLAND, Geneva, 1849, 4c. black and red, on original, superb 731 28 19 0
ROUMANIA, Moldavia, July 1858, 27p., black on rose, pair, with large margins, superb .. 2875 113 17 3
Ditto, 54p. blue on green, on original, superb .. 652 25 16 5

ROUMANIA (contd)

November 1858, 5p. black on blue, on piece of original, very fine 1880 £74 8 1

Ditto, 40c. blue-grey, pair on piece of original, superb 280 11 1 9

Ditto, 40c. ultramarine, strip of four, on piece of original, very fine 510 20 3 11

ROUMANIA (contd)

Ditto, 80p. red on blue, magnificent pair on piece of original 550 £21 15 7

1862, 6p. red, strip of three, superb 505 20 0 0

1869, One-third of 15b., two copies, used on piece of original as 10b. 255 10 2 0

NOTES & NEWS

Permanent Congress Committee. Mr. Franz Reichenheim, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Permanent Congress Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain, sends us the "Annual Report" for 1911–12, which was presented to the Congress just held at Margate, and we give by his permission the following abstract :—

The Rules and Regulations approved by the Birmingham Congress read as follows—

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 an 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 Members, 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.

The following gentlemen were duly elected to serve on this Committee for 1911-12 :—

Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. I. J. Bernstein, M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, R. Hollick, C. J. Phillips and F. Reichenheim. At a meeting, held on July 4th, 1911, which was attended by five out of seven members, Major Evans was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. Reichenheim Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

In accordance with Paragraph No. 1 of the Rules and Regulations, the Chairman (Mr. A. Léon Adutt) and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. B. Armstrong) of the Executive Committee of the Fourth Congress, were added to the Committee for the current year.

The Permanent Committee recommended to the Executive Committee of the Fourth Congress the adoption of the following Rule :

"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 time, however, the Committee was not approached by any Colonial or Foreign Society to admit their Delegates to the Congress. But the suggestion of the Permanent Congress Committee led to the addition of Paragraph No. 7 to the Rules and Regulations of this Congress, which reads as follows :—

"7.—All Stamp Collectors are cordially invited to attend the Business and Social Meetings of the Congress, but ONLY DELEGATES AND MEMBERS of the Congress Committees may take part in the business discussion OR ARE ALLOWED TO VOTE."

It was further resolved that the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee should act as Hon. Secretary to all Sub-Committees.

In accordance with the decision of the Birmingham Congress, the "Glossary of Philatelic Terms" in the form in which it was presented to the Third Philatelic Congress, was reprinted, and two copies were sent to each Philatelic Society of Great Britain, with the request to make suggestions and additions to it.

The invitation of the United Scottish

Societies to hold the Fifth Congress of Great Britain in Edinburgh next year was issued at the last Congress and unanimously accepted.

The invitations to hold the Congress in 1914, 1915 and 1916, issued since the last Congress by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, the North of England Philatelic Society, and the Leeds Philatelic Society respectively, were received and communicated to every Philatelic Society in Great Britain and also to the Philatelic Press.

Thirty-eight Societies remitted their Subscriptions for 1911-12 :—

25 Societies at 5s. each ..	£6	5	0
7 ,, at 10s. ,, ..	3	10	0
6 ,, at 15s. ,, ..	4	10	0
	14	5	0
The expenses amount to ..	8	0	2
Leaving a Balance in hand of	6	4	10

The Annual Report having been read and adopted, it was unanimously resolved :—

"That the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain confirm the institution of a Permanent Congress Committee on the same lines as heretofore."

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot to serve on this Committee for 1912-13 : Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. A. Léon Adutt, M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, R. Hollick, C. J. Phillips and F. Reichenheim.

The wording of Paragraph 7 was altered, and reads as follows :—

"That every Philatelic Society of Great Britain wishing to be represented by Delegates at the yearly Congress, MUST pay a small annual 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 members, but not more than 200 members, 10s. per annum.

Societies of over 200 members, 15s. per annum."

Messrs. W. G. Cool and J. J. Darlow were elected Hon. Auditors, and reported that the Statement of Expenditure and Receipts, as printed on the next page, was correct.

At the first Meeting of the newly elected Committee, held at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on Thursday, May 2nd, 1912, at 5 p.m., Major E. B. Evans was unanimously re-elected Chairman and Mr. Reichenheim Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for 1912-13.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

29, HOLLAND VILLAS ROAD,
KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.;
6th May, 1912.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS FOR 1911-1912.

	£	s.	d.
To Printing of Glossary	1	18	6
,, Stationery	0	17	6
,, Out of Pocket Expenses ..	1	7	0
,, Typewriting and clerical expenses	1	18	5
,, Postages, etc.	1	18	9
,, Balance in hand	6	4	10
	£14	5	0

	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions :—			
6 Societies at 15/-	4	10	0
7 ,, 10/-	3	10	0
25 ,, 5/-	6	5	0
	£14	5	0

29, HOLLAND VILLAS ROAD,
KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
April 30th, 1912.

(Signed) FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts with the vouchers and receipts appertaining thereto, and we hereby certify that the same are correct and that the balance shown is a true one.

MARGATE, 1st May, 1912.

(Signed) WM. GEO. COOL,
JNO. J. DARLOW, } *Hon. Auditors.*

Manchester Philatelic Society

At the 321st meeting of the Society, held on Friday, March 29th, Mr. James H. Abbott gave a display of the stamps of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, with notes thereon. He stated that all three countries were comparatively free from surcharges or speculative issues and had all used simple designs such as the arms of the country or plain numerals for their stamps. As the President had recently read papers on Denmark and Norway, Mr. Abbott devoted the major portion of his notes to the stamps of Sweden. All the stamps of Sweden were produced at Stockholm and typographed, with the exception of the King's head issue 1891-1904 and the General Post Office stamp of 1903, which are line-engraved.

The first issue in 1855 consisted of 5 values, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 24 skillingbanco, and in 1858, when the coinage was changed, quantities of this issue were burned. Documents prove the first burning to have been 134,500 stamps of the 3sk.bco, 188,325 of the 4sk.bco, 23,600 of the 6, 5,200 of the 8, and 37,850 of the 24 and a similar quantity afterwards burned, of which there is no official information. The second issue 1858-72, with value in öre, was of the same design as the first issue, but from new plates. The shield and the crowns in the shield are narrower and the two top crowns wider apart; the crown above the shield differs considerably, the orb on the first issue being longer and partially hidden by the loops of the crown. and both the orb and the cross are shaded; on the second issue the orb is quite visible and smaller.

The local stamp, 3 öre brown was originally meant for use in the larger towns where local posts of an official nature had been arranged, but the plate not being ready in time, the officials borrowed the plates of the private black local stamp. It was printed in shades of brown, and without value indicated, but a postal circular fixed its value at 3 öre and allowed its use for any postal purpose. It was consequently a provisional stamp and first issued in December 1861, falling into disuse in December 1862 when the 3 öre stamp appeared with the new design the "Lion" type, which is probably the most artistic of all the Swedish stamps. The black local stamp referred to was a private stamp issued in Stockholm as early as 1848, and remained in use until 1884, when the authorities took over this service, granting its originator a small pension foi life. It never had, however, the same postal status as the brown 3 öre local, and could only be used in Stockholm. The reprint, on the other hand, was a government reprint and had full postal use.

The next issue 1872-7 was the well-known one with a large figure of value occupying the central portion of the design and perforated 14. The interesting and authentic error of the stamp with the figures of 20 öre and the word "TRETIO" (30) instead of "TJUGO" (20) appearing round the band surrounding the figures, appear in this issue. The mistake probably arose through one of the plates being damaged, and on the damaged portion being replaced the frame of one of the 30 öre was inserted in error. When comparing the frames of the 20 and the 30 öre it can distinctly be seen that such is the case, as every detail of the 30 öre plate corresponds with the frame of the error. Mr. Abbott gave it on the authority of Mr. Holmberg that 6,000 sheets were printed containing one error in each sheet, of which printing 182 sheets became useless and were destroyed, leaving 5,818 good sheets. The error was discovered in February 1880, when 1583 sheets had been issued, and the Postmaster General immediately ordered all the sheets to be returned, but many were kept, contrary to orders, and sold to collectors. On March 31st, 1880, 4,848 errors were burnt, leaving 970 out in circulation, and there is no record of the number of the errors remaining now in existence. Many were used on postal orders, and when the government found the stamps had become valuable they sold a parcel of these postal orders from which the majority of the errors now in collections doubtless originate. Mr. Abbott showed an unused specimen of this interesting stamp.

In 1886-1900 a new series was issued with a blue posthorn on the back, with all the values of the previous issue except the 12 and 24 öre and a 2 öre added in 1891. In 1889 it was decided to use up the large stock of the old 12 and 24 öre perf.13 stamps by surcharging them in deep blue "TIO öre" with a design which obliterated the old value.

A bicoloured and new design was issued in 1892 of 1, 2, 3 and 4 öre values. The frame is the same for each value, the brown for the frames of both the 1 and 3 öre were at the first printed at the same time and the second colour printed afterwards. They were printed in sheets of 200 stamps watermarked with a crown and the words "KUNGLIGA POSTVERKET" in large letters on each side of the margin. The 1891 issue bears the head of King Oscar, line engraved, watermarked crown, perf. 13.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

MAY 1912

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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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British Columbia, 1865, vertical pair, 5c. rose, imperforate, unused.
Ceylon, 1857-59, 2 shilling blue imperforate, unused.
Canada, 1851, horizontal pair 12 pence, with sheet margin, unused.
Finland, 1891, 3½r. error in colour of 7r. unused, with sheet margin.
Hawaii, 1859, 1c. pale blue on bluish white paper, unused.
Newfoundland, 1857, 1 shilling scarlet, unused.
Saxony, 1850, ½ngr. error of color, unused.
Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire unused.

The Sussdorff collection is now offered for Sale separately, and correspondence with serious collectors is invited. Personal interviews may be had by appointment.

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NEW STOCK BOOKS.—Since our last list, we have had to add the following countries :—

Antigua
British Bechuanaland
British Central Africa
Cape (Triangular Issues)
Ceylon (Pence Issues)
Nevis (including four uncut sheet of lithographed 1d. and 1/- values)
New South Wales (early issues, including over 100 Sydney Views, eight pairs, and fine lot of laureated and imperfs.)
St. Helena
Seychelles
Victoria
Zululand (including £5 used and unused, and Postal Fiscals to £20)
Bosnia
Danish West Indies
Egypt
Iceland
Finland
French Colonies
German States
Holland (Early Issues)
Japan (a very fine lot, including several blocks strips and complete sheets)
Liberia
Luxemburg
Mexico
Montenegro
Norway
Switzerland

All countries are made up, but above are the most recent. Any particular country remade on demand.

These countries each contain from 800 to 20,000 stamps, and price from £100 to £1,200 respectively. Condition is exceptional. No serious collector of ANY COUNTRY can afford not to write for our stock books.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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JUNE 1912

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	£		£		£
Antigua	15	Dominican Republic	45	Panama	600
Argentine	200	Ecuador	15	Paraguay	25
Bahamas	18	Falkland	20	Peru	130
Barbados	120	Grenada	60	Prince Edward Islands	9
Bermuda	7	British Guiana	300	Salvador	6
Bolivia	21	French Guiana	10	St. Christopher	60
Brazil	2000	Haiti	50	Guadelope	60
Buenos Aires	200	British Honduras	60	Guatemala	70
Canada	110	Jamaica	9	St. Lucia	65
Canal Zone	10	Leeward Islands	16	St. Pierre and Miquelon	35
Chile	90	Martinique	50	St. Vincent	127
British Columbia	102	Mexico	182	Tobago	60
Columbia (incl. Cundinamarca, etc.)	210	Montserrat	5	Turks Islands	60
Costa Rica	15	New Brunswick / Nova Scotia	185	Trinidad	65
Curacao	8	Newfoundland	100	Uruguay	205
Danish West Indies	60	Nevis	100	Venezuela	33
Dominica	15	Nicaragua	5	Virgin Islands	33

Any country will be sent on approval to intending buyers furnishing satisfactory references, and further particulars will be furnished on demand.

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Afghanistan.

I have an extensive stock of this country both unused and used including many of the rarities.

Want lists solicited.

British Guiana.

1850 circular 4, 8 and 12c. used on entire original covers.

1862 type set provisionals, partly reconstructed Plates in stock.

Great Britain.

1847-54 embossed.

I have for sale the following choice pieces of this issue in mint unused state :—

Strip of 3 1/- pale green

Block of 6 6d. violet

Indian Native States.

A very large stock of these interesting stamps is on hand including the rarities of Duttia, Charkari, Bussahir, Kishengarh, etc., as well as an unrivalled assortment of the printings and types of Sirmoor.

The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIV JUNE 1912 No. 6

THE TAPLING COLLECTION

By WILMOT CORFIELD

There is a Biblical aphorism " he heapeth up riches and knoweth not who shall gather them " in its wider application appealing to the deeper conscience of thoughtful man. Philately exists because man instinctively needs occupation for faculties released from driving demands of business. He turns from routine of toil to a hobby and goes back to labour refreshed for the sterner activities of life. Were it otherwise there would be no Philately. Work cannot be dropped that the workman may lie fallow. There must be a something coming between cessation of strain and its renewal after an interval. Philately is just such a something, a very necessary cog-wheel in the machinery of being, the outward and visible manifestation of an inward and invisible need. In former days man took to cock-fighting, or drink, or worse ; in these he takes to stamps, or Dickensian Fellowships, or better. The *hiatus* is there, and has to be filled. He must ease the chain of duty by means of the anointing charm of a hobby, or there comes a snapping somewhere or other, sooner or later spelling disaster.

Philatelists know this, and therefore can afford to ignore the gibes of critics who sneer. They have appreciated the full significance of an unassailable psychological and physiological fact as momentous in meaning as the smile of a very young child, a crisp " thou shalt not " of the Decalogue, the Taj shining under a moon slabbed against the purple of an Indian sky, or the stiff steel nakedness of a silent berg shouldering the mists glooming Cape Race. No man can get round it, through it, under it, or over it. It is there.

This being so Philately is clearly a beautiful and acceptable thing, one among many good and virile things of life worth fighting for, and for which sacrifices may fittingly be made.

Now the paths of Philately are two-wise. There are those who tread the one for reason of gain, and there are those who tread the other for sheer joy in the wayfaring. These paths are for the most part parallel, making for different but definite and desirable ends. Now and then, however, they touch and exude exhibitions or coruscate into congresses. The exhibitions lead to silver-gilt medals, and much getting on and off of omnibuses, the congresses to flash-light photographs and a display of fireworks in the evening. The caravans meet at these green oases and foregather to interchange the rare and refreshing fruits of good fellowship, and of high rivalry beside the pure wells of profound philatelics, and to the brilliant glamour of excusable

pyrotechnics. This is as it should be. The Dealer ploughs his furrow for gain and is loved of the gods, the Collector ambles along on placid palfry and is loved of the Dealer. The gods recline in the wings and sip ambrosia in mint condition—quite as it should be.

Stamps to the Collector operating for other than financial reasons are not merchandise, they are acquired, studied and arranged for legitimate pleasure. The best recreative hours of many men are devoted to stamps, and often the sagest reflection they indulge in includes the thought "to what end?" "— *and knoweth not who shall gather them!*" a tomb-stone sort of idea and not an unworthy one.

Mr. Tapling must have thus reflected, and his noble gift to the Nation followed. The trustees of the British Museum also reflected, and, rightly seeing eye to eye with Mr. Tapling, accepted the gift and as custodians of the Nation's treasure-house, afforded the necessary facilities for its reception on a more than generous scale. The Tapling Collection is a joy not merely to Philatelists, but to all visitors to the Museum, a fragrant spring of undefiled humanising pleasure to young and old alike; its discontinuance has been the cause of real regret universally expressed, and lovers of stamps the world over would be genuinely delighted to learn of a revival of its vitality.

All the arguments are against a short-sighted policy of inertness. All in favour of going forward. There is no insuperable barrier of prohibitive expense to surmount, no Museum authorities frown with averted faces, no really wide-spread public apathy chills the outlook. A thin apathy there is, born of years of inactivity, but which a restart would convert into an enthusiasm re-acting in the higher interests of the pursuit. The terms of Mr. Tapling's will are said to forbid progress, it is strange, however, that between the day of Mr. Tapling's death and the shutting down of the collection this was never discovered, though many additions were made to the contents of the slides in the interval. It is still stranger that a perusal of the published letter of the will (which includes a mis-spelling of the word "Philatelic" (Philaletic) in the original document, discloses to the intelligence of the lay mind no such prohibition.

At the recent Margate Congress the subject of the extension of the Museum Collection came up for consideration, and a competent Sub-committee was appointed to inquire and report on its practicability. These associated philatelists may be safely trusted to take a broad and far-seeing view of their responsibilities. Assuming that the accepted interpretation of the will sets a bar upon the permanent continuance of the actual Tapling Collection, a partial meeting of the difficulties arising out of the existing *impasse* would be welcomed by many were it to take the form of the rounding off of the collection as it now stands by the addition of all issues to the end of the Victorian era, which on account of design or other material characteristic could reasonably be deemed to appropriately belong to it, together with the filling up of gaps in the ranks still apparent among the stamps dating from before Queen Victoria's death at the end of the last century.

This done a happy FINIS could be written to the Museum's noble tale of noble endeavour, honourable alike to Mr. Tapling's memory, to the Museum and to collectors, and an end made to the utter needlessness of the present unsatisfactory, haphazard and indefinite winding up. The formation of a second national collection of the issues of the 20th Century, to be placed in some gallery yet to be named, could then be earnestly taken in hand.

All history tells of nations, institutions and movements that have failed, not by reason of their own inherent defects, but because of the lack of imagination and foresight of their leaders. Philately left to the unaided handling of the individual philatelist as a unit in a great crowd of similar units stands in danger of going to pieces if only by reason of its own weight. The doctrine of each man for himself with its implied corollary is as ignoble as it it must be ultimately distressing.

Union in the cause of a National Collection is a dream to inspire and sustain, a rallying-cry for a crusade of splendid possibilities.

OTTO'S PRINTINGS OF THE TRANSVAAL STAMPS

By JOHN N. LUFF

(*All rights strictly reserved*)

(*Continued from page* 91)

REFERENCE LIST.

The paper is always wove unless otherwise specified.

ISSUED STAMPS.

Delivered in August 1869 and February 1870.

Printed from the close-set plates A, B and C. Type I.

Paper :—Thin, hard, semi-transparent.
Gum :—White, usually crinkly.

Rouletted $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16.

1d. vermilion, intense scarlet-vermilion, brick-red, brown-red
6d. pale, chalky ultramarine (?)
1s. deep green, deep yellow-green

Variety : Imperforate (?)
1d. vermilion

Impressions in trial colours.

I. Imperforate.
1s. violet

II. Rouletted $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16.
1d. violet
1d. rose

Printed from the wide-set plates D, E and F. Type I.

Paper :—Thin, hard, semi-transparent.
Gum :—White, usually crinkly.

I. Imperforate.

1d. brown-lake, orange-red (?)
6d. pale ultramarine, bright ultramarine
1s. deep green

Variety : Tête-bêche.
1s. deep green

II. Rouletted $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16.

1d. brown-lake, orange-red
6d. pale ultramarine, bright ultramarine, deep ultramarine
1s. emerald green

Impressions in trial colours.

A. White Paper.

I. Imperforate.
1d. lilac
1s. lilac

II. Rouletted $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16.
1d. lilac
1s. lilac
1s. grey-green

B. Grey-blue Paper.

Rouletted 15½, 16.

1d. dull blue, dull ultramarine
6d. dull blue, dull ultramarine
1s. dull blue, dull ultramarine

Varieties :

i. Impression of 1s. green on the back.
1d. dull blue, dull ultramarine
ii. Imperforate.
1s. dull blue
iii. Imperforate horizontally, rouletted vertically
1d. dull blue

June 1871.

Printed from Plate N. Type IIb.
Paper :—Medium, hard, almost opaque.
Gum :—White to brown.

Rouletted 15½, 16.

3d. lilac, violet, dull violet, dark violet, mauve, bright mauve, dull mauve

Variety : Imperforate (?)
3d. mauve, dull mauve

Impressions in trial colours.

Rouletted 15½, 16.

3d. ultramarine, dull ultramarine, dark ultramarine
3d. pale rose, rose, carmine-rose
3d. ochre
3d. dull blue

October 1874

Printed from Plate R. Type IIa.
Paper :—Thin to medium, semi-transparent to opaque. Also vertically ribbed.
Gum :—White and yellowish.

Rouletted 15½, 16.

A. Thin to medium, smooth paper.
6d. pale ultramarine, bright ultramarine, dull ultramarine, dark ultramarine

Variety : Imperforate.
6d. pale dull ultramarine

B. Vertically ribbed paper.
6d. dull ultramarine

Essays.

About October 1869.

Printed from Plate L. Type IIa.
Paper :—Medium thick, hard, opaque.
Gum :—Yellowish, mottled and crinkly.

Imperforate.
3d. pale lilac, dull lilac, pale mauve

Variety : Tête-à-tête.
3d. pale lilac, dull lilac

About November 1869.

Printed from Plate M (4 varieties). Type IIa.
Paper :—Thin to medium, transparent to opaque, hard.
Gum :—White and yellowish.

Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. pale reddish lilac, deep lilac, bright mauve, bluish mauve, violet, dull purple, deep dull purple, bright aniline violet.

Surreptitious Printings.

1869–70.

Printed from Plate E. Type I.
Paper :—Medium, hard, opaque.
Gum :—White, yellowish white.

Rouletted 15½, 16.
6d. dark dull ultramarine, pale chalky ultramarine

Variety : Imperforate.
6d. pale chalky ultramarine

About 1870–71.

Printed from Plate G (4 varieties). Corner numerals framed. Type I.
Paper :—Medium, hard, slightly transparent.
Gum :—Smooth, white, yellowish white.

Rouletted 15½, 16.
1d. red, rose-red, rose
1d. black

About 1871.

Printed from Plate H (4 varieties). Type I.
Paper :—Thin to medium, transparent to opaque, hard.
Gum :—Thin, smooth, white and yellowish white.

Rouletted 15½, 16.
1d. red, orange-red, rose-red, rose, deep rose
1d. black, grey-black.

End of 1869.

Printed from Plate J (4 varieties). With white dot or broken "s" in the left panel. Type I.
Paper :—Thin to medium, opaque, hard, compact, occasionally with a slight grain.
Gum :—Yellowish white.

I. Imperforate.
1s. light green, bright grass-green

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
1s. light green, green, pale yellow-green, pale grey-green, dark green

About 1871.

Printed from Plate K (4 varieties). Type I.
Paper :—Thin to medium, also very thick, hard and soft, transparent to opaque, wove and laid.
Gum :—White to brown.

A. Thin to medium paper.

I. Imperforate.
1s. green
Variety : Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (Type I) in black.
1s. deep green

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
1s. green, yellow-green, pale yellow-green, deep green, blue-green

B. Very thick paper.
Imperforate.
1s. dark green

C. Vertically laid paper, wide vergures.
Imperforate.
1s. green

Impressions in trial colours.
A. Thin, wove paper.
Imperforate.
1s. black
B. Stout, opaque wove paper.
Rouletted 15½, 16.
1s. pink

(*To be continued*)

REVIEWS

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. 71st edition, 1912. New York: The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd. pp. xxxvi+909. Price 65 cents, cloth.

Considerable interest has been attached to the new edition of the standard American catalogue, and its advent will be welcomed by collectors outside the country of those to which it specially appeals. It was known that an exhaustive revision had been undertaken at the hands of Mr. Luff, by general consent the most competent authority in the United States for such work, and we venture to think that constant evidence will be found throughout the catalogue of critical and painstaking exegesis. No thorough review of the mass of detail incurred thereby could be given without running into a commentary on each country, but we have made a considerable general examination and comparison with the previous issue, and have become assured of the great amount of work given to render the catalogue more complete.

There are no innovations of style or departures from the methods adopted; in most cases the text is a reprint of the previous issue, with such interpolations in the way of additional entries or of information on reprints, etc., as were considered necessary, and this has been done throughout the volume. Particular instances, taken at random, may be mentioned in Portugal, Queensland, Roumania, Salvador, Samoa, etc. It cannot, however, be stated that any country has been 're-written,' and the object of the Editor has evidently been to adhere for the main part to the accepted text and style, and to keep the catalogue as nearly as possible to the limits of its predecessor. The size has increased from 823 to 909 pages; the typography is very little different from that of previous issues, and is capable of considerable improvement, but in view of the low price at which the catalogue is issued and of the convenience in having it in one compact volume it is perhaps the best value of its kind ever offered.

Probably the part which will be most searched will be the columns of prices, and whatever may have been the shortcomings in this direction of 'Scott' in the past it must be admitted that the present occasion has been seized for very drastic treatment. Throughout the volume we have noted strong—often sensational—increase in prices, especially of what are known as 'low medium' stamps, such as are priced from about one to five shillings, and careful recognition has been taken of the demand for certain 'medium' stamps to increase their quotations to such an extent as to reflect upon the accuracy of previous prices of even twelve months ago. These remarks refer particularly to stamps of the German States and of early South

American issues, in all of which the rise in prices is extraordinary. Many are doubled, and others increased by one-half. Often it seems to us that a too careful eye has been kept upon the standard European catalogues, and some investigation would seem to show from examples that this is so, particularly in the South American early issues of now popular countries, where prices have become inflated owing to sudden demand —largely in the countries of origin—for interesting old issues. This could not well be avoided, of course, but we very much doubt whether present rates will be maintained as far as the general collector is concerned. In English colonial stamps we note similarly many increased prices for imperforate issues. Altogether a comparison of the new and the 1911 editions offers interesting reading. In the stamps of the United States, the list of which must always make a special appeal, we note little variation, strangely enough in face of the fact that American dealers have been declaring a larger demand for these stamps; some of the earlier 'low medium' stamps in used condition have risen in price, but other prices throughout are practically stationary. Collectors will perhaps be curious to see how the various private perforations of the current United States stamps have been treated. They have not been listed at length, but the following note is appended to the issues of 1908-09: "The imperforate stamps of 1908-09 were issued for use in vending and affixing machines and can be distinguished from clipped perforated specimens only when in pairs or blocks. They are also found with privately applied rectangular perforations and other unofficial devices for separation. Certain values were also issued in rolls imperforate, either horizontally or vertically, but as they cannot be distinguished from copies that have been trimmed we do not think it advisable to list them." The 1c. and 2c. with wmk. U.S.P.S. in sans-serif capitals are listed perf. 8½, and a note appended to the effect that "the stamps perforated 8½ were issued in rolls by the Government. They have this perforation on two sides of the stamps, either horizontally or vertically, and are imperforate on the other two sides. It is probable that other values will be issued."

We reiterate our difficulty in doing justice to this excellent catalogue, and strongly commend it to the personal examination of all collectors on this side of the Atlantic who appreciate the advantage to be obtained from a source of information additional to that on which they ordinarily depend, and assure them that they will have full return for the trivial initial outlay. We congratulate Mr. Luff on the success of what must have been a matter of no small difficulty in imposing upon a closely defined scheme an elaboration which should not overstep its limits, but which has undoubtedly extended its value.

MAURY (A.) Catalogue descriptif de tous les timbres-poste et timbres télégraphe. 51e édition. 8vo. 588 pp. Paris [1912]: *A. Maury, 6 Boulevard Montmartre.* 2 francs.

The popularity of this catalogue is evidenced by the appearance of this fifty-second edition. It is on simplified lines, and contains no reference to watermarks, perforations or minor varieties. In these days for the general collector there needs must be limitations in these directions, and that there is a real demand for such simplified catalogues is evidenced by the appearance of such in our own country. M. Maury's Catalogue compares very favourably with these latter. It is excellently printed, well illustrated with full-size blocks, and a marvel of cheapness. The general collector can wish for nothing better.

HAGEN'S Illustrated Priced Catalogue of the stamps of Australia, New Zealand and adjacent islands. 8vo. 169pp. Seventh edition, 1912. Sydney: 182 *Pitt Street.* 1s. post free.

Collectors of Australian stamps should acquire this catalogue, as it contains quotations for a large number of prominent varieties as well as for the normal issues. The Catalogue does not profess to be a complete list of all stamps and varieties issued, but only of those which the firm has for sale. The prices compare very favourably with those for the same stamps in the current English catalogues.

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. 14 and 15 May
H. HARMER, ROOKE & Co. 1) 6 May ; 2) 9 May
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co., 1) 2 and 3 May; 2) 16 and 17 May ; 3) 30 and 31 May
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 21 and 22 May
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, 1) 3 May ; 2) 17 May

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1863, 5c. pale rose, block of four, one the variety S.G. 24a, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. £2 17 6
BARBADOS, 1861, clean cut perf., 1d. blue, unused. *P.* 1 .. 5 15 0
BRAZIL, 1844, 300r., superb. *P.* 1 4 4 0
Ditto, 600r., superb. *P.* 1 .. 6 0 0
BRITISH GUIANA, 1850, 8c. black on green, cut round, little thinned and some tears, lightly cancelled. *P.&S.* 9 0 0
CANADA, 1852-7, imperf., ½d. rose, pair on original, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 14 0
1852, 6d. greenish black, superb. *P.* 3 .. .. 1 18 0
Ditto, 7½d. green, superb. *P.* 3 2 17 6
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1853, blued paper, 1d. brick-red, block of four, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 10 0
1855, 6d. lilac, used with half a 4d. as provisional, on piece of original. *P.* 1 .. .. 1 14 0
Ditto, 6d. lilac, pair, very fine. P. 1 .. .. 3 5 0
Ditto, 1s. yellow-green, pair, with red postmark, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 5 5 0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 6 10 0
Ditto, ditto, block of four, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 12 10 0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 1 16 0
1861, 1d. red, lightly postmarked, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 9 0 0
Ditto, 1d. bright red, block of three superb, used on entire with 1855, 1d. *P.* 1 .. .. 36 0 0
Ditto, 1d. bright red, two pairs on entire, both with fine margins, but one a little torn. *P.* 1 .. 31 10 0
Ditto, 1d. bright red, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 5 15 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, superb. *P.* 1 4 10 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, unused. *P.* 1 .. .. 11 0 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, pair on entire, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 16 0 0
Ditto, 4d. blue, superb. *P.* 1 .. 6 5 0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (contd)
Ditto, 1d. pale blue, error, very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. ..£62 0 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, skilfully repaired, very fine. *P.* 1 38 0 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, pair, one the variety with retouched corner, the normal stamp slightly repaired. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 22 0 0

A selection from a fine specialised collection of Cape of Good Hope dispersed by Messrs. Plumridge & Co. at their sale of 2 May.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, 1d. red, with large margins, superb. *P.* 3 .. .. 10 10 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, 'record' copy, on piece of original. *P.* 3 .. .. 5 10 0
CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1907, 1d. on 5s. salmon and green, with double surcharge, very fine. *P.&S.* .. 6 0 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840-1, wmk. large crown, 1d. red-brown, *Reprint. H.* 1 .. .. 3 5 0
1840, 1d. black and 2d. blue, used together on Mulready, very fine. *H.* 2 .. .. 2 2 0
1840, 1d. black, block of eight, with red postmark, slightly creased. *G.* 5 0 0
Ditto, 1d. black, block of eight, on large piece of original, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 8 0 0
Ditto, ditto, block of four, with red postmark. *G.* 3 3 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, block of seven, two stamps slightly creased. *G.* 6 10 0
Ditto, 2d. deep blue, horizontal strip of eight, end stamps defective, otherwise superb. P. 2 7 0 0
1854-7, wmk. small crown, perf. 14, 2d. blue, with Crimean postmark. *V.* 2 .. .. 2 15 0
1855-7, wmk. medium garter, on blue, 4d. carmine, mint. G. .. 11 0 0
1856, wmk. medium garter, on white, 4d. rose, superb, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 8 0 0
1862, 9d. straw, with hair lines, fine, with Expert Committee's certificate, unused. *P.* 1 .. 27 0 0
1867-80, 10d. red-brown, Plate 2, imperf., mint. *G.* 3 17 6
1867-83, 10s. grey-green, strip of three, very fine. *G.* .. 5 10 0
1884, wmk. crowns, £1 brown-purple, superb, mint. *G.* .. 7 10 0
Ditto, £1 brown-purple, block of five, very fine. *G.* 9 0 0
1888, wmk. orbs, £1 brown-lilac, block of five, very fine. *G.* .. 12 0 0

GREAT BRITAIN (contd)
Govt. Parcels, 1883-6, 6d. green, vertical pair, mint. *V.* 2 .. £4 4 0
I.R. Official 1902-4, 5s. carmine, magnificent copy in finest condition. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 24 0 0
HOLLAND, 1869, perf. 10½×10, 15c. chestnut. *V.* 1 .. .. 3 3 0
INDIA, 1854, 4a. vertical strip of three, showing dividing lines and rosettes, superb. *P.* 3 .. 6 5 0
1856, 2a. green, fine, unused. *P.* 1 2 4 0
LABUAN, 1891, 6c. on 8c., variety surcharge double, both inverted, fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 15 0
LAGOS, 1884, 10s. purple-brown, unused. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 10 5 0
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1857, 6d. scarlet, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 7 0 0
Ditto, 1s. scarlet, superb. *P.* 1 .. 11 10 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 1850, 1d. lake, Plate I, superb. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 4 6 0
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, vertical pair, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 7 10 0
Ditto, ditto, variety hill unshaded, superb. *V.* 1 .. .. 6 6 0
1854-6, 1s. red, strip of seven, two end stamps defective, others fine. *P.&S.* 6 15 0
1860, perf. 11, 12, 1s. rose, few perfs. missing, fine. *V.* 1 .. 6 10 0
Ditto, perf. 12×12½, 2d. blue, very fine. *P.* 3 .. .. 2 0 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1856, blue paper, 1d red, pair, superb colour and exceedingly fine. *P.&S.* .. 9 0 0
1860, pelure paper, 1s. green, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 5 15 0
1872, wmk. lozenges, 2d. vermilion, superb. *P.* 1 .. 3 3 0

NEW ZEALAND (contd)
1874, on bluish, perf. 10×12½, 2d. rose, superb, unused. *P.* 3 £3 15 0
PAPUA, 1901-5, half of 4d., used as provisional, on entire. *P.* 3 0 11 0
PORTUGAL, Nyassa, 1901, 15 reis, centre inverted, *uncatalogued*, mint. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 0 15 0
Ditto, 80 reis, ditto, mint. *P.* 2 1 10 0
ST. HELENA, 1863, *imperf.*, 1d. lake, horizontal strip of four on entire. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 2 10 0
Ditto, *imperf.*, 4d. carmine, horizontal strip of three on entire. *V.* 1 .. .. 4 8 0
SAXONY, 1856, 10gr. blue, pair on entire, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
SICILY, 50gr. brown, variety double print, fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 8 0 0
SPAIN, 1852, 2r. pale red, superb, unused. *P.* 1 .. .. .. 10 0 0
SWITZERLAND, Geneva, 1843, 5+5c. green, superb. *P.* 1 .. .. 27 0 0
TRANSVAAL, 1905-9, wmk. cabled anchor, error, 1d. carmine, horizontal pair, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 25 0 0
UNITED STATES, State. $10 black and green, mint. *G.* .. 11 0 0
Ditto, $20 black and green, mint. *G.* 8 0 0
VICTORIA, 1850, fine border and background, 2d. grey-lilac, superb. *P.* 3 .. .. .. 5 0 0
Ditto, 3d. blue, horizontal pair, rouletted horizontally, imperf. vertically. *G.* 8 10 0
VIRGIN ISLES, 1867, perf. 15, on toned paper, 6d. rose, superb, mint. *P.* 3 .. .. .. 3 3 0

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Aitutaki. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the ½d. New Zealand overprinted in red for this island. Perf. 14×15.

½d. green

Angola. Messrs. Whitfield King in sending a value of the series bearing the head of King Manoel overprinted "REPUBLICA" state that the following values have been issued with this overprint, viz., 2½, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 200 and 300 reis.

Belgium. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly submit a new 5fr. stamp bearing the head of King Albert. Perf. 14.

5fr. brown-violet

Bermuda. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. state that they have received the 6d. in the ship type.

6d. claret

British Levant. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 1 piastre on 2½d. bearing a new type of the overprint. In the new type the height of the sans-serif type is only 2½ mm. instead of 3 mm. as on the previous one.

Cayman Islands. Mr. A. Léon Adutt kindly informs us that he has received the following King George stamps on letters bearing postmark of date of issue, 24 April, 1912, Georgetown, Grand Cayman. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. green
2d. grey
2s. lilac and blue on blue
3s green and violet

Costa Rica. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us some more provisionals consisting of Telegraph stamps, surcharged

" Correos " and new value in black. Perf. 14×11½.

2c. on 50c. brown-lake
2c. on 1 colon, brown
2c. on 2 colones, scarlet
2c. on 5 colones, green
2c. on 10 colones, lake

China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the Postage Due set surcharged with the four Chinese characters signifying " Chinese Republic " in red.

½c. blue
1c. brown
2c. brown
4c. blue
5c. brown
10c. blue
20c. blue
30c. blue

German South West Africa. Ewen's Weekly Stamp News reports the 2 mark value on watermarked paper.

Great Britain. The *British Philatelist* reports the discovery of a copy of the ½d., with head of King George, perf. 14. It is used, the postmark being " Gorleston 21 Au. 11."

Next month, under the new Act, a series of Health and Unemployment Insurance stamps will be issued. These we suppose the collector of fiscals will consider as part of his domain. The *Times* gives the following description of the two series. The Health Insurance stamps show a design consisting of a crown over a shield on which is printed the value. Surrounding the shield is a wreath in which the rose, thistle, shamrock and daffodil are combined. Above the crown are the serpent and bowl of Æsculapius. They are surface printed and consist of the following denominations :

1½d. brown and green
2d. brown and blue
2½d. brown and magenta
3d. green and mauve
3½d. claret and black
4d. claret and orange
4½d. pale blue
5d. orange
5½d. mauve
6d. deep blue
7d. magenta
1s. claret and green
1s. 2d. yellow

The design of the Unemployment Insurance stamps consists of a ship in full sail, which is the old emblem of the Board of Trade. Above the ship is a crown, the rose and thistle and at the two sides of the stamp and at the bottom the Royal Cipher with representation of the shamrock. The values are 2d., 4d. and 5d. The colours are not stated.

Morocco Agencies. Messrs. Whitfield King submit the 1d. King George, Die 2, with the usual overprint.

10c. red

Mozambique. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly submit a value of the series bearing the head of King Manoel, overprinted " REPUBLICA " and state that the following values have been issued with this overprint, viz., 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 200, 300, and 500 reis.

Niue. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send the following New Zealand stamps overprinted in blue for this island. Perf. 14×14½.

6d. carmine
1s. orange

St. Thomas and Prince. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly submit a value of the series bearing the head of King Manoel overprinted " REPUBLICA " and state that the following values have been issued with this overprint, viz. : 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 200 and 300 reis.

United States. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received specimens of the new 1c. and 2c. imperf.

Western Australia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us two values of the current set watermarked crown and double-lined A.

6d. violet. Perf. 11½
8d. yellow-green. Perf. 12½

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Der Deutsche Philatelist	*D.P.*
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Stamp Journal	*S.J.*
Stamp Lover	*S.L.*
Timbre-Poste	*T.-P.*
Vertrauliches Korrespondenz Blatt	*V.K.-B.*
West-End Philatelist	*W.-E.P.*

Australia.

HULL (W. A.) Principal minor varieties of Australian stamps (contd). *A.P.* May

Austria.

Oesterreichische Levantepostabstempelungen. Nachtrag von A. E. v. E. (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 18 May, 1 June

Belgium.

HANCIAU (L.) Die neuen belgischen Briefmarken. *B.B.-Z.* 1 June

HANCIAU (L.) Obliterations anticipées de Belgiques. *E.* 31 May

Brazil.

WIENER (L.) Notes on some stamps of Brazil, 1894-1911 (contd). *S.L.* May

British Guiana.

CASTLE (M. P.) The 1860-1875 issues of British Guiana (contd). *L.P.* May

CREEKE (A. B., jun.) The "Native" issues of British Guiana (contd). *G.P.N.* June

Chili.

HAWORTH (W.) The postcards of Chile (contd). *S.L.* May

PHILIPPI (Dr.) Die halbierten Marken von Chile. *B.B.-Z.* 1 June

China.

The Provisional Neutrality stamps of the Republic of China. *M.J.* May

Cuba and Porto Rico.

HANCIAU (L.) The stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855-1876 (contd). *M.J.* May

Denmark.

JACOBSEN (A.) Om Fabrikationerne af vore to ældste Frimærke. *N.F.T.* May

France.

Étude sur les obliterations françaises (contd). pp. 25-32.
[Serial inset in *J.P.* May]

Les minuties des timbres français. *C.* June

SÉFI (A. J.) France: Notes on the Bordeaux Issue. *W.-E.P.* May

French West Africa.

Les futurs timbres de l'Afrique occidentale française. *C.* May

Greece.

NICOLAÏDES (N. S.) Les essais des premiers timbres de Greece. *E.* 15 May

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

Germany.

Deutsche Post in Morocco. 1 Peseta mit cc auf Wasserzeichen-Papier. *B.B.-Z.* 1 June

Die Farben der Sachsen 3 Pf. von 1863. *D.P.* May

HOBRECKER (K.) Ein zünftiger Plattenfehler. *B.B.-Z.* 18 May
[In the 10pf. German Empire, issue of 1889.]

KLEINE (W.) Hannover. Bemerkungen aus meinem album (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 18 May, 1 June

OHRT (P.) Der Strichstempel von Bergedorf (concld). *D.P.* May

OMMERBORN (C.) Was uns die alten Württembergbriefe erzählen (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 18 May, 1 June

OMMERBORN (C.) Postämter und Poststempel des Konigreichs Sachsen unter Berücksichtigung ihrer Raritäten (concld). *S.P.N.* May

Hayti.

HAUSBURG (L. L. R.) The "Liberty-Head" stamps of Hayti. *L.P.* May

Honduras.

CROUCH (L. W.) The postage stamps of Honduras (contd). *S.L.* May

India.

GODINHO (J.) Khundo Sakaram or the history of the forgery of the 1 Re. grey, British India. *P.J.I.* May

Malta.

SÉFI (A. J.) The postage stamps of Malta (contd). *W.-E.P.* May

Mexico.

BARRON (J. H.) A Mexican By-path. *S.L.* May

[The issue of 1864.]

GRIEBERT (H.) The 1872 issue of Mexico. The 12 centavos. *G.P.N.* June

PEMBERTON (P. L.) The 12 centavos of 1868-72, Mexico. *P.J.G.B.* May

REGELSPERGER (C.) Mexico 1856-1879 (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 18 May

Negri Sembilan.

SMITH (B. T. K.) The stamps of Negri Sembilan. *M.C.* May

New Zealand.

FARIS (I.) The early perforations of New Zealand. *P.J.G.B.* May

Nigeria.

ARMSTRONG (D. B.) The stamps of the Nigerias (contd). *S.C.F.* 5 May, 8 June

Queensland.

HAGEN (F.) Queensland. Fragmentary Notes. *A.P.* May

Roumania.

ZOSCSAK (R.) Beschreibung und Katalogisierung der Ganzsachen von Rumänien (contd). *D.B.-Z.* May

Russia.

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

South Australia.

BOSTWICK (C. B.) Notes on South Australia. A.S.J. April

Switzerland.

Die Typen der Kantonal-und Bundesmarken (Ausgaben 1843-1852) (concld). *S.P.N.* May

Tunis.

Les timbres-taxe de Tunisie. *Post.* 10 May

Turkey.

Originale und Falschungen der turkischen Aufdruckmarken von 1891 an. *G.B.* May

Venezuela.

Venezuelanisches. *I.B.-J.* 1 June

Generalia.

BOHNERT (C.) Alte Falschungen. *I.B.-J.* 18 May

KROGER (J.) Die "Seebeck-Marken," ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd). *I.B. J.* 18 May, 1 June.

NOTES & NEWS

Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

We print the following draft Prospectus of this Exhibition, which we have received from the Executive. The same is subject to revision.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(1) Exhibits (except where otherwise indicated) must be mounted on loose sheets or cards; no special size is stipulated, but a convenient and economical size will be supplied by the Hon. Secretary. Exhibitors in these classes will be permitted to display a portion in the cases, and the balance of the collection may be sent in volumes or in loose sheets at a charge of 2s. 6d. per bound volume, or 2s. 6d. for every 50 loose sheets.

(2) Space occupied in the display of exhibitors' collections will be charged for at the following rates, viz. :—

Per square foot, 3d. (Minimum 2s. 6d.)
Albums to be shown open at interesting pages, 5s. per book.
Albums in Class J, 2s. 6d. per book.

The charge for space will be payable by the Exhibitor before or at the time of sending in his exhibit.

(3) Exhibits may be insured independently by the exhibitor; or they may be insured against loss by fire or theft while in the custody of the Exhibition Committee, before, during, and after the exhibition, from time of receipt until despatch back to the owner. The Executive Committee has arranged to insure exhibits at a charge of 2s. 6d. per cent., but neither the Executive Committee nor the Officers of the Junior Philatelic Society incur liability for any exhibits sent them. The charge for insurance will be payable by the

exhibitor before or at the time of sending in his exhibit.

(4) Competitors are required to give notice to the Hon. Secretary of the character and extent of their exhibits not later than September 1, 1912. The printed form provided for the purpose of this notification should be used.

(5) Exhibits must be delivered, carriage paid, between October 1 and 6, 1912, at such place as may be notified to the Exhibitor by the Hon. Secretary.* Exhibits will be returned free of charge to the owners by post or otherwise, but in all cases at the sole risk of the owner; insurance in source of transit (if any) must be paid by the owner.

(6) The Executive Committee reserves the right of refusal to include any exhibit, or part of any exhibit, without assigning any reason for such refusal; in the event of there being insufficient space for showing the whole of an exhibit, the Executive Committee reserves the right to show only such portion of the exhibit as the said Committee may select.

(7) Exhibits in Classes A to M must be the *bona-fide* property of the Exhibitor in every case. Joint collections must be shown in joint names, but combinations made expressly for the purpose of the Exhibition cannot be admitted for competition.

(8) Exhibitors in Class J must, if called upon to do so, furnish evidence of age which shall be satisfactory to the Executive Committee.

(9) Albums and volumes of stamps intended for exhibition will be shown at such interesting pages as the Executive Committee may decide; such albums will be kept in cases and may not be inspected except by the judges, or in certain cases by permission of the owner, and at his risk, and then only in the presence of a member of the Committee.

(10) No exhibit may be removed prior to the closing of the Exhibition.

(11) Exhibitors, who are desirous of selling their collections, may have the same entered upon the Sale Register kept by the Hon. Secretary; such exhibits will be marked in the exhibition with a red seal; no price or other notification of sale may be affixed to any exhibit. In the event of sale the price will be payable to the Executive Committee, who will account to the owner for the purchase money after deducting 2½ per cent. to be applied toward the general expenses of the exhibition.

(12) The Judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee; their decision will, in all cases, be final. Exhibits by any of the Judges cannot be entered for competition. The Judges will be requested to base their awards upon a consideration of Completeness, Rarity, Philatelic Knowledge and Research, Condition, Arrangement and Neatness.

* In the case of overseas collectors, exhibits may be addressed direct to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

(13) The Judges have power to add to the number of awards where the competition is heavy, or to reduce the number of medals where the competition is insufficient to justify the making of the full awards scheduled in the scheme of competition.

(14) Exhibits intended for competition must be entered in the class appropriate to such exhibits in the following scheme of competition. Exhibits which the owners may desire to enter "not for competition" will be shown so marked and in their proper classes.

(15) No single exhibit can secure more than one award; there is, however, no limit to the number of exhibits any one collector may enter in one or more classes.

(16) Exhibitors may send short descriptions of their exhibits for inclusion in the Official Catalogue, but such descriptions may be modified, altered, or omitted at the discretion of the Executive Committee. To facilitate the compilation of the Catalogue exhibitors are desired to send in their descriptions as early as possible during September, and not later than October 6.

N.B.—Correspondence for the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition should be addressed to:—

Herbert F. Johnson,
44 Fleet Street,
London, E.C.

with the words "Stamp Exhibition" in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope.

Unused and used stamps may be shown together or separately, except where one or other kind is expressly stipulated (*e.g.*, Class B, Section 2).

Documents, photographs, proofs, essays, etc., relating to an exhibit may be included in the specialised exhibits to which they relate.

Class A.—Championship.

Open to any exhibitor; exhibits which have obtained gold medal awards at previous International Philatelic Exhibitions *must* be shown in this class.

Section 1.—Great Britain, British India, or any dominion, colony, or dependency of the British Empire.

Section 2.—Any other country, or specialised group of States.

Awards.—Sections 1 and 2: one Great Gold and one Gold Medal in each.

Class B.—Great Britain.

Section 1.—Postage Stamps of all classes. Unused, or unused and used together.

Section 2.—Postage Stamps of all classes. Used only.

Section 3.—Postage Stamps of Great Britain used abroad, and Telegraph, Telephone Local, and Railway Letter Fee Stamps.

Section 4.—Stamped postcards, envelopes, and other postal stationery.

Awards.—Sections 1 and 2: one Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal in each; Sections 3 and 4: one Silver-gilt and one Bronze in each.

CLASS. C.—BRITISH EMPIRE.

SECTION 1.—British Guiana, Ceylon, Mauritius, Transvaal (including the South African Republic), British India.*

SECTION 2.—New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, Papua (including British New Guinea), Fiji Islands.

SECTION 3.—Barbados, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Nevis, Newfoundland, Orange River Colony (including the Orange Free State), St. Vincent, Trinidad, Turks' Islands, Straits Settlements.†

SECTION 4.—Any other past or present colony or protectorate of Great Britain in the Eastern Hemisphere.

SECTION 5.—Any other past or present colony or protectorate in the Western Hemisphere.

AWARDS.—Sections 1, 2 and 3: one Gold, and two Silver Medals; Sections 4 and 5: one Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

CLASS D.—EUROPE AND COLONIES.

SECTION 1.—German Empire, Old German States (including Bavaria and Wurtemburg), Austria, Hungary, Bosnia.

SECTION 2.—Italy, Italian States, Switzerland (including Cantonals), Greece.

SECTION 3.—Russia‡, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania.

SECTION 4.—France, Holland, Luxemburg, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Turkey.

SECTION 5.—Any group of colonies of an European State except Great Britain.

AWARDS.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal in each section.

CLASS E.—AMERICA.

SECTION 1.—United States of America§, Confederate States, Hawaiian Islands, Mexico.

SECTION 2.—Any South American State, or group of such States.

SECTION 3.—Any Central American State, or group of such States; any United States colony or possession, or group of such possessions. ‖

AWARDS.—Sections 1 and 2: one Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal; Section 3: one Silver-gilt and one Bronze Medal.

CLASS F.—ASIA, AFRICA, ETC.

SECTION 1.—China, Japan, Persia, Siam, Egypt.

SECTION 2.—Any other non-British country not provided for in Classes D and E or Section 1 of Class F.

AWARDS.—Section 1: one Gold, and one Silver Medal; Section 2: one Silver and one Bronze Medal.

CLASS G.—SINGLE ISSUES SPECIALISED.

SECTION 1.—Any single issue of stamps printed from recess-plates.

SECTION 2.—Any single issue of stamps printed direct from lithographic stone or by other kindred planographic process.

SECTION 3.—Any single issue of stamps printed by any other process than those provided for in Sections 1 and 2.

AWARDS.—A Great Gold Medal will be given for the best exhibit in this Class (presented by Baron Erik Leijonhufvud). In addition one Gold, and one Silver in each of Sections 1 and 2; and two Silver and two Bronze Medals in Section 3.

CLASS H.—LOCAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

SECTION 1.—United States of America, Russian Zemstvo or Rural stamps.

SECTION 2.—Local stamps of any other country, or groups of countries, or group of issuing private concerns.

AWARDS.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal in each Section.

CLASS I.—GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

(*In plain or printed albums*).

SECTION 1.—Without limit as to number.

SECTION 2.—Containing 5,000 to 10,000 stamps.

SECTION 3.—Containing not more than 5,000 stamps.

AWARDS.—Section 1: one Gold and one Silver Medal; Sections 2 and 3; one Silver and one Bronze Medal in each.

CLASS J.—FOR YOUNG COLLECTORS.

(*Exhibits in this Class may be in albums or on loose sheets*).

A JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP CUP will be presented for the best collection shown in this or any class by an exhibitor not over 21 years of age.*

(*Up to 21 years of age*).

SECTION 1.—Specialised collections of any country.

SECTION 2.—General collections of over 3,000 stamps.

SECTION 3.—General collections of under 3,000 stamps.

AWARDS.—The Junior Championship Cup. Exhibits in this class are all eligible for the Junior Championship. Also one Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal in Sections 1 and 2; and one Silver and one Bronze in Section 3.

(*Up to 17 years of age.*)

SECTION 4.—Specialised collections of any country.

---

* With or without Native Convention or Feudatory States.

† With or without Federated Malay States.

‡ With or without Russian Levant, but not including Russian Rural (Zemstvo) Stamps.

§ With or without Postmasters' Stamps.

‖ Panama, Canal Zone, Philippine Is., Cuba, Guam, Porto Rico may be reckoned as available for inclusion in this Section, but not Hawaii which is provided for in Section 1.

* Competitors for this Junior Championship shall not have attained the age of twenty-one on October 14, 1912, and such exhibitors are required to notify the Hon. Secretary of their age qualification for the Junior Championship when entering their exhibits.

SECTION 5.—General collections of over 2,000 stamps.

SECTION 6.—General collections of under 2,000 stamps.

AWARDS.—Exhibits are eligible for the Junior Championship Cup ; also one Silver and one Bronze Medal in each Section.

CLASS K.—POSTAL STATIONERY.

SECTION 1.—Collections of impressed postal stationery (postcards, wrappers, envelopes, etc.), of any European country (except Great Britain) or of any group of colonies of an European country.

SECTION 2.—General collections of impressed postal stationery.

AWARDS. One Silver gilt and one Bronze Medal in each Section.

CLASS L.—RARITIES.

SECTION 1.—Selections of 25 to 50 rare stamps (or pairs, strips or blocks counted as one) shown by collectors.

SECTION 2.—Selections of 25 to 50 rare stamps (or pairs, strips or blocks counted as one) shown by dealers.

(*Special entrance fee for Section 2. For particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary.*)

AWARDS.—One Gold and one Silver Medal in each Section.

CLASS M.—ET CETERAS.

SECTION 1.—Collections of Proofs and Essays.

SECTION 2.—Collections of Curiosities.

SECTION 3.—Collections of Forgeries.

SECTION 4.—Collections of Objects of Postal and Philatelic Interest.

AWARDS.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal in each Section.

CLASS N.—PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

(*Special Entrance Fee. Particulars on application to the Hon. Secretary.*)

SECTION 1.—Monographs in the English language.

SECTION 2.—Monographs in a foreign language.

SECTION 3.—Philatelic journals in the English language.

SECTION 4.—Philatelic journals in a foreign language.

SECTION 5.—Albums exhibited by their publishers.

SECTION 6.—Accessories, patented or manufactured articles for the use of philatelists.

AWARDS.—One Silver-gilt and one Bronze Medal in each Section.

CLASS O.—MANUFACTURE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

(*For Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps.*)

(*Special Entrance Fee. Particulars on application to the Hon. Secretary.*)

Exhibits of Stamps, Proofs, Trials, Plates, etc., which must illustrate work done by the exhibitors.

AWARDS.—One Gold and one Silver Medal.

Obituary. We regret to learn of the death of Alfred Moschkau, a name known for many years to philatelists, as that of one of the pioneers of stamp collecting and its literature. The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* reports that he died on 27 May last in his 64th year, and we are indebted to the same journal for the following information. He commenced collecting as early as 1859 ; in the early seventies he was connected with several of the German philatelic journals, including the *Magazin für Briefmarken-Sammler*, his own paper, and he was afterwards editor of the newly formed *Illustriertes Breifmarken-Journal*, the Senf organ still existing, and of other philatelic journals, and he contributed also to the Dresden *Philatelist*. He published several editions of a "Handbook," which ranks as one of the important general annotated catalogues, and a number of minor works. His death severs one of the oldest links with the early history of philately. A biographical notice of him appeared in *The Philatelic Record* for December 1908.

Just as we go to press we see the announcement of the death, at the advanced age of 92, of Dr. Legrand, the *doyen* of philatelists. Dr. Legrand was one of the founders of the scientific aspect of philately, and the philately of to-day is largely the outcome of his pioneer work. Under the pseudonym of Dr. Magnus he began his career as a philatelic writer in 1865, and numerous articles of first rate importance appeared from his pen in the *Timbrophile*, the *Timbre-Poste* and *Timbre Fiscal* and the *Gazette des Timbres*. In 1894 he published his *Manuel de l'Amateur des Timbres*, one of the most valuable and successful general handbooks for philatelists. He is also to be remembered as the founder of the *Société Française de Timbrologie*, which in the early days included the élite of French philatelists and published valuable work in its *Bulletin*. In 1897 Dr. Legrand parted with his collection, which comprised among other gems the two "Post Office" Mauritius, and afterwards occupied himself mainly with the study of philatelic bibliography.

Manchester Philatelic Society. The 21st Annual Meeting was held on Friday, April 26th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton in the Chair.

The Hon. Secretary's report gave the membership as 104, an increase of eight upon last year, and an increase of one in the average attendance of meetings, five members having attained the distinction of attending every meeting of the Session.

The papers during the session have been of exceptional merit ; the members being favoured with displays of Mr. Yardley's Tasmania, Mr. Oxley's Ceylon, Mr. Pemberton's Mexico, in addition to papers from home members of quite the usual standard of excellence from the President, Mr. R. Al-

brecht, Mr. Bernstein, Mr. Higgins, Mr. W. R. Haworth and Mr. Abbott.

The principal feature of the session was the celebration of the 21st year of the society, and the readers of the *Record* will no doubt remember the account of the presentation and the excellent photograph of the address which had been subscribed for by the members and offered for his acceptance at the dinner in February last.

The Honorary Treasurer reported a satisfactory balance in hand, and the Librarian stated that the Library had been augmented by 11 volumes presented and six purchased, and as far as possible the binding of completed volumes was being put in hand.

The Comptroller's Report showed a total sale from last year's packets of £372 11s. 9d., which equalled 15 per cent. of the gross amount, and anticipated that upon the return of the packets still in circulation this year's percentage would be considerably higher. The election of officers resulted as follows :—

PRESIDENT : W. Dorning Beckton.

VICE-PRESIDENTS : J. H. Abbott, W. G. Hamersley, G. B. Duerst, and W. W. Munn.

HON. TREASURER : C. H. Coote.

HON. LIBRARIAN : J. R. M. Albrecht.

HON. SECRETARY : J. Stelfox Gee.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY : Mendel Albrecht.

PACKET COMPTROLLER : John H. Taylor.

COMMITTEE : B. Goodfellow, J. S. Higgins and J. K. King.

PACKET COMMITTEE : J. R. M. Albrecht and Jas. Taylor.

HON. AUDITORS : T. E. Warner and W. Ross Pattinson.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Corresponding Members marked (c).

Abbott J. H.
Albrecht J. R. M.
Albrecht Mendel
Adams Geo. (c)
Appleton T. C. (c)
Baildon Dr.
Beazley J. F.
Beckton W. Dorning
Bennett A. H. A.
Biggs C. N.
Bwider H. C. (c)
Bacon E. D.
Boughey W. A. (c)
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Oxley Walter (c)
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Paton Dr. (c)
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Simpson J. W.
Skipwith W. K.
Scott Walter (c)
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Watts Jas., Jun. (c)
Watts Lyonel (c)
Wilcox Smith & Co. (c)
Wade H. (c)
Yardley R. B.

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

JUNE 1912

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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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Every piece in this wonderful collection is unused and in immaculate condition.

Mention of a handful of notable examples will serve to indicate the heights to which this collection has attained as an exponent of the highest ideals in philately—that of single-minded devotion to the perfect and beautiful.

British Columbia, 1865, vertical pair, 5c. rose, imperforate, unused.
Ceylon, 1857-59, 2 shilling blue imperforate, unused.
Canada, 1851, horizontal pair 12 pence, with sheet margin, unused.
Finland, 1891, 3½r. error in colour of 7r. unused, with sheet margin.
Hawaii, 1859, 1c. pale blue on bluish white paper, unused.
Newfoundland, 1857, 1 shilling scarlet, unused.
Saxony, 1850, ½ngr. error of color, unused.
Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire unused.

The Sussdorff collection is now offered for Sale separately, and correspondence with serious collectors is invited. Personal interviews may be had by appointment.

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NEW STOCK BOOKS.—Since our last list, we have had to add the following countries :—

Antigua
British Bechuanaland
British Central Africa
Cape (Triangular Issues)
Ceylon (Pence Issues)
Nevis (including four uncut sheet of lithographed 1d. and 1/- values)
New South Wales (early issues, including over 100 Sydney Views, eight pairs, and fine lot of laureated and imperfs.)
St. Helena
Seychelles
Victoria
Zululand (including £5 used and unused, and Postal Fiscals to £20)
Bosnia
Danish West Indies
Egypt
Iceland
Finland
French Colonies
German States
Holland (Early Issues)
Japan (a very fine lot, including several blocks, strips and complete sheets)
Liberia
Luxemburg
Mexico
Montenegro
Norway
Switzerland

All countries are made up, but above are the most recent. Any particular country remade on demand.

These countries each contain from 800 to 20,000 stamps, and price from £100 to £1,200 respectively. Condition is exceptional. No serious collector of ANY COUNTRY can afford not to write for our stock books.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—We are particularly desirous of purchasing either specialised or general collections of any country and can find immediate cash to any amount. Arrangements have been made with a Client by which £10,000 can be found. Selections invited from dealers or collectors.

Colonial Price Lists and "B. and K. Items" free on application.

Wholesale List free to dealers only, contains offers of stamps not generally quoted wholesale.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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Bahamas	18	Falkland	20	Peru	130
Barbados	120	Grenada	60	Prince Edward Islands	9
Bermuda	7	British Guiana	300	Salvador	6
Bolivia	21	French Guiana	10	St. Christopher	60
Brazil	2000	Haiti	50	Guadelope	60
Buenos Aires	200	British Honduras	60	Guatemala	70
Canada	110	Jamaica	9	St. Lucia	65
Canal Zone	10	Leeward Islands	16	St. Pierre and Miquelon	35
Chile	90	Martinique	50	St. Vincent	127
British Columbia	102	Mexico	182	Tobago	60
Columbia (incl. Cundinamarca, etc.)	210	Montserrat	5	Turks Islands	60
Costa Rica	15	New Brunswick / Nova Scotia	185	Trinidad	65
Curacao	8	Newfoundland	100	Uruguay	205
Danish West Indies	60	Nevis	100	Venezuela	33
Dominica	15	Nicaragua	5	Virgin Islands	33

Any country will be sent on approval to intending buyers furnishing satisfactory references, and further particulars will be furnished on demand.

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" " 40 c. carmine, " " a scarce undervalued stamp	2	9
Very fine approval selections of the "line engraved" issues of Belgium are now ready, including shades, pairs, strips and blocks in great variety.		
*BOSNIA, 1912, 12, 60 and 72 h. (3 different pictorial designs) superb set of 3	1	7
DANISH WEST INDIES, 1905, 5-50 bit, obsolete, complete set of 6	2	9
DENMARK, 1912 provisionals, 35/16, 35/20 and 35/32, set of 3 used on original envelope	3	0
*FRANCE, 1900 40 c. red and pale blue, rare variety IMPERFORATE, mint *pair*	24	0
" 1907 20 c. chocolate, rare variety IMPERFORATE, mint *pair*	17	6
*HOLLAND, Unpaid 1912 ½, 2½ and 10 c. *uni-coloured*, set of 3..	0	4
Splendid approval selections of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th issues of Holland (used), from the fine specialised collection recently acquired, are now ready, including a grand lot of retouches of the 1852 issue.		
*HUNGARY, 1912, rare shade of the 50 f. perf. 15 (almost in the colour of the 10 f.), mint	0	8
ICELAND, 1912 King Frederick 5-100 öre, set of 5 used on original cover, superb	3	0
" " " " 2 and 5 krona " " "	10	6
*INDIA, King George, Service, 6 a., just issued	1	0
*MEXICO, Unpaid, 1908/09, 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10 c., complete *mint* set, rare thus	2	0
*PORTUGAL, 1912 permanent type Republican series, ¼, ½, 1, 2½, 5 and 7½ c.	1	0
*UNITED STATES, 1912, new type 1 and 2 c., varieties IMPERFORATE, a mint pair of each	0	3

* Unused. *Postage extra on orders under 5/-*

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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIV JULY 1912 No. 7

ROMAN STATES

By L. W. FULCHER

The stamps grouped by philatelists under the generic term of the ' Italian States ' possess a varied interest. They include some of the finest stamps ever produced, and some of the crudest. The history of the various issues and the circumstances of their employment is so intimately connected with the stirring political events in the country of origin during the middle of the last century that the philatelist will find some preliminary acquaintance with the outlines of Italian history necessary for the proper appreciation of certain of the issues in the arrangement of his collection. Several points of importance cannot be even suspected from a knowledge derived solely from such information as is available in the current catalogues which form the collector's works of reference, but only become apparent after a detailed study of the stamps themselves. In short, the stamps of the Italian States offer an extensive domain for philatelic investigation. Some portions of it have been diligently searched, others are yet but superficially examined, and much remains to be done before the whole may be said to have been satisfactorily explored.

The stamps of the Roman States cannot be said to have attracted an undue amount of attention from philatelists, but notwithstanding their unlovely aspect they are not devoid of interest. This paper deals with such results as I have been able to acquire from a study of the stamps themselves. The historical side is untouched, for I have occupied myself chiefly with the description of the varieties of these stamps and their classification. Some few points I hope are new, and I trust that these observations may prove useful ' *mémoires pour servir, etc.*' to some future historian of the stamps in question.

Preliminary to these studies I have made every endeavour to find out what has already been written on the subject, and at the end of this paper will be found a select bibliography which, I hope, contains all the more important contributions. The papers are arranged in chronological order, and numbered consecutively in thick black figures. When referred to in the text they will be indicated by corresponding numbers. On the whole, as far as the stamps are concerned not much has been added by other authors to Signor Fabri's original monograph (**4**). This monograph with Mr. Phillips' notes (**28**) and some contributions by Dr. Diena contain nearly everything of importance from the present point of view. In what follows I propose to incorporate the descriptions of the sheets I published at the beginning of last year (**39**) but in a somewhat different form. In describing sheets of stamps containing four panes I find it more convenient to treat each pane by itself, and to follow Dr. Diena in numbering the panes in the order indicated in the diagram below.

I	III
II	IV

As one of the objects of this study was to ascertain the details of the " settings " of the sheet, if perchance there happened to be more than one, I found it necessary to note any flaws or peculiarities which presented themselves. Some of the sheets show a good many defective clichés and it is by means of the positions of these defective clichés, which are readily recognised, that different settings, if such exist, are discoverable. It, therefore, appears to me to be worth while to put on record these which exist, not because the stamps which show flaws are important varieties, but because they may be the means of bringing to light information important from a philatelic point of view. For the general collector I have added to this paper a " Reference List " which, besides being an attempt to improve on these which already exist, will include such varieties as appear to be of more than passing interest.

According to Fabri (**4**) the first issue, consisting of the eight values, ½ to 7 bajocchi, was made on 1 January 1852, the stamps being engraved by Giovanni Valagna. The types are too well known to describe further here.

½ Bajocco



I do not know for certain whether there is more than one setting of this value. The stamp in *blue-grey* is known to exist *tête-bêche*. This error was presumably corrected as soon as discovered, and as far as I am aware the position of the inverted cliché on the sheet is unknown. I have not see a sheet of this value in blue-grey, and Mr. Phillips (**28**) does not think one is known. Mr. Phillips mentions sheets in ' drab ' and ' dull lilac.' I have one in the latter colour. These sheets contain four panes of twenty-five stamps in five rows of five. The one I possess contains many defective clichés, mostly congregated on the left hand side of the sheet. The following are the most obvious :—

Pane I.

No. 3. Break in the oval over " FR " of the word " FRANCO."
,, 5. Break in the oval over the first " O " of the word " BOLLO."
,, 6. Break in the oval over " FR " of the word " FRANCO " and the " R " of this word damaged.
,, 7. The letter " R " of the word " FRANCO " broken, only the upper portion being visible.
,, 10. Break in the oval over " AL " of the word " POSTALE."
,, 15. The " C " of the word " FRANCO " and the first " O " of " BOLLO " broken.
,, 16. The " J " of the word " BAJ," the second " O " of " BOLLO " and the " E." of the word " POSTALE " broken.
,, 19. The " C " of the word " FRANCO " broken.
,, 20. Break in the oval over the letters " PO " of " POSTALE."
,, 21. Left end of the oval broken.
,, 22. Break in the oval over the " L " of the word " POSTALE."
,, 24. The oval ring of small circles defective above the Papal tiara.
,, 25. Right end of oval broken.

Pane II.

No. 1. Breaks in the oval over the " A " and " O " of the word " FRANCO."
,, 3. Flaw in the letters " FRA " of the word " FRANCO "
,, 4. Break in the oval under the " M " of the word " MEZZO."
,, 5. Right end of oval broken, and also the second " O " of the word " BOLLO."
,, 6. Left end of oval broken and a flaw in " FR " of the word " FRANCO."

No. 7. The " E " of the word " MEZZO " broken.
,, 9. The " R " of the word " FRANCO " broken.
,, 10. Right end of oval broken and also the " E " of the word " MEZZO."
,, 11. Break in the oval over the " A " of the word " FRANCO."
,, 12. The " A " of the word " FRANCO " broken and breaks in the oval over the " TAL " of the word " POSTALE."
,, 14. Breaks in the oval over the " LL " of the word " BOLLO."
,, 15. Right end of oval broken.
,, 16. Flaws in the " RA " and " O " of the word " FRANCO " and in " B " of the word " BOLLO."
,, 20. Right end of oval broken.
,, 21. Left end of oval defective, a flaw in " F " of the word " FRANCO " and in " AJ " of " BAJ."
,, 22. The " A " of " BAJ " broken, only the lower half being visible.
,, 23. The " F " of the word " FRANCO " broken, and a break in the oval over the " A " of the word " POSTALE."
,, 25 Right end of oval broken.

PANE III.

No. 3. Flaws on the " F " and " AN " of the word " FRANCO."
,, 8. Break in the oval over the " FR " of the word " FRANCO," and the top of the " R " in this word broken.
,, 12. The " O " of the word " FRANCO," the " A " of the word " POSTALE," and two rings below this letter broken.
,, 17. The " R " of the word " FRANCO " broken.
,, 20. Break in oval over " FRA " of the word " FRANCO."

PANE IV.

No. 6. The " R " of the word " FRANCO " broken.
,, 11. The " F " of the word " FRANCO " broken.
,, 13. Break in oval over the " P " of the word " POSTALE."
,, 14. Break in oval over the " B " of the word " BOLLO."
,, 15. Break in oval over the " AL " of the word " POSTALE."
,, 16. The second " O " of the word " BOLLO " and the " T " of the word " POSTALE " broken.
,, 17. Break in oval over the " LE " of the word " POSTALE."
,, 20. Large black dot forming part of the ornament by the " E " of the word " POSTALE."
,, 25. Black dash over the " E " of the word " POSTALE."

As the sheet on which the above defects occur is a tolerably late printing all the varieties described may not be found in the earlier shades, such as the ' blue-grey ' and the ' grey.' Many of the flaws would no doubt occur gradually, according to the wear of the plate, and making allowance for this, a comparison with pairs and strips of the earlier shades appears to point to the conclusion that there is only one setting of this value (or two if the sheet with the inverted cliché is to be regarded as a setting).

The paper on which the stamps of this value are printed varies considerably, but the variations appear to accompany the numerous changes in shade and are best studied in connection therewith. The ' blue-grey ' paper is often strongly ribbed vertically, while the ' grey ' stamp occurs on the paper which Dr. Diena (**21**), following Dr. Legrand, has termed ' *sablé.*' This is a very thin paper, showing a kind of cross-grained structure producing a punctate transparent effect, and often showing a ribbed appearance when examined in reflected light. As I know of no satisfactory English equivalent for this term, and hesitate to invent one, I propose to use it in its French form. We meet with this paper again in other values of the first issue.

The shades of the ½ bajocco are numerous, and some allowance must be made for modifications produced by atmospheric agencies in the course of time. A writer in the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* (**33**) has pointed out that the order in which the main varieties appeared and the extent of their use was as follows :—

Blue-grey.	From 21 March 1852 to 18 September 1855
Grey.	From 27 August 1854 to 30 December 1858
Dull violet.	From 7 October 1856 to 3 November 1861
Deep violet.	From 5 March 1857 to 2 December 1865

For a collection I fear it is necessary to further subdivide the shades. For example, there is a very distinctive shade, allied to the blue-grey, which I should term a distinct *pale blue*, of which I have found no previous record. This seems to be rare. The violets and purples must also, I think, be further differentiated. I would suggest the following classification :—

1. Blue-grey
2. Pale blue
3. Grey
4. Pale red-violet
5. Pale dull purple
6. Lilac
7. Deep purple
8. Deep violet

Shades which do not come under one of these categories are often bleached copies.

Mr. W. H. Milnes-Marsden has shown me a copy of this stamp in the deep violet shade very distinctly double-printed, the two impressions being separated by several millimetres.

Forgeries of this value are not dangerous. The one in olive-green, with a single-lined frame, exposed by Dr. Diena (**13**) many years ago, is a close imitation as regards design, but the colour is distinctive.

1 Bajocco



Dr. Diena (**21**) was the first to announce that two settings exist of this value. He was, moreover, able to establish the fact that the second setting was first printed from in October 1864, and the stamps issued in 1865. The sheets of both settings contain 100 stamps, in four panes of twenty-five, five rows of five. In the first setting the double frame lines between the stamps are vertically continuous down the panes, with the horizontal double lines in sections between them, while in the second setting the reverse is the case, the double lines being horizontally continuous and vertically in sections between the horizontal lines.

I have not seen a sheet of the first setting, and do not know of any marked varieties. Occasionally stamps are found showing that the right and left sides of the cliché have failed to leave any impression on the paper. The stamps of this first setting are found printed in at least two shades of green, deep and pale . The pale green stamps also occur on very thin *sablé* paper, which often has the appearance of being vertically ribbed. Stamps on the thicker paper in the pale green shade may also be found strongly ribbed vertically. The impression of the stamps on the pale green paper, especially the *sablé* variety, is frequently very faint. Stamps from the first printing are known printed on both sides.

In the case of the second setting there are no varieties of moment on the sheet. Nos. 13, 15 and 18 in the third pane show flaws practically obliterating the final " E " of the word " POSTALE," and No. 7 shows a small circular flaw in the figure " 1." At the bottom left-hand corner of the second pane the external frame is broken, leaving a gap about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width.

The stamps of this second setting are found in two distinct shades, dull green and blue-green, on a thinnish paper of poor quality. Used copies do not appear to be very common.

(To be continued)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from p.* 11)

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE POSTAL VALUES ISSUED BY THE SWEDISH POSTAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1855 TO 1904 (*contd*).

OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS

1874–81. Perf. 14.



3 *öre, brown*

1 January 1874 to 3 October 1881. 1,733,625 printed.

(*a*) pale brown (1874)
(*b*) brown (1874)
(*c*) grey-brown (1877)



5 *öre, green*

1 January 1874 to 31 March 1884. 405,975 printed.

(*a*) emerald-green (1874)
(*b*) pale green (1875)
(*c*) green (1880)



12 *öre, blue*



4 *öre, grey*

1 January 1877 to 30 April 1882. 1,016,850 printed.

(*a*) grey (1877)
(*b*) pale grey (1880)



6 *öre, violet*

1 January 1874 to 4 December 1881. 856,375 printed.

(*a*) red-violet (1874)
(*b*) blue-violet (1874)
(*c*) grey (1874)
(*d*) olive-grey (1874)
(*e*) red-lilac (1876)
(*f*) lilac (1879)



20 *öre, red*

1 January 1874 to 11 September 1881. 5,772,775 printed.

(*a*) cobalt-blue (1874)
(*b*) blue (1874)
(*c*) deep blue (1878)



24 *öre, yellow*

1 January 1874 to 7 June 1881. 26,50,775 printed.

(*a*) red-orange (1874)
(*b*) orange (1874)
(*c*) yellow (1875)
(*d*) dull red



50 *öre, rose*

1 January 1874 to 5 October 1881. 679,425 printed.

(*a*) violet-rose (1874)
(*b*) rose (1875)
(*c*) dull rose (1880)

1 January 1874 to 4 July 1882. 327,975 printed.

(*a*) vermilion (1874)
(*b*) dull red (1878)
(*c*) red (1879)
(*d*) brick-red (1881)



30 *öre, brown*

1 January 1874 to 16 August 1881. 1,276,875 printed.

(*a*) chocolate-brown (1874)
(*b*) pale brown (1876)
(*c*) brown (1877)
(*d*) deep brown (1878)



1 *krona, blue and brown*

1 January 1874 to 8 January 1882. 345,625 printed.

(*a*) cobalt-blue and yellow-brown (1874)
(*b*) blue and yellow-brown (1876)
(*c*) ultramarine and brown (1880)

1881—. Perf. 13.



3 *öre, brown.*

4 October 1881 to 22 November 1910. 1,446,850 printed.

(*a*) grey-brown
(*b*) pale brown
(*c*) brown



4 *öre, grey*

1 May 1882 to 6 April 1893. 4,697,200 printed.

(*a*) pale grey
(*b*) grey



5 *öre, green*

1 April 1884 to 11 July 1910. 11,771,350 printed.

(*a*) blue-green
(*b*) green
(*c*) yellow-green



6 *öre, lilac*

5 December 1881 to 29 November 1895. 531,450 printed.

(*a*) lilac
(*b*) blue-lilac
(*c*) pale lilac
(*d*) red-violet



10 *öre, red*

I. 1 January 1885 to 12 February 1885. 443,900 printed.

(*a*) pale carmine

II. 13 February 1885 to the beginning of 1892. 8,179,950 printed.

(*b*) violet-rose
(*c*) pale rose
(*d*) rose



12 *öre, blue*

12 September 1881 to 30 September 1889. 2,781,650 printed, of which 290,427 were afterwards withdrawn and part surcharged 10 öre,

(*a*) blue
(*b*) pale blue



20 *öre, red*

5 July 1882 to 11 May 1891. 4,237,750 printed.

(*a*) brick-red
(*b*) pale brick-red
(*c*) pale red
(*d*) red



24 *öre, yellow*

8 June 1881 to 30 September 1889. 1,633,950 printed, of which 175,269 were afterwards withdrawn and part surcharged 10 öre.

(*a*) yellow-orange
(*b*) orange
(*c*) red-orange
(*d*) yellow
(*e*) olive-yellow



30 *öre, brown*

17 August 1881 to 2 October 1910. 8,783,000 printed.

(*a*) brown
(*b*) pale brown
(*c*) reddish brown
(*d*) olive-brown
(*e*) yellowish-brown
(*f*) deep brown



50 *öre, rose*

6 October 1881 to 22 February 1893. 1,216,400 printed.

(*a*) rose
(*b*) dull carmine
(*c*) violet-rose
(*d*) carmine-rose
(*e*) carmine



1 *krona, blue and brown*

9 January 1882 to 31 December 1895. 787,200 printed.

(*a*) pale blue and pale brown
(*b*) blue and pale brown

1889. Perf. 13.



10 *öre on* 12 *öre*

1 October 1889 to 1 December 1889. 201,000 printed.

(*a*) deep blue on blue
(*b*) deep blue on pale blue
(*c*) deep blue on blue, Perf. 14.

10 *öre on* 24 *öre*

1 October 1889 to 1 December 1889. 144,250 printed.

(*a*) deep blue on orange
(*b*) deep blue on red-orange
(*c*) deep blue on olive-yellow

1891. Perf. 13.



2 öre, orange

8 July 1891—. 2,475,900 printed.

(*a*) orange
(*b*) red-orange



4 öre, grey-black

6 April 1893 to 19 June 1911. 9,545,850 printed.



10 öre, carmine

Beginning of 1892 to 23 November 1910. 31,579,350 printed.

(*a*) pale carmine
(*b*) carmine
(*c*) carmine-rose



20 öre, blue

11 May 1891—. 20,666,950 printed.

(*a*) blue
(*b*) deep blue



50 öre, grey

22 February 1893—. 2,508,150 printed.

(*a*) olive-grey
(*b*) pale grey



1 krona, deep blue and brown

1 January 1893—. 1,407,450 printed.

(*To be continued*)

OTTO'S PRINTINGS OF THE TRANSVAAL STAMPS

By JOHN N. LUFF

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(*Continued from page* 106)

REFERENCE LIST (contd).

The paper is always wove unless otherwise specified.

REPRINTS.

About November-December 1869, and subsequently.

Printed from Plate O (3 varieties). Type IIa.
Paper :—Various, as listed below.
Gum :—White and yellowish, smooth.

A. Thin, transparent, white paper.

I. Imperforate.

3d. bright mauve, cold violet, dark cold violet
Variety : Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in black.
3d. dark cold violet

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. cold violet, dark cold violet, lilac-rose

Impressions in trial colours.

I. Imperforate.
3d. blue

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. blue
3d. bright pink, pale dull pink
3d. ochre

B. Stout, opaque, white paper.

I. Imperforate.
3d. bright mauve, red-lilac

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. red-violet
Variety : Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in black.
3d. cold violet, red-violet, lilac-rose

III. Perforated 12.
3d. red-orange

Impressions in trial colours.

I. Imperforate.
3d. blue

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. bright pink, pale dull pink
3d. ochre

C. Thick, yellowish white paper.

Imperforate.
3d. lilac, red-lilac, pale rose, rose

D. Buff paper.

I. Imperforate.

i. Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (I) in red.
3d. red-lilac

ii. Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (I) in black.
3d. red-lilac

iii. Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (II) in black.
3d. cold violet

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. deep, rich mauve

Varieties :

i. Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (I) in black.
3d. red-lilac, dull-rose

ii. Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (II) in black.
3d. cold violet, lilac

iii. Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (III) in black.
3d. lilac

III. Perforated 12.
3d. vermilion

E. Green paper.

Imperforate.
Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (II) in black.
3d. red-lilac

About November-December 1869, and subsequently.

Printed from Plate P (4 varieties). Types IIa. and IIb.
Paper :—Various, as listed below.
Gum :—White and yellowish, smooth.

A. Thin, transparent, white paper.

I. Imperforate.
3d. red-violet

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. mauve, violet, red-violet, bright red-violet, lilac-rose, rose

Impressions in trial colours.

Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. blue
3d. ochre

B. Stout, opaque, white paper.

I. Imperforate
3d. cold violet, bright mauve, red-violet, lilac, red-lilac

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. cold violet, mauve, red-violet, red-lilac

Variety : Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (I) in black.
3d. red-lilac

Impressions in trial colours.

I. Imperforate.
3d. blue
3d. black

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. blue
3d. ochre

C. Thick, yellowish white paper.

I. Imperforate.
3d. violet, dark violet, red-violet

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. cold violet

D. Buff paper.

I. Imperforate.
3d. cold violet, dark cold violet

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (II) in black.
3d. pale violet

E. Green paper.

Imperforate.
Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (II) in black.
3d. red-lilac

Early in 1871, and subsequently.

Printed from Plate Q (16 varieties). Type IIb.
Paper :—Various, as listed below.
Gum :—White to yellow, smooth or crinkly.

A. Thin, transparent, white paper.

I. Imperforate.
Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in red.
3d. red-lilac

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. mauve, lilac, red-lilac, brown-lilac, lilac-rose, violet, red-violet

Impressions in trial colours.
3d. blue
3d. ochre
3d. bright aniline violet

B. Stout, opaque, white paper.

I. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. dark red-violet

Impressions in trial colours.

I. Imperforate.
3d. blue
3d. black

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. blue
3d. bright pink

C. Thick, yellowish white paper.

Imperforate.
3d. mauve, red-violet

Perforated 12.
3d. orange, deep orange, red-orange, vermilion, scarlet

Impressions in trial colours.

Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. blue

D. Buff paper.

I. Imperforate.
3d. cold violet, deep cold violet, bright mauve, bright red-violet

Varieties :
i. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in red.
3d. red-lilac
ii. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in black.
3d. bright mauve

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
3d. cold violet, mauve, bright mauve, lilac, red-violet, bright red-violet

III. Perforated 12.
3d. brown-red

E. Green paper.

Rouletted 15½, 16.
i. Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (II) in black.
3d. bright mauve
ii. Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (III) in black.
3d. red-violet

F. Bright rose paper.

Perforated 12.
3d. black, grey-black, grey

G. Thick, cream, laid paper.

Imperforate.
3d. red-violet

1874.

Printed from Plate R. Type IIb.
Paper :—Stout, opaque, thick soft and thin transparent.
Gum :—White and yellowish, smooth and rough.

A. Stout, opaque, yellowish white paper.

I. Imperforate.
6d. pale greenish blue, dull blue

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
6d. pale greenish blue, greenish blue, pale bright blue

B. Thin, transparent paper.

Rouletted 15½, 16.
6d. pale chalky blue, dull chalky blue, deep chalky blue

Impressions in trial colours.

A. Thick, soft paper.

I. Imperforate.
6d. orange-brown, red-brown

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
6d. red-brown, brown

B. Thin, transparent paper.

I. Imperforate.
6d. orange-brown, brown, red-brown, dark red-brown

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
6d. orange-brown, brown, red-brown, dark red-brown

(*To be concluded*)

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Belgium. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us three more values of the new issue with head of King Albert. Perf. 14.

40c. green
50c. grey
1fr. orange

Bermuda. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us two more values of the ship type. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. brown
1s. black on green

Bosnia. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us three new values of the pictorial set. Perf. 12½.

12 (h.) blue
60 (h.) indigo
72 (h.) carmine

Great Britain. The latest issued stamp booklets contain 1d. stamps in the scarlet colour of the redrawn type.

Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular chronicles the 1d. Court shape envelope embossed with the 1d. die 86. Die 87, apparently cut from a 'Commercial' size envelope, has also been seen.

Holland. *The London Philatelist* chronicles the following values of the new unicoloured series of Postage Due stamps. Perf. 12½.

1c. blue
1½c. ,,
4c. ,,
7½c. ,,
10c. blue
12½c. ,,
15c. ,,

Norway. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 25 öre in the redrawn type. Wmk. Posthorn. Perf. 14½×13½.

25 öre, bright mauve

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Sierra Leone. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the arrival of the 3d. on unsurfaced paper. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

3d. brown on yellow

Straits Settlements. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 10c. on chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

10c. brown on yellow

Western Australia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 1s. on crown and double-lined A paper. Perf. 11½×12.

1s. olive green

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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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G. Glendining & Co., Ltd. 25 and 26 June
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Barbados, 1873, wmk. small star, 5s. rose, mint. *P. & S.* .. £3 0 0
1873, wmk. large star. 6d. orange-vermilion, variety imperf., used, large margins, with Expert Committee's certificate. *P.* 4 4 0
British East Africa, October 1890-1, imperf., 8a. blue, pair on piece of original, very fine *P.* 1 16 0
Ditto, 1r. blue, pair on piece of original, superb. *P.* 2 8 0
July 1895, 2r. horizontal pair on piece of original. *P.* 4 4 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1855-8, blued paper, 6d. slate-lilac, pair, lightly postmarked and very fine. *H.* 3 3 0
Ditto, 1s. yellow-green, pair, superb. *H.* 3 0 0
Ditto, ditto, magnificent pair. *H.* 3 12 6
1861, woodblock, 4d. pale blue, exceptionally fine. *G.* .. 4 4 0
Cayman Islands, July 1908, 1d. on 4d., surcharged inverted, mint. *G.* 7 5 0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d. black, on original, with Maltese cross postmark in blue. *G.* .. 1 16 0
Ditto, 2d. blue, strip of six, two slightly damaged, others fine. *P. & S.* 3 15 0
1854-7, wmk. large crown, perf. 16, 1d. red-brown, mint, superb. *G.* 3 15 0
Mulready, 2d. cover, fine used. *P. & S.* 1 1 0
Ditto, 2d. envelope, sheet of 12, unused, slightly creased. *G.* 10 0 0
Holland, Dutch Indies, 1912, D inverted on 10c. brown, mint. *P.* 1 2 0
India, 1882-8, 2a. blue, double impression, very fine. *P. & S.* 3 15 0
Italy, Neapolitan Provinces, 1861, 50gr. grey. *P. & S.* 2 4 0
Nevis, 1883, 6d. green, very fine. *P.* 3 10 0
New Brunswick. Proof of the 5c. brown Connell stamp, block of six, imperf. *P. & S.* 3 0 0
Newfoundland, 1857, 8d. scarlet, block of four, mint. *P. & S.* £4 8 0
New South Wales; 1850-1, Sydney View, 2d. grey-blue, plate 2, variety with shading outside fan, very fine. *P. & S.* .. 4 0 0
1885-98, perf. 11½-12, 10s. violet and carmine, with black overprint, mint. *P. & S.* .. 3 0 0
Ditto, 20s. ditto, ditto. *P. & S.* 6 10 0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, 5+5c, on yellow-green, pair, cut the wrong way, superb. *H.* .. 24 0 0
Zurich, 1843, 6r. black, retouched variety, very fine. *P. & S.* 7 0 0
United States, 1847, Reprint of the 10c. black, entire sheet of fifty. *P. & S.* 7 15 0
Set of 211 proofs on card, 1847-95. *P. & S.* 7 15 0
Victoria, 1850, 1d. brown-red, with frame lines, printed close, pair on small piece of orginal. *P & S.* 2 4 0

THE PHILATELIC RECORD
Edited by L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc.

JULY 1912

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1a. carmine, "Postage and Revenue"		2	3
2a. mauve (obsolete)		3	4
2½a. blue (obsolete)		4	not exist.
3a. orange brown (obsolete)		6	"
4a. olive green		5	7
6a. olive bistre (obsolete)		9	11
8a. magenta		10	1 2
12a. purple on red		1 2	not exist.
1r. green and scarlet		1 7	2 2
2r. carmine and brown		3 2	5 0
3r. brown and green (obsolete)		5 6	not exist.
5r. ultram. and violet		8 0	12 6
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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIV AUGUST 1912 No. 8

ROMAN STATES

By L. W. FULCHER

Continued from page 120)

2 Bajocchi



There is only one setting of this value, the sheet consisting of 100 stamps in four panes of 25, five rows of five. There are no frame lines either round the panes or between the stamps. A number of stamps in each pane show minor defects, usually some small damage on the edge of the cliché, *e.g.*, Pane I., Nos. 3 and 8 ; Pane II., Nos. 5 and 21 ; Pane III, Nos. 6, 7, 12, 16, 21 and 22 ; Pane IV, Nos. 1, 5, 10, 17 and 25. The only varieties worth special mention are the following :—

Pane I.

No. 1. Top left corner broken.
,, 4. Large flaw almost deleting the ornament to the right of the Papal tiara and keys.
,, 9. No stop between " BAJ " and " 2."

Pane II.

No. 11. Second " o " of the word " BOLLO " broken.
,, 23. Very small stop between " BAJ " and " 2."

Pane IV.

No. 9. A flaw in the Papal tiara, removing partly the upper portion.

There does not seem to be anything special to remark about the paper of which the four shades usually catalogued are a sufficient distinction. These shades are :—

Green
Yellow-green
Grey-green
Greenish-white

The grey-green shade sometimes has a bluish tinge.

3 Bajocchi



I only find one setting of this value. The sheet contains 100 stamps in four panes of 25, as usual. The double frame lines between the stamps are horizontally continuous across the panes, and in sections between these vertically. Besides certain minor defects the following varieties are noticeable.

Pane I.

No. 7. Flaw in " B " of " BAJ."

Pane III.

No. 3. Flaw deleting the lower half of the letter " J " of " BAJ " and the frame below it.

Pane IV.

No. 16. Flaw deleting the lower part of the figure " 3."
,, 21. The tassel on the left (by the head of the key) wanting.

The last-mentioned variety is rather a striking one. The shades of paper employed for this stamp fall into two categories, brown and yellow-buff, and, of course, all the above-mentioned varieties occur in both shades. It is to be noted that in Pane II, Nos. 9 and 19, and in Pane III, No. 5 of the second shade have the oval frame broken on the right-hand side, but this is probably due to wear as it is doubtful whether these always occur in the brown shade. The " brown " paper varies somewhat in tint. The earliest shade is definitely brown, which passes off more or less gradually into the yellow-buff colour. Occasionally the brown stamps may be found on paper vertically laid or ribbed, but not in a pronounced manner. Curious impressions which are best described as " oily " prints, also occur in the brown shade. The yellow-buff stamps do not call for any special remark. In this shade a variety printed on both sides has been recorded.

4 Bajocchi



I have not seen a sheet of this value. The probability is that there is only one setting of 100 stamps, in four panes of 25, as usual. The varieties I have noticed are :—

(*a*) The " OLL " of the word " BOLLO " damaged.
(*b*) The second " L " of the word " BOLLO " and the circle below broken.
(*c*) Flaw in figure " 4."

I have a block of four showing that the variety (*a*) occurs immediately above the variety (*b*).

The first shade of this stamp in buff occurs normally on a finely vertically ribbed paper, but copies may be found in a slightly yellower shade, not showing the ribbing. Besides the ordinary *yellow* and *lemon* shades as catalogued, I find copies on a distinct thin *orange* coloured paper. I also possess a copy on a thick dirty white paper, which may be a bleached copy, though the quality of the paper does not appear to agree

with any others that I have examined. I should not, however, presume to add this variety to the catalogue without further substantiation of its claims to be regarded as a distinctive variety. The stamp in lemon-yellow has been recorded as occurring printed on both sides.

5 Bajocchi



I have not seen a sheet of this value. Mr. Phillips describes one as consisting of 100 stamps in four panes of 25, without any frame lines. I find the following flaws in this stamp.

(*a*) Right hand margin wanting a little over a millimetre in distance at the bottom corner.
(*b*) Right-hand bottom corner wanting.
(*c*) Left-hand bottom corner rounded.
(*d*) Top right-hand margin wanting for a little less than a millimetre from the upper corner.
(*e*) Flaw deleting the " E " of the word " POSTALE."
(*f*) Flaw in top right corner and over the letters " LO " of the word " BOLLO."
(*g*) Flaw deleting the lower portion of the " AJ " of " BAJ " and the frame below.

The paper varies in quality, and the stamps are readily found both on thick and thin paper, the latter sometimes *sablé*. The colour " rose " is probably somewhat fugitive, and the pale shades are doubtless more or less due to fading, though the latter appear to occur usually on the thin paper. The impression varies much from black to grey-black, and is sometimes very poor. This stamp is also found printed on both sides of the paper, and a dangerous forgery of this variety exists. The normal stamp was forged for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, and may be found genuinely used. The postmark of one I possess on the original cover is Bologna, 28 April 1856.

6 Bajocchi.



Mr. Phillips states (**28**) that he has had sheets in *greenish grey*, *greyish* and *pale azure*, containing 100 stamps, in four panes of 25 each, without any dividing lines. As no reference is made to any difference of setting we may probably assume that there is only one setting of this value. The varieties due to defective clichés which I have noted are :—

(*a*) Flaw deleting the " O " of the word " FRANCO," part of the " B " and the last " O " of the word " BOLLO."
(*b*) Crack in right-hand margin of stamp.
(*c*) A dent in the bottom margin under the figure " 6."
(*d*) The " B " of the word " BOLLO " damaged.

I have also seen another variety with a large flaw in the words " FRANCO BOLLO POSTALE," but I regret I omitted to make a note of the details.

The varieties of shade and paper appear to fall into the following categories, but I have not seen sufficient used copies with dated postmarks to be sure of the order.

1. Lavender. Thin wove paper.
2. Pale lavender. Thin wove paper.
3. Pale grey. Thin wove paper.
4. Pale grey. *Thick* vertically ribbed paper.
5. Greenish grey. *Sablé* paper.

The last mentioned is sometimes of a bluish tinge rather than greenish, but this may be due to atmospheric agencies. A rather good forgery exists of this value in a shade approaching lavender. This forgery is also found " split " on pieces of original with a forged postmark (Rome, 10 January 1866).

7 BAJOCCHI



No sheet of this value is known. It is probable that it contained 100 stamps. There are no dividing lines between the clichés. The paper on which the stamps are printed is variable in thickness. It usually shows horizontal ribbing very clearly marked, though the thinner varieties do not appear to show any traces of it. It is doubtful whether there is any real distinction between the two papers, the presence or absence of the ribbing being possibly due to fortuitous circumstances. The impression is sometimes very dark. A forgery exists of this stamp which is not particularly dangerous, but in the sheet of the forgery one of the stamps is inverted, and from this circumstance tête-bêche pairs of this stamp have been recorded, which do not exist as originals.

Two stamps I have noted with flaws :—

(*a*) Flaw through the tail of the " 7 " and the frame on the right.
(*b*) The foot of the second " L " and the bottom part of the second " O " of the word " BOLLO " broken.

It has generally been supposed that the above-described series of eight values was supplemented on 3 October 1852 by the three additional values, 8 and 50 bajocchi and 1 scudo, but recently Fabri (**36**) has stated that the 50 baj. and 1 scudo were issued on 12 July 1852, though he does not state the evidence on which he has changed the usually accepted date of issue.

8 BAJOCCHI



One setting in sheets of 100, four panes of 25, in five rows of five. The double frame lines are horizontally continuous across the panes between the rows of stamps. I have not noticed any varieties worthy of record. The impression is on paper

variable in thickness. Forgeries were made of this value to defraud the revenue. I have two different types, the first of which appears to have been used in Bologna in April 1855 though the postmark is not very legible; the second is postmarked Bologna, 25 October 1856.

50 Bajocchi



The sheets of this value probably contained the same number of stamps as those of the 1 scudo, *i.e.*, 50 in ten rows of five. I do not know of any varieties except the well-known worn impression which appears in all the current catalogues. This variety seems to have been first noticed by the *Societé Française de Timbrologie* in very early days (**3**).

1 Scudo



In the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* for 1909 (**32**) will be found a reproduction of what is claimed to be a complete sheet of this value. It containns 50 stamps, in ten rows of five. No. 17 on this sheet is seen to show a flaw nearly deleting the "F" of the word "FRANCO." I have not observed any other varieties.

As regards the split provisionals of the above stamps, ½ to 8 baj., I have nothing to add to what has already been put on record by Dr. C. Diena (**6**), Signor Fabri (**36**), and especially Dr. E. Diena in an article on the stamps of Romagna in the *Timbre Poste* for 1897. It seems that legitimately these split provisionals belong to the postal history of Romagna and should be included in a collection of the stamps of this province.

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. Harald Kjellstedt

(*Continued from p.* 125)

Chronological List of the Postal Values issued by the Swedish Postal Department from 1855 to 1904 (*contd*).

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1874. Perf. 14.

1 January 1874 to 31 March 1877.



1 *öre*, black

614,900 printed.

(*a*) black (1874)
(*b*) grey-black (1874)



3 *öre*, red

544,800 printed.

(*a*) pale violet-red (1874)
(*b*) carmine-rose (1875)
(*c*) violet-red (1876)
ditto, thick paper.



5 *öre, brown*

691,000 printed.

(*a*) deep brown (1874)
(*b*) brown (1874)
(*c*) pale brown (1876)



6 *öre, yellow*

433,600 printed.

(*a*) orange-yellow (1874)
(*b*) red-orange (1874)
(*c*) yellow (1874)



12 *öre*, red

1,484,500 printed.

(*a*) red (1874)
(*b*) pale red (1874)



20 *öre, blue*

688,600 printed.

(*a*) pale to greenish blue (1874)
(*b*) blue to slate blue (1874)
(*c*) ultramarine (1875)



24 *öre*, violet

392,900 printed.

(*a*) bright red-violet (1874)
(*b*) grey to lilac-grey (1875)
(*c*) pale grey (1876)



30 *öre, green*

522,600 printed.

(*a*) pale yellow-green (1874)
(*b*) green (1874)
(*c*) deep green (1876)



50 *öre*, brown

502,200 printed.

(*a*) grey-brown (1874)
(*b*) brown (1874)
ditto, thick paper
(*c*) pale brown (1875)



1 *krona, blue and brown*

358,100 printed.

(*a*) blue and yellow-brown (1874)
(*b*) blue and grey-brown (1874)
(*c*) deep blue and brown (1876)
ditto, thick paper

1877. Perf. 13.

1 April 1877 to 31 December 1891



1 *öre, black*

2,044,600 printed.

(*a*) black
(*b*) grey-black



3 *öre, red*

1,568,100 printed.

(*a*) violet-red
ditto, thick paper
(*b*) carmine
(*c*) pale violet-red
(*d*) pale red
(*e*) carmine-rose



5 *öre, brown*

2,429,300 printed.

(*a*) pale grey-brown
(*b*) deep brown
(*c*) olive-brown
(*d*) yellowish brown
(*e*) brown



6 *öre*, yellow

1,784,800 printed.

(*a*) brown-orange
(*b*) orange
(*c*) red-orange
(*d*) yellow-orange



12 *öre, red*

805,700 printed.

(*a*) dull yellowish red
(*b*) dull rose
(*c*) pale brick-red
(*d*) red
(*e*) deep red



20 *öre, blue*

1,686,300 printed.

(*a*) blue
(*b*) pale blue
(*c*) deep blue



24 *öre, violet*

362,600 printed.

(*a*) grey-lilac
(*b*) reddish violet
(*c*) violet



30 *öre, green*

1,594,600 printed.

(*a*) deep green
(*b*) green
(*c*) pale green
(*d*) yellow-green
(*e*) pale yellow-green



50 *öre, brown*

972,800 printed.

(*a*) deep brown
(*b*) brown
ditto, thick paper
(*c*) grey-brown
(*d*) pale brown



1 *krona, blue and brown*

530,800 printed.

(*a*) blue and deep brown
ditto, thick paper
(*b*) pale blue and deep brown
(*c*) grey-blue and grey-brown
(*d*) blue and brown
(*e*) blue and pale brown
(*f*) pale blue and brown

(*To be continued*)

OTTO'S PRINTINGS OF THE TRANSVAAL STAMPS

By JOHN N. LUFF

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(*Concluded from page* 129)

GOLDNER REPRINTS.

1872 and subsequently.

Printed from Plates S, T, U, V and W. The eagle has a hooked beak like a griffon. Type I.

Paper :—Various, as listed below.
Gum :—White and yellowish, smooth and rough.

A. Thin, transparent, white paper.

I. Imperforate.

1d. dull red, brown-red, vermilion
1d. black, gray-black
6d. dull blue, pale dull blue, deep dull blue, bright blue, deep bright blue, dark blue, greenish blue, Prussian blue, grey, slate
1s. green, yellow-green, pale yellow-green, blue-green

Varieties :

i. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in red.
6d., dull blue, grey-blue, slate-blue
ii. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in black.
1d. orange
6d. slate, bright ultramarine

II. Rouletted $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16.

1d. rose, carmine, rose-red, dark red, pale red, dull red, vermilion, scarlet, brown-red
1d. black, grey-black
6d. bright blue, deep bright blue, dark blue, dull blue, pale dull blue, dark dull blue, grey-blue, grey, slate, Prussian blue, chalky blue, pale chalky ultramarine, deep chalky ultramarine
1s. green, deep green, dark green, yellow-green, pale yellow-green, blue-green, deep blue-green, grass green

Varieties :

i. Tête bêche.
6d. bright blue
ii. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in black.
1d. orange
6d. pale chalky ultramarine, deep chalky ultramarine

Impressions in trial colours.

I. Imperforate.

1d. brown
6d. black
1s. dull ultramarine

II. Rouletted $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16.

1d. brown
6d. mauve, red-violet, deep red-violet
1s. pale pink, dull pink

B. Stout, opaque, white paper.

I. Imperforate.

1d. dull red, brown-red
1d. grey-black
1s. green, pale green, blue-green

Varieties :

i. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in red.
1s. green

ii. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in black.
1d. pale orange, orange, red, rose-red, brown-red

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
1d. dark red, scarlet

Impressions in trial colours.

I. Imperforate.
6d. black
1s. black

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.
6d. mauve

C. Thick, white or yellowish white paper.

I. Imperforate.

1d. red, brown-red, bright red, dull red
1d. black, grey-black
6d. bright blue, greenish blue
1s. green, deep green, yellow-green, grey-green, blue-green

II. Perforated 12.

1d. black, grey-black, grey
6d. light blue, bright blue, grey-blue, slate-blue, slate
1s. green, yellow-green, pale yellow-green, bright green, deep green, dark green, blue-green, pale blue-green

Impressions in trial colours.

Imperforate.
1s. dark orange-red

D. Thick, soft, porous paper.
Imperforate.
1s. green, yellow-green

E. White enamelled paper.
i. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (III) in red.
6d. bright blue
ii. Tête-bêche and overprinted as i.
6d. bright blue

F. Horizontally or vertically laid paper.
Imperforate.
1d. black, grey-black

G. Buff paper, hard and soft.

I. Imperforate.

1d. vermilion, scarlet, dull red, dark red, brown red, orange-brown
1d. black, grey-black, grey
6d. blue, bright blue, dark blue, dull blue, greenish blue, Prussian blue, ultramarine, dull ultramarine
1s. green, deep green, yellow-green, pale yellow-green, blue-green

Varieties :

i. Tête-bêche.
6d. greenish blue, dark ultramarine

ii. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in red.
6d. slate-blue
1s. grey-green, dull green

iii. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in black.
1d. orange-brown
1s. green, yellow-green

II. Rouletted $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16.
1d. rose, vermilion, scarlet, orange, dark red
1d. black, grey-black
6d. bright blue, dark blue, dull blue, greenish blue, ultramarine, dark ultramarine, dull ultramarine
1s. green, deep green, yellow-green

Variety : Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in black.
1d. orange
6d. dull ultramarine, dark ultramarine
1s. green

H. Rose paper.

Imperforate.
Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (I) in black.
6d. ultramarine

J. Orange paper.

I. Imperforate.
Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (II) in black.
1d. red

II. Rouletted $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16.
Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (III) in black.
1d. red

K. Grey-blue paper.

I. Imperforate.
6d. bright blue, deep blue, dull blue, dark blue

Variety : Tête-bêche.
6d. deep blue

II. Rouletted $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16.
6d. blue, dull blue, dark blue, dark greenish blue

L. Deep blue paper

I. Imperforate.
i. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (II) in black.
1d. red
6d. dark blue
ii. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (III) in black.
6d. bright blue

II. Rouletted $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16.
Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (II) in black.
6d. dark blue

M. Greenish blue paper.

I. Imperforate.
6d. light blue, dull blue, dark blue
Variety : Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (II) in black.
1d. red
6d. dull blue

II. Rouletted $15\frac{1}{2}$, 16.
6d. light blue

Varieties :
i. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (II) in black.
1d. orange-red
6d. blue
ii. Overprinted " V.R. Transvaal " (III), in black.
6d. blue

N. Green paper.

I. Imperforate.

Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (II) in black.

6d. blue, light blue, dull blue

II. Rouletted 15½, 16.

Overprinted "V.R. Transvaal" (II) in black.

6d. light blue, dull blue

Bi-coloured impressions.

A. Cream wove paper.
Imperforate.

1s. rose and green

B. Cream laid paper.
Imperforate.

1d. blue and rose
3d. rose and violet
6d. rose and blue

C. Rose laid paper.
Imperforate.

1s. rose and green

D. Lilac laid paper.
Imperforate.

1s. rose and green

(*Concluded*)

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bahamas. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the following values with the head of King George have been printed and dispatched to the Colony, viz., ½d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 5s. and £1.

Barbados. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us two values of a new issue with head of King George in oval in upper left corner. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

¼d. brown
½d. green

Bolivia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly submit some fiscal "Transacciones" stamps converted into provisional postage stamps. The 2c. and 5c. are overprinted "Correos 1912" the 1c. bears also a surcharge of "10 Centavos." Perf. 12.

2c. green (Black overprint)
5c. yellow (Red overprint)
10c. on 1c. dark blue (Red surcharge)

Ceylon. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the 3c., 6c., 10c. and 15c. with head of King George and old De La Rue type of key plate have been sent to the Colony.

Cyprus. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., the ½, 4 and 6 piastres, with head of King George, chronicled in April last.

Denmark. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 5 öre, and from Mr. W. T. Wilson, the 20 öre, in the numeral type. These have hitherto borne the head of King Frederick. Perf 13.

5 öre, dark green
20 öre, dark blue

Mr. W. T. Wilson also informs us that the 10 öre will shortly be issued in the same type.

East Africa and Uganda. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 6c. with the head of King George. The *Colonial Office Journal* also notifies the dispatch of the 3c. These stamps have been prepared from a new key plate to fit the existing border plates. Wmk. multiple Crown C A. Perf. 14.

3c. green
6c. red

Falkland Islands. The set with head of King George has been issued. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the values are ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 6d., 1s., 3s. and 5s.

Fiji. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the three following values have been added to the set with the head of King George, viz., 1d., 5s. and £1.

French Guinea. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly inform us that the following provisionals have recently been issued. The surcharge is in large black figures.

On Peace and Commerce issue of 1892:

05 on 2c. brown on yellow
05 on 4c. brown on blue
05 on 15c. blue
05 on 20c. brick on green
05 on 30c. brown
10 on 40c. vermilion on straw
10 on 75c. violet on orange

On the issue of 1904 :
05 on 2c. brown on straw
05 on 4c. carmine on azure
05 on 15c. violet on rose
05 on 20c. red on green
05 on 25c. blue
05 on 30c. brown on buff
10 on 40c. red on straw
10 on 50c. brown on blue

Gambia. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the following set of values with the head of King George have been printed and dispatched to the Colony, viz. : ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7½d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. The 1½d. is a new value.

Gibraltar. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the following values have been prepared fom a new key plate, with the head of King George, to fit the existing border plates, viz., ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 6d. and 1s.

Gilbert and Ellice Protectorate. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the following values of the new Georgian set.
½d. green
5d. dull purple and sage-green
6d. dull and bright purple
1s. black on green

Great Britain. *Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular* chronicles the 7d. Somerset House print. As this is an unicoloured stamp should it not be "Harrison print"? The same journal also announces the 1d. with control "B. 12" Somerset House print, and the 1d. King Edward Commercial size envelope embossed with Die 88.

We have received the 2d. in a new design with head of King George, issued on 20 August. Wmk. Crown and G R V. Perf. 15 × 14.
2d. orange

Kedah. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a very handsome new set for this State. The values from 10c. upwards are large oblong in shape. The values, 1c. to 8c. show a shock of Padi, the 10c. to 50c. a Malay ploughing with a pair of bullocks and the dollar values the Council Chamber. Wmk. Multiple Crown C A. Perf. 14.
1c. black and green
3c. black and red
4c. red and grey
5c. greenish-black and brown
8c. black and ultramarine
10c. blue and brown
20c. black and bright green
30c. black and red
40c. black and violet
50c. brown and indigo
$1 red and black on yellow
$2 brown and green
$3 blue and black on blue
$5 black and red

Leeward Islands. The *Colonial Office Journal* notifies the ¼d., ½d., 1d. and 2½d. with the head of King George.

Martinique. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly inform us that the following provisionals, formed by surcharging the Peace and Commerce type of 1892 with large black figures, have recently appeared.
05 on 15c. grey
05 on 25c. black on rose
10 on 40c. vermilion on straw
10 on 5fr. lilac

Morocco. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a new set of stamps with a native design. The inscriptions are all in arabic. Perf. 11.
1c. grey
2c. pale claret
5c. blue green
10c. red
25c. blue
50c. purple

New Caledonia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly inform us that the following provisionals, formed by surcharging the Peace and Commerce type of 1892 with large black figures have recently appeared
05 on 15c. grey
05 on 20c. brick on green
05 on 30c. brown
10 on 40c. vermilion on straw
10 on 50c. brown on blue

Portugal. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us some more values of the new issue. Perf. 15×14.
1½c. chocolate
2c. carmine
8c. slate-purple
10c. dull red
20c. purple on pale green
30c. brown on rose

Réunion. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us some provisionals, being the Peace and Commerce type of 1892 surcharged in large figures, and inform us that the following have been issued.
05 on 2c. brown on yellow
05 on 15c. grey
05 on 20c. brick on green
05 on 25c. blue
05 on 30c. brown
10 on 40c. vermilion on straw
10 on 50c. brown on blue
10 on 75c. violet on orange

St. Lucia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 1d. with the head of King George. The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the following values have been printed and dispatched to the Colony, viz., ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 5s. The 6d. we chronicled last month. Wmk. multiple Crown C A. Perf. 14.
1d. carmine

Sierra Leone. The *Colonial Office Journal* notifies the 1d. and 2d. with the head of King George.

Southern Nigeria. The *Colonial Office Journal* notifies the 2d. with the head of King George.

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NOTES & NEWS

Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition. The revised rules and scheme of competition, and much other information upon this exhibition was issued on 1 August, and can be obtained post free on application to the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet Street, London, E.C. The scheme of the exhibits is substantially that given in the June number, with the following alterations. To Class I has been added :—

General Collections of British Colonial Stamps.

Section 4.—General Collections of Unused Stamps of the British Colonies.

Section 5.—General Collections of Stamps of the British Colonies, Used, or Unused and Used together.

Note.—In Sections 4 and 5 entries may be on loose sheets or cards, or in plain or printed albums.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze in each of Sections 4 and 5.

Since the revised scheme as above was issued a further alteration has been made in Class K (Postal Stationery), which now reads as follows :—

Class K.—Postal Stationery.

(*Exhibits in this Class may be shown as "entires" or "cut-squares."*)

Section 1.—Collections of impressed postal stationery (postcards, wrappers, envelopes, etc.) of any country (except Great Britain) or of any group of colonies of a country.

Section 2.—General collections of impressed postal stationery.

The awards remain as announced, though it will be at the discretion of the Judges to increase these in the event of the alteration to Section 1 considerably increasing the number of competing exhibits.

In Class G, under awards, the "two silver and two bronze medals in Section 3," mentioned in the provisional scheme, do not appear in the revised scheme.

The Model Stamp Factory.

The arrangements for this novel feature of the Exhibition are now completed, and the scheme will enable visitors to study the processes involved in stamp-manufacture of a scale unprecedented at philatelic exhibitions. The display naturally divides itself up into four important sections :—

1.—*Paper-Making by Hand.* As the visitor enters the factory the first exhibit on the right will be the practical manufacture of hand-made paper. Visitors will be given opportunities of making a sheet of hand-made paper for themselves, suitably watermarked, as souvenirs of their visit to the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

2.—*Paper-Making by Machinery.* The Executive have secured an exhibit of a most elaborate working model, the parts of which are all to scale, and which will actually produce many miles of paper in continuous rolls throughout the week of the Exhibition. The machine is so conveniently compact that visitors can walk all round it, and have a perfect view of the whole process. Then the paper passes under and over a group of eight gas-heated drying cylinders, and we doubt not the privilege will be eagerly sought by visitors of possessing strips of the completed paper as it comes off the machine. The machine is being erected at a convenient low level so that its operations, from first to last, shall be completely open for inspection and careful study. At intervals short explanatory lecturettes will be given, and skilled operators will be constantly in attendance to explain the working of the paper-making machine to visitors. A special

dandy roll with the watermark of the Junior Philatelic Society will be used on this occasion.

This most interesting and important display is being arranged by Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co., of Campbell Works, Stoke Newington, the firm which has a world-wide reputation for the construction of dandy-rolls, the first dandy-roll having been invented many years ago by the founder of the firm. This firm also supplies most of the dandy-rolls required for the watermarked stamp-paper used by the British and Colonial and many foreign governments. On the walls around the paper-making display will be exhibits of various moulds, dandy-rolls, etc., for making all varieties of paper, extraordinary watermark designs, and items of rare and curious interest relating to the manufacture of paper.

3.—*Stamp Printing.* At one of the stamp-presses installed and operated by the celebrated stamp-printing firm of Waterlow Brothers & Layton, Ltd., of Birchin Lane and Broken Wharf, London, visitors will see manufactured the model stamp, the design of which has been obtained by open competition amongst the artists of the world. Except for the difference (and it is hoped improvement) of the design, the plate will resemble those used for printing the English postage stamps. It will be of 240 stamps divided in two panes of 120. The size and the arrangement of the narrow gutters for the perforation will be identical with those of the English stamps. But with the improved design, with a good ink, and with the skilled printing for which Messrs. Waterlow Brothers are renowned, the sheets, which will be printed in full view of visitors to the Stamp Exhibition, will, it is expected, represent the best class of typographical stamp-printing ever produced in this or any other country. Messrs. Waterlow Brothers are also arranging to show many items of curious and rare interest relating to stamp-manufacture, and as during their firm's long record they have produced stamps by lithography, recess-plate printing, and typography, their display is certain to be of the greatest interest to every stamp-collector.

4.—*Perforating the Stamps.* Visitors will next see how the stamps have to be perforated; to cope with the output from Messrs. Waterlow's press, two perforating machines are being installed by Messrs. Grover & Co., of the Britannia Engineering Works, Wharf Road, N. The larger of the two machines is exactly the same as is in use at the Somerset House, Hayes, and Broken Wharf stamp factories, and it will be provided with a "George V" punch box perforating 15×14 in a comb corresponding to the long way of the sheet of 240 stamps. The public has never seen our stamp-perforating, and the opportunity for seeing this process alone should be of inestimable value to all students of philately.

Proposed Stamp Exchange Protection Society. We have received the following communication for publication:—

"An important meeting of Stamp Exchange Club Secretaries will take place in London on Saturday, September 7th, at a time and place which will be notified to those who say they are willing to attend.

"All secretaries and others who have not already done so are asked to immediately send their views on the possibilities of such a Protection Society as will keep Exchange Clubs clear of undesirable members.

"Suggestions as to subscription and methods of working such a society will be much appreciated. Membership of the Society should place the hall mark of respectability on those clubs which co-operate and thereby guarantee the straightforwardness of their member and render doubtful the status of those who do not join.

"The proposed society will represent Exchange Clubs at the next Congress, provided there is a good support.

"There are some excellent schemes now in hand and these and all others shall be thoroughly examined at the meeting which I have been asked to convene as Hon. Secretary, *pro tem.*"

"Yours faithfully,
"F. Hugh Vallancey."

"89, Farringdon Street,
"London, E.C."

THE PHILATELIC RECORD

Edited by L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc.

AUGUST 1912

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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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SEPTEMBER 1912

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where I shall have on view a practically UNKNOWN STAMP believed to be unique and never before exhibited, consisting of

A complete sheet of Stamps which the Dalai Lama of Tibet has prepared for issue.

The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIV SEPTEMBER 1912 No. 9

COLLECTIONS AND REFLECTIONS

By WILMOT CORFIELD

There have been two points since Philately began, each marking the close of an era. One on the death of Queen Victoria, the other on that of King Edward. Notwithstanding the shortness of the King's reign, as compared with his predecessor's, its yearly output of collectable issues was *pro rata*, perhaps, larger than that of the longer period, and the dual net yield is two well defined groups of stamps, each with recognised distinctive characteristics.

The Victorian era is ended. The Edwardian era is ended. The interval since May, 1910, necessary for the using up of stocks on active service at the time our King died and the subsequent creation of others bearing the image and cypher of the new Cæsar, is slowing down to a close. We are now well across the threshold of the Georgian period, proud of a philatelic past stored with lessons for the philatelic future. There are sermons in stamps. There is wisdom in watermarks. There is realism in Royal cyphers. Even sermons may be pondered on with profit, and cyphers, spelt with a "v" in the middle such as would have delighted the heart of the elder Mr. Weller, are things to sigh for. The Philately of the days to come promises to be a Philately of multiple monogrammatic artistry.

In the beginning collectors went stumbling into the veiled future of limitless primeval possibilities serenely regardless of the luck that was theirs. They sailed into unchartered seas of gemmed depths purely heedless of treasure their conquering keels splashed spurned to right and left. For years a jewelled chaos prevailed, born of lack of knowledge of opportunities ungrasped or of ineptitude in clutching the skirts of happy chance even when recognised as draperies to be snatched at. Only here and there did men arise with insight and energy to impress upon their age the real significance of the Philatelic movement. Of these the living who have died are held in fragrant remembrance, and the living who are not dead yet sit on Committees of Honour when Exhibitions of Size are in the wind—arch-Heptarchists of lustre, for there are seven of such—seven champions of stampdom with scalps of dragons dangling at girdle. And so the greater part of the reign had glided by before a general determination to guide Philately along upon lines acceptable to an ascertained public opinion was reached. Pemberton and "Pendragon" shivered their inkpots into little bits, and from the fires of controversy flapped Phœnixes of virtue. The Queen's reign not only saw infantile Philately minus leading-strings yet destined to inevitable growth, but nursed that headstrong piece of perversity through stages of vigorous after-development, though its time of settled discretion is even yet still in the future.

The new century found most collectors fully appreciative of both the aims and

the limitations of their pursuit. The wise took stock of the path ahead and walked sapiently avoiding the errors of their knickerbocker days. A memorable reign has since flashed into history, its magnificent intake of stamps is our pleasure-yielding gain—a thing to write handbooks about and specialize in. On the whole it may be assumed that Condition has been of late more than ever insisted upon as crucial to the value of a stamp. The Edwardian group for fineness of condition and care in arrangement outstrips the Victorian in the race for admiration.

The apotheosis of the cult of the Unused Stamp has been reached since the century broke new-eyed upon mundane perplexities. Apotheoses are curious cattle and need careful handling. Give them their head and they bolt.

A new start has again come round. A new jumping off point—a spring-board of promise—is jutting out over the flood. A halt before plunging for momentary consideration will not hurt anyone.

Most collectors are only in a position to spend a comparatively small sum upon their stamps. There are men to whom money is a negligible concern, but one seldom meets them. They usually live in America and go about wishing they were poor. The American millionaire of philatelic proclivities (a past-master in the gentle art of spending in the service of his kind) willing to make the continuation of the Tapling Collection a practical possibility has yet to reveal himself. The Hammerstein Opera House as a Philatelic Museum would lend a pleasing decorative touch to Kingsway. A collection of unused stamps is a costly thing. To acquire and arrange a collection, if a General Collection in "mint condition," is an impracticability. The man who could do it to-day could buy the Crystal Palace.

To those who admit that the General Collection must die there is no more to be said.

But need it die ?

Some of us had the privilege recently of inspecting two delectable sections of the stamp-collection of His present Majesty. As is well known the Royal collection is two-fold. Like History, it repeats itself. Each country's issues are in two divisions, unused and used, the two in sequence, not intermingled, the stamps that have done their work and passed for the second time out of the custody of the Post Office following those that have merely been sold across the counter and seen no service. The honey-bees follow the drones. The war-scarred veterans the carpet-knights.

> This sort of thing it seems to me
> Is Life's concise Epitome.

It is also the ideal method of collecting stamps.

> But lack of lucre still insists,
> We can't be all idealists—

though all can aim at the ideal and still achieve some measure of royal accomplishment.

His Majesty as an idealist is something like a king. Only a kinglike idealist would have sanctioned the shifting of the *musnud* of all the Indies from Charnock's Chuttanutte to Echbar's Dhyllie. It was a regal idealism that inspired him in youth to plan his collection on a dual principle.

It is open to all Generalists to be Royalists in Generalism. All can collect on double lines. Wittingly or unwittingly His Majesty has shown through the mists of bewilderment fogging the course of Philately the Regal Road to collecting, the practical path wherein the philatelist of limited means may walk in security and survive.

The Used Collection in which "condition" is ignored is an abomination. Its owner is false to his fellowship. Taste is not to be accounted for, but a collector whose taste permits of the accumulation of snipped, rubbed, washed out, shabby stamps is an interloper to be avoided.

The very poorest collector of used stamps may bend at the shrine of "condition." Every true Philatelist is a Philatelic Conditionist.

Follow the lead of His Majesty, reversing his order of arrangement. The honey-bee first. The drone *proxime-accessit*. Two collections in one (or one collection in two main divisions), *the first consideration being given to the used stamps.*

The difference in the cost of the two divisions is of material significance. It may mean to thousands of sincere philatelists the difference between collecting and giving up collecting. A General Collection in mint condition is an impossible luxury, impossible because of its prohibitive cost. A note pitched too high for safety breaks in discord and disaster.

The advantages of an Unused over a Used collection are not so real as some imagine. This may be proved true by arranging two pages of identically the same stamps, one set in mint condition and the other in brilliant and lightly marked used condition. The first lacks postmarks, not necessarily a disfigurement, the second original gum, not necessarily an unmixed blessing. The cost of the first is prohibitive. The cost of the second feasible. To the student both are of equal value, the advantage, if anything, inclining to the Used. To the sentimentalist the Used have an individual character of their own, they are reminders of other days, old friends, old foes, old faces, old places—coloured milestones on the roadway of life of charm and tenderness. The Unused, of rigid respectability, tell no tales of by-gone times, they recall no memories, irresponsively immaculate, they answer to no questionings into the past that has gone by. A thousand collections of the same thousand stamps unused would all look just alike. They have no soul. The post-marker stamps a soul into them. You must buy such as these in cold blood, you may buy the used too, but after a hunt for the brighter, better, lovelier specimens, and all the fun is in the hunting.

These remarks are meant for the collector who collects for the joy of collecting. If wise he will think on all these things.

ROMAN STATES

By L. W. FULCHER

(*Continued from page* 137)

Issue in Decimal Currency.

A. Imperforate.

In consequence of the adoption by the Government of the decimal system of currency a change was necessary in the stamps. This was confined merely to substituting the new values in clichés of the old type. Thus the 2 baj. became 2 centesimi; the ½ baj. became 3c.; the 8 baj. became 10c.; the 4 baj. became 20c.; the 6 baj. became 40c. and the 1 baj. became 80c. There was no other change except that in the case of the 10c. the small knobs at the ends of the keys were removed, "*comme luxe inutile*" as Signor Fabri remarks. The new clichés were made by M. Montarsolo, and the stamps issued on 21 September 1867.

The stamps were issued imperforate, and there seems to be only one setting of each value, in sheets of 64, four panes of 16, each pane containing four rows of four stamps. There are double lines round the panes and double lines continuous horizontally across the panes between the rows of stamps, and vertically in sections between the continuous horizontal lines. Imperforate stamps in sheets of 120 are remainders of the following perforated series, which had been prepared for issue, and were intended to be perforated before issue. The setting of the 20c., consisting of 80 stamps in eight rows of ten, mentioned by Mr. Phillips (**28**) is evidently Usigli's reprint, of which a description will be found below.

2 Centesimi

There are two varieties of this value, with and without stop after the word "Cent." There are only six stamps on the sheet without the stop after the word "Cent." They are the following :—

Pane I. No. 7
,, II. No. 13
,, III. Nos. 1 and 6
,, IV. Nos. 4 and 10

3 Centesimi

There are no varieties of the stamps, but it exists in two shades, grey, and rosy-grey. The reasons for the existence of two shades of this stamp are obscure. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for November 1867, in announcing the issue stated that the 3c. value would not be put into circulation as it corresponded to no rate, and later, in January 1868, that a dozen or so sheets had been issued, but that no more would be printed. This original intention of not printing any further supplies after the first was evidently not carried out as not only do we find the two shades already mentioned, but we find the stamp again in the following perforated series printed from a new setting of the clichés.

5 Centesimi

The normal stamp of this value shows a stop after the figure "5" and also after the word "Cent," but the following two stamps have no stop after the figure "5."

Pane I. No. 9
,, III. No. 9

The following stamps have a group of three or more black stops or marks after the figure "5."

Pane I. Nos. 1 and 3
,, II. No. 11
,, III. No. 6

This stamp I find to be much scarcer unused than the catalogue quotations would indicate. The reason is that imperforate remainders of the perforated issue are usually sold by dealers for the real thing. It is difficult to distinguish between the two in the case of single copies. "Plating" will usually, but not always, settle the matter definitely, but short of that one can only say that the imperforate remainders of the next issue are of a purer blue colour in tone, and are usually without gum. There are also many minor varieties to be found in these imperforate remainders, as will be seen when the setting is described, which do not exist in the issued imperforate setting.

10 Centesimi

I have not seen a sheet of this value, and I find it a scarce stamp unused. The reason again is that, as in the case of the 5c., imperforate remainders of the perforate issue are usually sold for the genuine article. To insure the possession of the right stamp the collector will find that the most satisfactory course is to have a pair or block showing the narrow margin between the panes, otherwise in the case of singles it can only be recognised by the very highly glazed nature of the surface of the paper. I have also noticed that most stamps of the true setting generally show the letter "t" of the word "Cent." very defective, and in many copies nearly absent, and I think this fact a fair criterion of the genuine stamp. As it will be seen in the sequel that this particular setting of the stamp was issued perforated it is most important to be able to distinguish it in the next issue from the ordinary ones printed in sheets of 120.

20 Centesimi

The normal type of this stamp shows a stop both after the figures "20" and after the word "Cent." The following varieties are to be found on the sheet :—

Pane I.

No. 2. No stop after the figure "20."
No. 9. Split stop after the figure "20."

Pane II.

No. 4. Split stop after the figure "20."

Pane III.

No. 12. No stop after the word "Cent."

Pane IV.

No. 1. A group of small dots after the figure "20."

In Pane I, Nos. 7 and 9, and in Pane IV, Nos. 1, 3 and 8 show a small dot over the figure "2" of "20."

The 20c. *solferino* of Gibbons Catalogue does not exist, except as an imperforate remainder of the next issue.

40 Centesimi

There are two types of this stamp differing in the inscription of the value. When I first described these types last year (**39**) I thought that they had not been observed previously, but I find that they were first noted by Signor Fabri in the *Timbre-Poste*, Vol. XXIII (1894), p. 68. The differences are as follows :—

Type 1.

Length of value "40. Cent." from the point of the figure "4" including the stop after "Cent." is 12 mm.
Distance between the "o" of "40" and "C" of "Cent." is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
Thick stop after "40."
Stop after "Cent." level.
Letter "C" of "Cent" dropped, but "ent" regular and horizontal.
The ornament to the left of the figure "4" has eight branches.

Type 2.

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

The types are arranged on 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

There are 29 stamps of Type 1 and 35 of Type 2 on the sheet. The stamps of Type 2 have no stop after the figure " 40 " except in the following cases :—

Pane I. No. 9
,, II. Nos. 10, 14, 16
,, III. No. 15
,, IV. Nos. 10, 11, 13, 14

which show a minute stop after the figure " 40." This is usually well defined, but may occasionally be absent. Other noticeable varieties are the following :—

Pane I.

No. 4. Large black spot between " 40 " and " Cent." and a dot under the " Ce " of " Cent."

Pane II.

No. 7. An additional black dot after the word " Cent." making practically a colon after this word.

80 Centesimi

The normal type of this stamp shows two stops, a large one followed by a small one, after the figure " 80," and a stop after the word " Cent." The chief varieties on the sheet are :—

Pane II.

No. 2. Group of black dots between " 80 " and " Cent."
Nos. 7 and 15. Small stop after " 80 " wanting.
Nos. 12 and 13. Oblique dash in place of small stop after " 80."

Pane IV.

Nos. 5 and 13. Small stop after " 80 " wanting.
No. 16. Three stops after " 80."

I make three shades of the paper on which this stamp is printed, rose, bright rose, and salmon pink.

(*To be continued*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BUENOS AIRES

By F. J. PEPLOW

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(*Continued from page 28*)

With regard to the provision of stamps to meet the requirements of the Decree of 2 October above given the *Anuario* makes only the following reference : "Although the Post Office had been supplied with the stamps which it required in accordance with the preceding law, making use of the original vignettes, it hoped to replace these at an early date by others which had been ordered for the purpose from Paris. Meanwhile those of which it was at the time making use were as follows :—

No.	Colour.	Value.
1	blue*	1 peso
2	chestnut	4 reales."

M. Moens, drawing upon other information, states that on 14 October 1858, the Postmaster-General informed the Minister of the Interior that he was unable to conform to the new postal tariff by reason of lack of stamps, and requested, in order to carry it into force, that until the stamps ordered from Paris should be available he might have authority to have printed at the Mint the stamps necessary, using the

* So given in the *Anuario*. The compiler presumably had in mind the colour in use for the 1 peso at the time of writing.

plates held there, but varying the colours and values ; the plate of the 4 pesos to be used for the 4 reales chestnut, and that of the 5 pesos for the 1 peso brown. In reply to this the following communication was received :—

BUENOS AIRES ;
15 October 1858.

TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

In view of your letter of the 14th inst. the Government have to-day resolved, while awaiting the receipt of the stamps which you have ordered from Europe, to adopt the means which you suggest for franking correspondence for the interior of the State, the printing of the stamps to be in conformity with the Decree of 9 April last, establishing the franking of correspondence by means of stamps.

B. MITRE.

The necessary authority to have the stamps printed at the Mint was granted on 24 October ; Moens states that Señor Ignacio Casas carried out their production after altering the plates, and he gives the following public notice :—

BUENOS AIRES ;
5 November 1858.

The public are informed that from this date stamps will be on sale at the post offices and sub-offices, which, in conformity with the Decree of 2 October, must be used to frank correspondence for the interior of the State, the Argentine Provinces and the South American Republics.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Moens draws attention to the fact that although Article 2 of the Decree of 2 October fixes the rate for local letters not exceeding one ounce at two reales, no provision was made for a stamp of this value, and he suggests that these local rates were probably paid in money. This could hardly bear out Article 5 of the same decree, which makes the use of postage stamps compulsory. Furthermore, the same difficulty is met in the issue of 1860, as will be referred to later ; in the latter case stamps are known to have been bisected and used accordingly, but I have no information that this method was used to comply with the tariff of the Decree of 2 October.

The matter of altering existing plates to render them serviceable for new values was far from being an easy one. The parts of the clichés giving the label of value were in very slight relief, and the letters, particularly in the case of the CUATO PS, were very small ; the results of alteration must have given little satisfaction, and considering how soon the second issue followed upon the first, must have carried inconvenience to the users, a state of things which was not improved by the subsequent alterations of a similar nature in the next issue.

For the 4 reales the plate of the CUATO PS was taken, and the lower curve of the P was cut away, producing a letter r. For the 1 peso an ingenious, if less satisfactory, expedient was used. The plate of the CINCO PS was taken, the back of the first C was removed leaving what resembled a colon, and the second C and the O were erased wholly ; the result gave approximately : IN Ps, for UN PESO. The raised S in the abbreviation for the plural required by the original stamp was either forgotten or disregarded. It is scarcely necessary to state that as each cliché had to be treated separately the results vary very much and produce 48 more or less distinct varieties for each value. In the 1 peso stamp the first C is found practically if not quite unaltered, and conversely almost entirely erased, forming minor varieties—CIN PS and IN PS respectively. In the 4 reales stamp there occur several examples of a more important variety in which PS appears unaltered. The Ehrenbach-Moser collection contained five copies which showed the P clearly intact, all, apparently, of different types ; there are three copies equally distinct in the Tapling collection, but I had no opportunity of telling whether any of these latter were identical with the former. I have seen no other copies, although I have carefully examined a considerable number of this stamp, and it seems distinctly rare, rarer indeed than the law of possibilities would lead one to expect. It would be interesting to learn from a consensus of collections more about the status of this variety. I have certainly seen at least one copy

of the following issue (printed from the same plate further altered), with the P still intact, showing that the variety persisted in at least one cliché.

The paper for this issue is the same as before, but the 4 reales is also found on a quite distinct paper. This is a medium, hand-made paper, rather thicker than the usual paper, and not more than usually transparent. There were at least three copies on this paper in the Ehrenbach-Moser collection, but I have seen no others. I thought at first that they were forgeries, but I found the same type as one of them in a stamp of the next issue, and all appearances pointed to the stamps being genuine. My notes of this variety in the above collection are not definite, but as far as my memory goes there were three unused copies and two used, but of the latter I am not sure. All were of the pale (greyish) brown shade. It may be mentioned that one copy on this paper showed part of a watermark, probably of the maker's name or trade mark.

The shades of colour vary considerably, probably through about three qualities, and either by accident or design the shades of the 4 reales seem different to those of the 1 peso. The colour of the former varies from sepia or greyish brown to a deep chocolate brown, but in the collection of Mr. T. W. Hall there is a copy of this stamp, on a small piece of the original letter, of a shade quite different to any other I have seen, which may be the same as that specially referred to by M. Moens as (then, 1882) known to him in one single example only, which he calls *bistre-jaune*, and which is a well-defined warm, yellow-brown. The colour of the 1 peso is difficult to describe other than dull brown or bistre, varying from pale to medium. It is not a little strange that the two different values should have been issued in practically the same colour, especially as the inscriptions of value were indistinctive, and the necessity for the change of colour of the 1 peso, which took place two months after the appearance of this issue, is quite comprehensible.

The date of issue of these two stamps is given in the official notice above printed as 5 November 1858, but in a copy of what would seem to be an official description of the stamps of Buenos Aires, giving illustrations of the stamps and dates of issue, it is stated that the two stamps under consideration were put in circulation on 26 October 1858. I reproduce, in size slightly smaller than the original, this sheet, by the kind permission of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in whose Reference Collection it is. It is interesting to note that the 1 peso is shown in the illustration with inscription UN PS and the 4 reales CUATRO RS (*sic*).



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

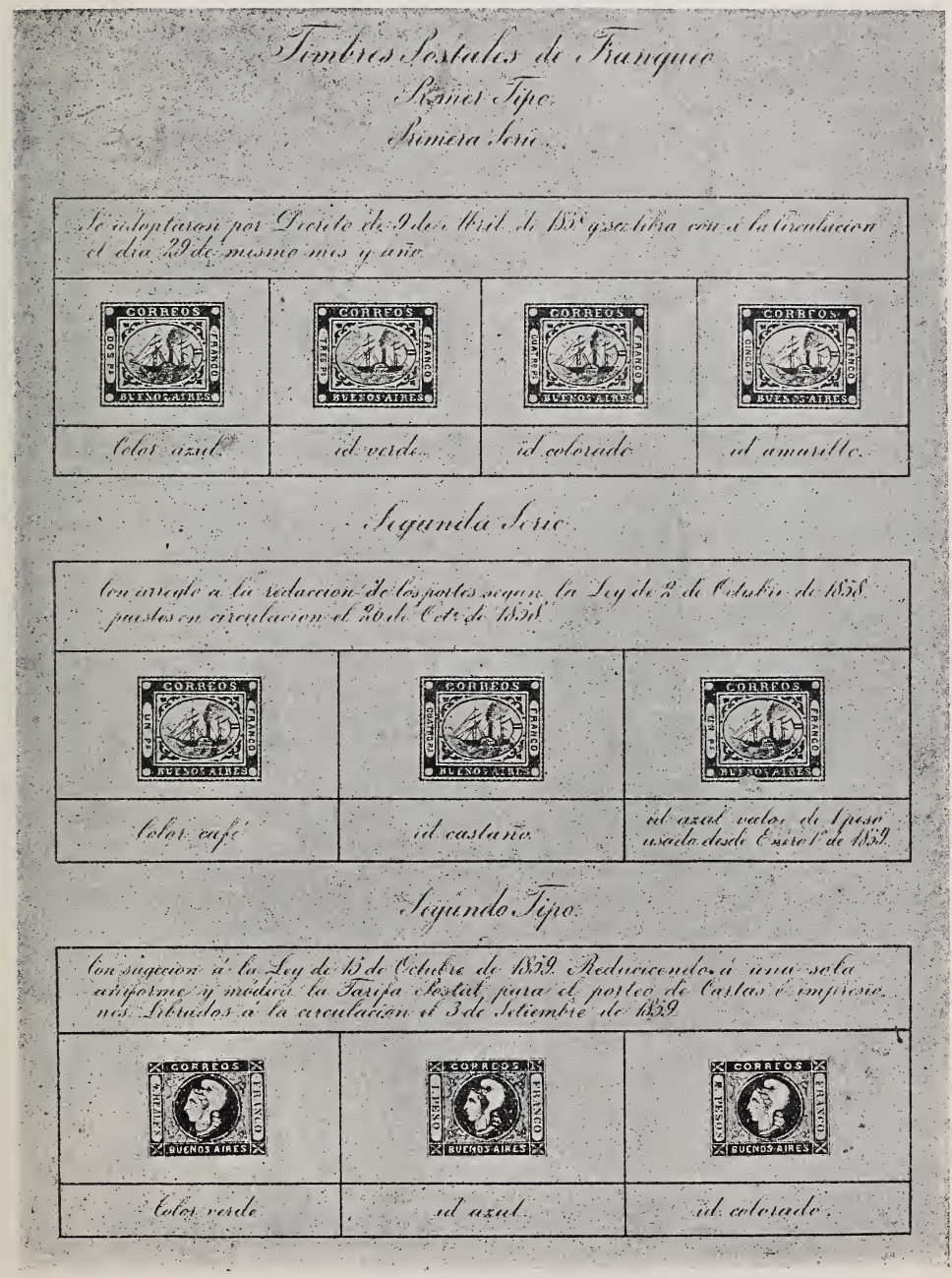
(?) 5 November 1858. Imperf. Printed from plate used for April 1858, 4p. after alteration in inscription of value. (Fig. 5)

4 reales (CUATO RS) chocolate-brown, brown, greyish brown, yellow-brown

Printed from plate used for April 1858, 5p. after alteration in inscription of value. (Fig. 6).

1 peso (:IN PS) dull bistre, pale to medium.

M. Moens states that the similarity of colour having resulted in confusion of the two stamps, the 1 peso was from 1 January 1859 printed in blue. He gives, however, no official information, and as I have not been able to discover a copy of the *Anuario* of the Post Office for 1859 I am unable to explain the advent of the issue of 1 January



Reproduction of a Sheet of Illustrations (? Official) of the Stamps of Buenos Aires

1859, or why the plate altered for the 4 reales was again altered to do service for another 1 peso stamp. It is possible that the postal authorities had accumulated a sufficient supply of the 4 reales stamp, and finding a much larger demand, as would be natural, for the 1 peso diverted the plate to printing the latter. This was done by cutting away the CUA and O of CUATO, leaving the T to serve apparently as the numeral 1; the RS remained unaltered. It may be surmised that the postal authorities depended more on the colour of the stamps, which was the same for impressions from both plates, than on the denomination attempted by the inscription of value, and in any case anticipated the early arrival of the stamps ordered from Europe to render obsolete the complicated provisional issues. With regard to the re-altered plate, originally that of the 4 pesos, I do not think that there was any intention to leave the O of CUATO visible, as would seem to be suggested by various catalogues, but that such small portions of the O as were left were intended to serve as a stop after the figure 1. This stamp is known with the full CUATO, more or less distinct, and of course the variety T. PS, instead of T. RS occurs as mentioned for the previous issue. Nearly all the copies which I have seen of this stamp show traces of 'clouds' just above the sun, due doubtless to accumulations of ink which had clogged the background, and gave an impression suggestive of clouds in the design. I have also seen a very distinct double impression of this stamp formerly in the Ehrenbach-Moser collection, and now in that of Señor Rodriguez. With regard to the :IN PS plate it would seem as if it underwent some repairs, as some stamps show flat uninked places about the corners, as if the nails fixing the clichés to the base had been tightened and the tool used had come into contact with the corners of the clichés.

The paper of this issue is much the same as that of previous issues, though occasionally seeming rather whiter, whether from the fact of a different quality or from the use of different gum I cannot say, and some specimens do not possess in so marked a degree the transparency already mentioned. There seem to be found three distinct shades of blue, but in these stamps as in the first issue it is difficult to say how much is due to quantity and how much to quality of colour in the resultant shade. The stamps from the original plate of CINCO PS are certainly much more common than those from the CUATO PS plate, and the former show more latitude of colour, suggesting more frequent printings. This fact may further suggest that the latter plate was not brought into use until some time after the change of colour from brown to blue for 1 peso stamps, which the one small plate could not adequately fill. I have seen a copy of the T. RS with full gum, brown, and rather crackly, in the collection of Señor Rodriguez, and as I have already mentioned this is the only stamp of the 1858-9 issues of Buenos Aires which I have seen in mint condition.



FIG. 7.

(?) 1 January 1859. Imperf.

From same plate as 1 peso of the previous issue (Fig. 6), but colour changed.

1 peso (:IN PS) blue, bright blue, indigo blue.

Printed from the plate used for the 4 reales of the previous issue, further altered in the inscription of value. (Fig. 7).

1 peso (T. RS) dull blue, deep blue.

(To be continued).

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

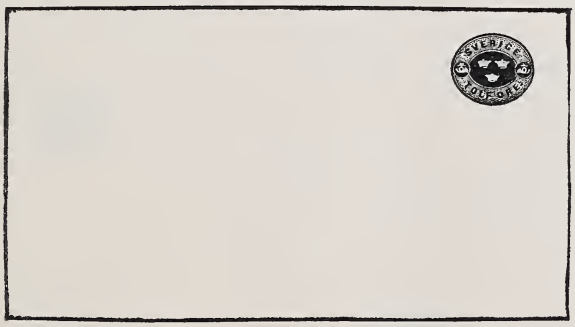
SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from p.* 140)

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE POSTAL VALUES ISSUED BY THE SWEDISH POSTAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1855 TO 1904 (*contd*).

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

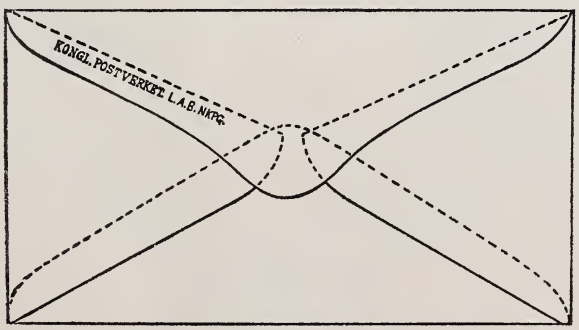


12 öre, blue

1st issue.

1 January 1872 to 31 December 1879 3,253,241 printed.

Type I. pale blue
,, II. blue
,, III. (*a*) prussian blue
(*b*) ultramarine
(*c*) deep ultramarine
,, IV. deep blue
,, V. pale ultramarine

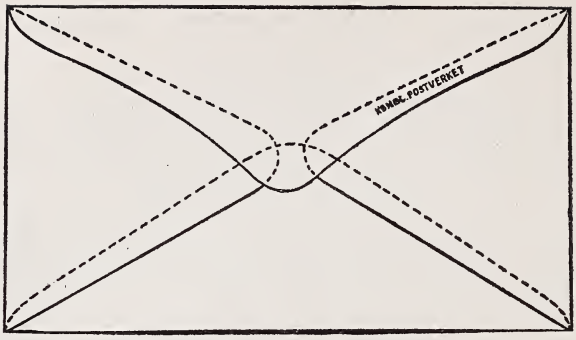


Knife of 12 öre, 1st issue

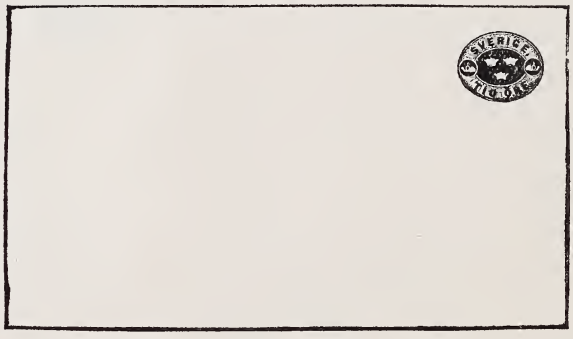
2nd issue.

1 January 1880 to 31 December 1884. 773,883 printed.

Type VI. pale ultramarine
,, VII. ultramarine
,, VIII. (*a*) pale ultramarine
(*b*) deep blue



Knife of 12 öre, 2nd issue and of 10 öre, 1st and 2nd issues

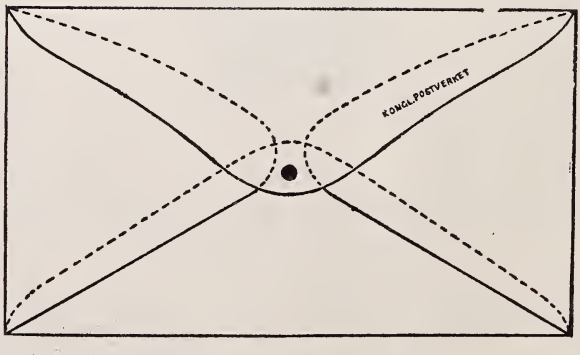


10 öre, red

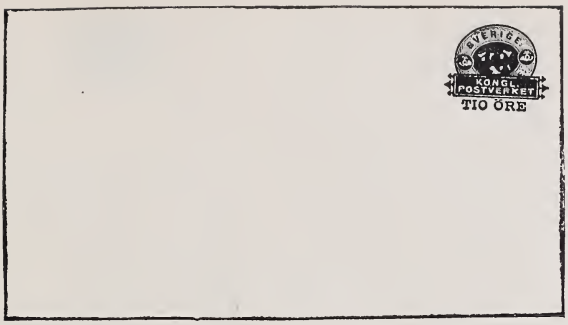
1st issue.
1 January to 23 January 1885. — deep carmine
148,350 printed.

2nd issue.
24 January 1885 to 30 June 1887. — (*a*) carmine-red
259,748 printed. — (*b*) carmine-rose

3rd issue.
1 July 1887 to 10 May 1891. — (*a*) carmine-rose
335,050 printed. — (*b*) rose



Knife of 10 öre, 3rd issue



10 öre on 12 öre, blue

1 October to 1 December 1889.
88,200 printed.

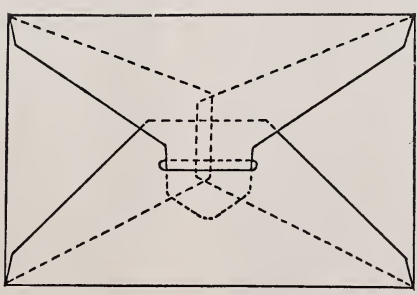
On *1st issue.*
Type I. pale blue
,, III. (*a*) pale ultramarine
(*b*) deep ultramarine
,, V. pale ultramarine
On *2nd issue.*
Type VI. pale ultramarine
,, VII. pale ultramarine
,, VIII. ultramarine



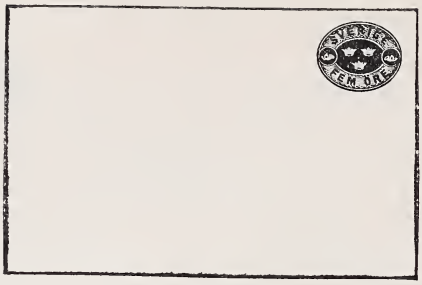
4 öre, grey

12 December 1890 to .....
8,435,050 printed to the close of 1904.

(*a*) grey-brown
(*b*) greenish grey
(*c*) grey-black
(*d*) grey
(*e*) pale grey

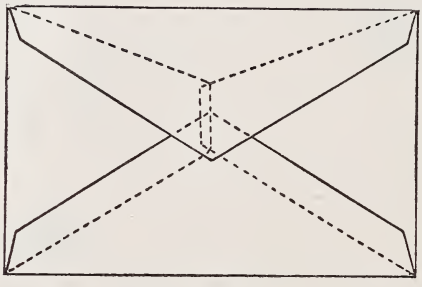


Knife of 2 and 4 öre



5 öre, green

11 December 1890 to ..... Type I. deep green
728,200 printed to the close of 1904. ,, II. (*a*) deep green
(*b*) green
,, III. (*a*) deep green
(*b*) green



Knife of 5 öre

(*To be continued*)

REVIEWS

Melville (F. J.) St. Helena. 8vo., 82 pp. (*Melville Stamp Books*). W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, W.C. 6d. net.

This volume concludes the second series of the well-known "Melville Stamp Books," and conforms in all respects to its predecessors. The subject is an ambitious one, as we believe there is a great deal yet to be learnt about the interesting stamps of St. Helena. Mr. Melville has, however, had the good fortune to secure the assistance of Mr. Harland, the well-known specialist of this colony, who has done a good deal of useful work on the subject, and the result is that the work before us contains a succinct summary of all that is at present known of the stamps of St. Helena. It will, therefore, be of value to any philatelist who is preparing to study these stamps, and it will also appeal to a wider circle. The volume contains a most interesting chapter on the characteristics of the steel plate used for the production of the early stamps and certain misplaced roller impressions with other small details are admirably described and illustrated. These details, which again are due to the useful studies of Mr. Harland, will repay perusal by any philatelist. They would, in fact, form a valuable chapter in a text-book designed for the training of a philatelist. Apart from the educational advantage, however, the details discovered by Mr. Harland will no doubt some day prove of valuable assistance in the study of the settings of the surcharges on the stamps, a matter on which much yet remains to be discovered.

In conclusion we must not fail to call attention to a valuable appendix on the proofs and essays of the stamps of St. Helena, contributed by Mr. Harland.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, PRICED CATALOGUE OF STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1912-13). Twenty-third edition. pp. 340. London: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, W.C. 2s. 6d. net.

The new edition of the familiar Gibbons does not call for much comment on the part of the reviewer. No countries have been rewritten, and beyond general revision and bringing up to date there are no changes except in the matter of prices. In the latter respect we are told that the greatest increases are in stamps issued between about 1880 and 1900, and also in the more modern issues. This will doubtless come as a surprise to the collecting world as it is a complete *volte face* from the attitude taken up in the previous edition, when we were told that the speculation in modern issues was enormous, that parcels of modern stamps could be secured by the firm at exceedingly cheap prices, and that quotations were reduced in consequence. To what cause is this change of attitude to be assigned? May we take it that the modern general collector has recently so largely increased in numbers that his powers of absorption are thereby materially increased. But we forbear to speculate.

An interesting feature of this new edition is the list of the stamps of our own country for the past year or so. The "Harrison prints" and "Somerset House" prints are fully listed in all their shades and the prices for unused copies are surprising. For example, the 3d. Harrison print, perf. 14, is 5s., the Somerset House 6d. "bright plum" is 6s., the 9d. dull purple and pale blue 5s., and the 1s. dark green and scarlet is unpriced. The specialist in the recent stamps of Great Britain has certainly been kept very busy during the past few months, and it is probably too soon to access the relative values of the numerous varieties which have sprung into existence. It will be interesting to compare the present quotations with those at some future time when the market has settled down and values can be more accurately determined.

DIE POSTWERTZEICHEN VON PAPUA. 48pp. 8vo. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz, 1912.

Judging by the quantity of articles and notes on the stamps of Papua which have been appearing in philatelic journals for the past ten years, we believe we are correct in our surmise that these stamps are very popular in this country. The advent of this little work seems to show that they are not without their friends in other countries. There are indeed good reasons for their appeal to philatelists. As the editor remarks in the Preface to the work before us, the stamps of Papua being the product of Australian stamp-printing works they are not characterised by the exactness and mechanical accuracy which are associated with De La Rue colonials, but show numberless variations which arouse the interest of philatelists. Being a new country the present day philatelist could have begun with the first issue, and by careful watching could have acquired many or all the minor varieties without great expense, and further, there is the prospect of the ultimate cessation of Papuan issues by absorption into the projected unified set for the Australian Commonwealth, which would set a natural limit to the scope of a special collection of the stamps.

The present work can be confidently recommended to all who require a handbook on the stamps of the colony. After some geographical and historical notes the work opens with an account of the postmarks used in British New Guinea on Queensland stamps before the actual first issue. Then follow chapters on the "British New Guinea" issue, the large and small "Papua" overprints, and the definitive issues. Full details are given as to varieties on horizontally or vertically watermarked paper, or large and small holed perforation, and as regards minor varieties of the stamps themselves. Every chapter is fully illustrated, and the work contains at the end a Catalogue showing the prices at which the publishers are prepared to supply the stamps.

POOLE (B. W. H.) The stamps of Cook Islands. 8vo. 24 pp. (*Mekeel Handbook*, No. 1). Boston, Mass.: Mekeel Severn-White Co. 25 cents.

The modern fashion of cheap handbooks on popular countries seems to be spreading gradually all over the world. The one under review is the first of a series inaugurated by *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, and deals with the stamps of the Cook Islands. This colony, unlike its neighbours, has not been very prolific of new issues, only a ½d. and a 1d. stamp having been added to the list in the Catalogue during the last ten years, and it

is in every way desirable for a collector who wishes for a moderate country to specialize. The authority on the stamps of the Cook Islands is Mr. Basset Hull, who published his work in the *Monthly Journal* for 1901 and 1902, and naturally to this work Mr. Poole is largely indebted in the present handbook. Nevertheless, Mr. Poole has been able to add something novel on his own account, and offers some new information on the stamps of the first issue. He had discovered that there are six types of each value, and describes the construction of the plate in the following terms. One original "die" set from type and without the value served for all four denominations. Casts were taken from this original in which the values were inserted in type, and these formed subsidiary dies. From each of the secondary dies six replicas were made and arranged in two horizontal rows of three each. The blocks of six were then reduplicated ten times and arranged in two vertical rows of five each to form the printing plate. The types, however, are not easy to distinguish; for further details the reader must consult the handbook. The description of the later issues is written in an interesting manner, and is adequate, so that we can confidently recommend the work as a suitable commentary on the stamps of which it treats.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bahamas. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the new set with the head of King George, chronicled last month. The design with the exception of the head, is the same as that of the stamps they supersede. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. green
1d. carmine
2½d. ultramarine
4d. orange
6d. pale brown
1s. black and red

Barbados. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us further values of the set with the head of King George. The shilling values are of a larger size, but of design analogous to that of the low values. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1d. carmine
2d. grey
2½d. ultramarine
3d. purple on yellow
4d. black and red on yellow
6d. purple and violet
1s. black on green
2s. purple and blue on blue
5s. green and violet

Belgium. We have received some more values of the new issue with the head of King Albert. Perf. 14.

20c. olive-green
25c. ultramarine

Bulgaria. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us three values which appear to be commemoratives of some event. They are of large size and bear a portrait of King Ferdinand in circle, and the date 1887-1912 at the base. Perf. 12½.

5 stot. bronze-green
10 stot. carmine
25 stot. indigo

Mr. Wilson also informs us that he has received postcards of the values of 5 and 10 stot. bearing stamps of identical design and colour, and on the reverse a rich Gothic design, covering nine-tenths of the back, showing the King fully robed on throne.

We have since been informed by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the above stamps have been issued to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Accession of King Ferdinand. The numbers issued are as follows:—

5 stot. 200,000
10 stot. 150,000
25 stot. 100,000

They are not a permanent issue, and were to be on sale only until 1 September, unless previously exhausted.

China. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. two values of the current set with a new overprint of the four Chinese characters signifying "Chinese Republic." The new overprint is stated to have been made in London. All four characters of the new overprint are analogous but distinctly different to those of the old overprint.

½c. brown (Blue overprint)
1c. orange (Red overprint)

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News chronicles a new overprint on Chinese stamps, made locally. The overprints exist in two colours, red and black, the latter of which are extremely scarce, as they were done in very small quantities, said to be not more than 5 per cent. of the total issue. The

Chinese characters are much larger than the ordinary issue and the overprint is diagonal. The quantities overprinted are said to be as follows :—

½c. 1,570 stamps
1c. 1,570 ,,
2c. 1,520 ,,
3c. 1,725 ,,
4c. 1,510 ,,
5c. 1,200 ,,
7c. 320 ,,

Cyprus. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 30 paras with the head of King George, already chronicled.

Denmark. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 10 öre in the numeral type. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 12½.

10 öre, carmine

German South-West Africa. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1 mark on watermarked paper.

Gibraltar. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the set with the head of King George. The values above a shilling are on chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. green
1d. carmine
2d. grey
2½d. ultramarine
6d. dull purple and violet
1s. black on green
2s. purple and blue on blue
4s. black and carmine
8s. purple and green
£1 purple and black on red

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write that the new stamps were received in the Colony on 16 July, or perhaps a few days earlier, strict secrecy being observed concerning them. When the Post Office was closed on 16 July the officials remained behind, and the whole stock of the Edwardian stamps on hand was counted and packed up, the officials leaving at 1 a.m. the next morning. At 9 a.m. on 17 July, the King George stamps were put on sale at the Post Office, the entire stock of the Edwardian stamps being taken to the Colonial Treasurer's office and there burnt. Before the stamps were destroyed their correspondent at Gibraltar went to the Colonial Treasurer's office and wished to purchase £1,000 worth of the Edwardian stamps, but was refused. No notice was given that the old stamps were to be withdrawn and destroyed.

Great Britain. Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co. kindly inform us that they have discovered the current 1d. (Die 2) *without watermark*. The find consists of a horizontal strip of eight, from the top of the lower pane and with a portion of the space-filling pillars still attached.

India. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 6 annas with "SERVICE" overprint. The *London Philatelist* chronicles two more values of the new set with the head of King George.

8 as. bright mauve
12 as. reddish purple

Morocco Agencies. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the ½d. King George with the usual overprint. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 15 × 14.

5c. on ½d. green

Papua. The *Australian Stamp Journal* chronicles the 1s. value of the new single coloured set. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.

1s. pale lemon-yellow

Portugal. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. some more value of the new issue. Perf. 15 × 14.

15c. magenta
50c. orange on salmon
1 ese. green on blue

These values complete the new set.

Portuguese Indies. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. some further provisionals. The stamps are perforated vertically down the centre, and each half surcharged with new value.

2 reis on 2½ reis, pale brown.
3 reis on 2½ reis, pale brown
6 reis on 9 reis, grey-lilac

On stamps overprinted diagonally "REPUBLICA" in red.

6 reis on 9 reis, grey-lilac
1 real on 1 real, grey

Surinam. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us some type-set provisionals. Perf. 11½.

2½c. green
5c. red
12½c. blue

A ½c. value is also said to have been issued.

Sweden. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 1 öre on paper watermarked with wavy lines. Perf. 13.

1 öre, black

Uruguay. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 2c. with portrait of General Artigas lithographed and perf. 11½.

2c. red

Victoria. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 2d. stamp surcharged "One penny" in red.

1d. on 2d., mauve

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Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste	*C.*
Deutsche Breifmarken-Zeitung	*D.B.-Z.*
Der Deutsche Philatelist	*D.P.*
Echo de la Timbrologie	*E.*
Germania Berichte	*G.B.*
Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers	*G.P.N.*
Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal	*I.B.-J.*
Journal des Philatelistes	*J.P.*
London Philatelist	*L.P.*
Mitteilungen der Firma Paul Kohl	*M.*
Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society	*M.R.*
Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift	*N.F.T.*
Philadelphia Stamp News	*P.S.N.*
Philatelic Gazette	*P.G.*
Philatelic Journal of America	*P.J.A.*
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain	*P.J.G.B.*
Philatelic Journal of India	*P.J.I.*
Der Philatelist	*P.*
Postage Stamp	*P.S.*
Postillon	*Post.*
Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina	*R.*
Stamp Collector	*S.C.*
Stamp Collector's Fortnightly	*S.C.F.*
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Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift	*S.F.T.*
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MARCO DEL PONT (J.) Argentine Republic: The Rivadavia stamps, 1864-1872 (contd). *M.J.* August

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KORNAUTH (K.) Die hochwertigen österreichischen Portomarken. *I.B.-J.* 17 August

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Cuba and Porto Rico.

HANCIAU (L.) The stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855-1876 (contd). *M.J.* August

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Die Postwertzeichen des Deutschen Reichs. Nach dem amtlichen Veröffentlichungen bearbeitet von Postinspektor Teubner. *B.B.-Z.* 31 August

KLEINE (W.) Hannover. Bemerkungen aus meinem Album (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 17 and 31 August

Great Britain.

HINTON (T. H.) The Local Posts of the United Kingdom, Government and Private (contd). *P.J.G.B.* August

MARSHALL (C. F. DENDY) British stamps of the Reign of King Edward VII. (contd.) *L.P.* August

Malta.

SÉFI (A. J.) The postage stamps of Malta (contd.) *W.-E.P.* August

Mozambique Co.

FRIEDGER (S.) Neudrucke der Ausgabe 1892 der Mozambique-Gesellschaft. *I.B.-J.* 7 September

New Caledonia.

SMITH (B. T. K.) The 1859 stamp of New Caledonia. *M.C.* August

New Republic.

SÉFI (A. J.) Notes on the stamps of the New Republic. *W.-E.P.* August

Nicaragua.

AHRENS (H. M.) and THORNTON (N.) The provisional issues of Nicaragua, 1908-11 (contd.) *M.J.* August

Papua.

ELLIOTT (W. T.) Notes on the 2d. Papua, S.G. Type 7, perf. 12½ (contd). *M.J.* August

Russia.

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

Sudan.

DALWIGK (R. E. R.) Der Sudan, seine Post und Postwertzeichen (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 17 and 31 August

PIRL (Dr.) Echte und falsche Sudan, Ausgabe 1897. *G.B.* August

United States.

DREYER (J.) Philatelistisches Allerlei aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. III. *I.B.-J.* 17 August

Uruguay.

AHRENS (H. M.) Uruguay. An important discovery. *G.P.N.* September

[Discovery of the original plate of the 15c. 1866.]

Generalia.

KRÖGER (J.) Die "Seebeck-Marken, ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd.) *I.B.-J.* 7 September

SMITH (GORDON) and HAUSBURG (L. L. R.) Notes on Perforation. *L.P.* August

NOTES & NEWS

The Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition. The special functions already arranged for by the Entertainment Committee are :—

1.—*The Opening Ceremony.*—This will take place about 3.30 p.m. on Monday, October 14, and admission will be by invitation, such invitations being extended to all foreign visitors, members of the Philatelic Club, exhibitors, donors of 10s. 6d. and upwards, and to all subscribers for the *two* official functions, viz., the banquet on Wednesday, October 16, and the Ball on Friday, October 18. Ordinary tickets of admission to the exhibition will be available after 6 p.m. on the opening day. All invitations to the opening ceremony are double, *i.e.*, for one lady and one gentleman.

2.—*Official Banquet.* This will be held in the International Hall of the Café Monico, Regent Street, W., on Wednesday, October 16, time 7.30 for 8. It is hoped that as many members and friends as possible will have ladies accompanying them. The charge for tickets for the banquet is 6s. each. Applications for banquet tickets should be made early on the notice of attendance form. Parties desiring to be placed together at the tables should, so far as possible, apply for their tickets together, or give early intimation of their desires to the Hon. Secretary.

It is expected that by Wednesday the Jury will have completed their work of judging the competitive exhibits, and that the announcement of their awards will be first made at the Official Banquet.

3.—*Ball and Supper in honour of the Foreign Visitors.* It is desired that this function should be attended by all interested in the Exhibition, whether as workers, members of the J.P.S., or visitors, as it is expressly designed to mark the courtesy and hospitality due to visitors who have travelled from foreign countries to visit us. By arrangement with the directors, the Entertainment Committee have secured the use of the magnificent ballroom of the Imperial Hotel, together with the luxurious winter-gardens, and adjoining suite. The guests will be received in the Winter Gardens from 9 p.m. to 9.30, and dancing will commence at 9.30. Light refreshments will be served in the buffet and Winter Gardens throughout the evening, and at 11.30 there will be an hour's interval for supper. The arrangements for this function already forecast a great success, but it is hoped that everyone who possibly can will attend. The tickets will be 6s. each, the price of tickets, including the ball, table d'hôte supper, and light refreshments. The sum of twelve shillings (12s.) will enable any member or visitor to the Exhibition to participate in all the social functions, but it is of importance that early Notice of Attendance should be given.

Special Hotel Tariffs.—The leading London hotels have quoted special terms, through the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, to visitors to the Exhibition, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition. The headquarters of the officers of the Society in town during the week October 14-19 will be the Imperial Hotel, where it has been arranged to hold certain of the social functions.

Exhibition Theatre Visit.—The Executive Committee has been fortunate enough to secure from the Management of the Coliseum, a large block of seats for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's performance on the night of Thursday, October 17. The play from which selected extracts will be given on that evening is M. Emile Moreau's "Elizabeth Reine d'Angleterre."

The visit of Mme. Bernhardt coincides with the week of the International Stamp Exhibition, and it is confidently anticipated that this arrangement will meet with the views of our foreign guests. So far as the allotted tickets allow all visitors to the Exhibition and members of the Society are welcome to join the theatre party on that evening, the price of the tickets being 2s. 6d., obtainable from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Exhibition Auctions.—The Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, is organising two Auction Sales in connection with the Exhibition. The first will be a general auction, the lots for which will be sold for the benefit of the vendors at a charge of 10 per cent. on the prices realised. The second sale will be held specially for the benefit of the Exhibition Funds, and will consist of lots donated by members for the purpose.

The Tuesday Sale.—With regard to the general auction, this will be held on Tuesday, October 15, at 4 p.m. Every member is entitled to send in lots for this sale, but such should not be of less value than 20s. per lot. It is especially urged that vendors should only submit really good lots to be offered at this sale.

Lots for sale at this general auction should be sent in by September 21, and each lot should be distinctly marked "*Tuesday Sale.*" Ten per cent. commission will be deducted from all sales ; this 10 per cent. will go without deduction to the expenses of the Exhibition.

The Thursday Sale.—The second sale, on Thursday, October 17 at 4 p.m., will

comprise lots donated to the Exhibition Fund. Members are cordially invited to send in such stamps as they may be able to donate, arranged in suitable lots for sale. The proceeds of such sale will be entirely devoted to the Exhibition Fund. That there may be no mistake as to which sale lots are intended for, each separate lot donated to the Exhibition Fund should be distinctly marked "*Thursday Sale.*"

All lots for each sale should be forwarded as early as possible to Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, Hon. Auctioneer, 19, Trinity Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.

A Philatelic Club in London. During the week of the Jubilee Stamp Exhibition the demand for a central philatelic rendezvous in London, as advocated at the last Congress, will be put to a practical test. The Exhibition Executive is providing an attractive social club in the Exhibition building itself, for the comfort and convenience of visitors, which will doubtless be appreciated by the foreign and provincial philatelists visiting London at that time, as well as by those of the Metropolis. A well appointed club room, reserved exclusively for members and their friends, is being fitted up on the first floor of the Royal Horticultural Hall, where facilities for reading, writing, interviews, etc., will be provided, and light refreshments served at special charges. Members of the Philatelic Club will also have the privilege of having their correspondence addressed to them Poste Restante, c/o the Club, and various other concessions.

Membership is entirely honorary, at the discretion of the Club Officials, the founding members comprising the various Exhibition Committees and sub-Committees, the Committee of Honour, the Jubilee Committee, Stall Holders, and Donors of 10s. 6d. and upwards to the Exhibition Funds.

Baron Leijonhufvud is acting as Captain of the Philatelic Club, and the general arrangements are in the hands of the Comptroller, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, of "Llanadern," Broadstairs, to whom all communications respecting the Club should be made.

Manchester Philatelic Society. We append the syllabus for the coming session. Alternate meetings from 11 October are to be devoted to the arrangement of the Forgery collection.

1912.
Oct. 4—Paper: "Fiji." The President.
,, 18—"New Zealand" with Notes. B. Goodfellow.
Nov. 1—Paper: "Mythology and Postage Stamp Designs." R. S. Archer, jun. (*Liverpool Philatelic Society*).
,, 15—"Nevis," with Notes. Walter Oxley (*Leeds Philatelic Society.*)
,, 29—"Malta," with Notes. J. E. Williams.
Dec. 13—"France," with Notes. W. G. Hamersley.
1913.
Jan. 3—"St. Vincent," with Notes. J. J. Darlow.
,, 17—"India," with Notes. John C. North.
,, 31—Paper: "Prussia." John H. Taylor.
Feb. 14—Paper: "Prince Edward Islands." P. L. Pemberton.
,, 28—"The 1840 issues of Gt. Britain," with Notes. R. B. Sparrow.
Mar. 14—"Japan," with Notes. F. J. Peplow.
,, 28—"Egypt," with Notes. J. H. Abbott.

Auction Sale. Messrs. Plumridge & Co. draw our attention to a very fine collection of Cape of Good Hope, which they are dispersing at the Auction Sale on Friday, 18 October. There is a large number of lots of the triangular stamps, in exceptional condition, among which may be mentioned a superb block of four of the woodblock 1d. vermilion on piece of original, the 1d. blue error and the 4d. red error, both very fine, and the 4d. pale blue unused. The same day's sale also contains some practically unique proofs and essays of the Mafeking Bicycle stamp, which were made by Dr. Hayes, and bear his remarks.

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

SEPTEMBER 1912

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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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Norway
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The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIV OCTOBER 1912 No. 10

ROMAN STATES

By L. W. FULCHER

(*Continued from page* 154)

Issue in Decimal Currency.

B. Perforated.

At the end of February 1868 the stamps began to appear perforated 13. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* chronicles the 10c. vermilion and the 20c. "lake" perforated in June 1868, the 2c. and 5c. in October 1868, the 40c. in December 1868, and the 80c. in May 1869. I find no reference to the 3c. perforated in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, but it is chronicled in the *Philatelist* for June 1869 as completing the set of the perforated issue. Excluding consideration for a moment of the 3c. value which, both from its settings in this perforated series and the limited use to which it seems to have been put, stands in a category by itself, this chronicle is interesting as showing that the 10c. and the 20c. Indian red were the first to appear, and hence that these two values might be expected to be the same setting as the former sheets of 64 stamps in four panes of four. That the 10c. in the setting for the imperforate series was perforated for this issue is a fact which has been known for some time. It is referred to by Cohn (**31**), but I think the fact that the 20c. of the same setting was issued perforated is new. I, however, possess a pair from the lower left corner of the fourth pane (Nos. 13 and 14) with margin below, which leaves no doubt of the fact. These stamps, moreover, are on surfaced paper like the imperforate issue. The bulk of the copies of the 20c. Indian red, which are on unsurfaced paper, are from another setting which Cohn states in the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* for 1907, p. 247 (**31**) to be the usual setting of 120 for this value in solferino, etc. I have not been able to satisfy myself that this is the case, for as yet I have not found some of the more notable varieties which occur in the solferino coloured stamp, and I have not been particularly successful in plating single copies, although occasionally I have been able to detect certain of the clichés. There seems to be an idea afloat that there was an original sheet of 80 stamps for this value, but I know of no evidence to support such a view. Under these circumstances I feel obliged to leave the matter undecided. The normal setting for this perforated issue for all the values, except the 3c., was in sheets of 120 in eight rows of fifteen. Further details are given below under each value.

2 Centesimi.

Of this value there is one setting of 120 in eight rows of fifteen stamps. The sheet is divided into two portions by continuous vertical double lines between the eighth and ninth columns. In each portion the double lines between each row of

stamps are continuous horizontally, the vertical double lines between each stamp being in sections between the horizontal lines. The marginal double lines are continuous on all four sides of the sheet. There are two varieties of the stamp (*a*) with stop, and (*b*) without stop after the word " Cent." They are nearly equally distributed in the sheet, there being 62 stamps of variety *a* and 58 of variety *b* arranged in the following manner :—

b	*a*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*
a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*a*
b	*b*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*b*
a	*b*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*b*
b	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*
b	*a*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*
b	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*

The stop after the word " Cent." on Nos. 111, 112 and 117 is very small. Several stamps of the sheet show more or less defective impressions. Pairs of this stamps may be found imperforate vertically.

3 Centesimi.

I understand Cohn (**31**) to state on the authority of Dr. Diena that the setting of the 3c. *rosy-grey* is that of the imperforate stamp " noch die Druckanordnung der ungezähnten Ausgabe " that is, 64 stamps in four panes of sixteen. This being so, a new setting was made from which the *grey* stamps were printed, in sheets of 64, eight rows of eight not divided into panes as in the previous issue. There are continuous double lines on all four sides of the sheet and continuous double vertical lines divide the sheet into two halves between columns four and five. The double lines between the rows of stamps are continuous horizontally on either side of the central vertical continuous pair.

5 Centesimi.

There is only one setting of this value. The sheet of 120 stamps is divided into three portions, containing 56, 32 and 32 stamps respectively, by double lines continuous vertically between the seventh and eighth, and eleventh and twelfth columns. In each of these three portions the double lines between the rows are continuous horizontally and in sections vertically. The marginal double lines are continuous on all four sides of the sheet. The clichés show numerous minor defects. In particular a good many show no stop or only a very minute one after the figure " 5," the normal type having a stop both after the figure " 5 " and after the word " Cent."

(1) With no stop after " 5." Nos. 10, 11, 15, 44, 48, 65, 70, 76, 77, 88, 94, 96 and 107.

(2) With minute stop after " 5." Nos. 5, 6, 22, 29, 34, 36, 42, 43, 51, 52, 55, 66, 68, 90, 93 and 108.

Though I give these two varieties as they appear on the sheet from which I have taken the particulars, yet it must be remembered that owing to variations in the printing in some cases where there is only a very minute stop after the figure " 5 " it might not be apparent.

No. 52 on the sheet is an important variety, being without any stop after the word " Cent.," the only stamp on the sheet showing this peculiarity.

Other noticeable varieties are :—

Nos. 8, 28, 92, 99 and 113. Three or more black stops or specks after the figure " 5."
No. 7. Inner line of oval thickened under the " Ce " of the word " Cent."
,, 27. Flaw in " e " of the word " Cent," almost deleting the letter.
,, 44. Broken " n " in the word " Cent."
,, 46. Frame of oval broken under the figure " 5."
,, 73. Dot inside the ball of the figure " 5."

There are two very distinct shades of this stamp, blue and bright or sky-blue. Of the latter shade I have a specimen apparently imperforate, but it is a single copy without sufficient margins to establish the fact beyond dispute. It is, of course, possible that some sheets in this shade occurred in the imperforate remainder sheets which exist of this value. In the ordinary shade this value is common imperforate from these remainder sheets which were intended to have been perforated had they been issued. I have already mentioned that these imperforate remainders are frequently mistaken from the genuine imperforate stamp of the previous issue. They are also met with fraudulently perforated (11½). The issued stamp exists imperforate vertically.

10 Centesimi.

There are two settings of this value, the first being the same as for the imperforate stamps of the previous issue. The second setting is the normal one for this issue, 120 stamps in eight rows of fifteen. The sheet is divided into two equal and one unequal portions by double lines continuous vertically between the fourth and fifth and eighth and ninth columns ; the equal portions thus containing 32 stamps and the unequal portion 56. The double lines are continuous horizontally between each rows of stamps in each of the three divisions of the sheet. The marginal double lines are continuous on all four sides of the sheet,

There are no noteworthy varieties of the stamps on the sheet. The normal type shows a small dot after the " 1 " and a stop after the " 0 " of the figure " 10 " and a stop after the word " Cent." but probably through defects of printing and not of the clichés themselves some of the stamps show the figure " 1 " defective at the base and the dot apparently absent or very faint. No. 77 shows a flaw in the letter " e " of the word " Cent." This stamp is found on what may be regarded as unsurfaced paper as well as the ordinary surfaced paper, and exists imperforate both horizontally and vertically. Imperforate remainders exist of this setting. The sheets I have seen indicate some resetting of the frame lines, in particular a marked break on the left hand margin at the level of the base of the first row of stamps. These remainders may be met with fraudulently perforated.

It is very difficult to distinguish single copies of the first-setting from those of the second. This subject has already been discussed under the previous issue, as the same difficulty arises in distinguishing the genuine imperforates of that issue from the imperforate remainders of this.

20 Centesimi.

There are at least two settings of this value. I have already referred to the fact that the imperforate setting of 64 stamps, in four panes of 16, in Indian red, was issued also perforated and that there is another setting of this stamp which is either the same as that for the magenta or solferino stamps which succeeded it, or a special setting of 80 stamps. *Le Timbre Poste* for May 1869, states that the 20c. " is now in solferino." As I find no reference to a magenta stamp in the early chronicles I suppose the term " solferino " includes the magenta shade and that the colour of the stamp was changed from Indian red about this time (April or May 1869). The setting of the sheet of 120 stamps in the magenta and solferino shades is similar to that of the 10 centesimi, being divided into two equal and one unequal portions by double lines

continuous vertically between the fourth and fifth and eighth and ninth columns. The double lines between the rows of stamps are continuous horizontally in each of the three divisions, and there are marginal continuous double lines on all four sides of the sheet.

The chief varieties noticeable are :—

No. 6. No stop after the figure " 20."
,, 9. The word " BOLLO " damaged.
Nos. 35, 94 and 106. " Split " stop after the figure " 20." No. 106 has an extra stop or mark after the " split " stop.
No. 113. No stop after the word " Cent." or only a minute trace of one.
,, 120. Frame below " n " of the word " Cent." to the corner of the sheet missing.

Nos. 22, 35, 79, 106, and 108 have a small dot over the figure " 2 " of " 20 and a large number of the stamps on the sheet show the frame lines under the circular stamp defective.

Imperforate remainders exist of this value in at least three shades. These sheets show the same varieties as above and in addition :—

No. 7. The " ANC " of the word " FRANCO " missing.
,, 28. The frame and the " C " of the word " Cent." broken.
,, 32. The " n " of the word " Cent." broken.

I have recently found a perforated pair, Nos. 6 and 7 on the sheet, the latter stamp showing the variety just mentioned, and I therefore conclude that some sheets, presumably late printings, of the issued stamp show these additional flaws.

There are several shades of the issued stamp in the later colours, and it also exists on surfaced and unsurfaced paper. The following arrangement would, perhaps, meet the needs of a catalogue.

(*a*) Surfaced paper.
Bronze-green on magenta
,, on rosy-magenta
,, on purplish magenta
(*b*) Unsurfaced paper.
Bronze-green on magenta
,, on solferino
,, on deep solferino

It is uncertain how far these shades are strictly valid as the pigment appears to be very liable to change with time and exposure. The solferino shades also are partially soluble in water. Varieties are also to be found on paper coloured on both sides, ordinary copies being coloured only on the surface. The stamp exists imperforate vertically.

40 CENTESIMI.

The sheet of this value consisting as usual of 120 stamps in eight rows of fifteen is not divided into sections by double lines continuous vertically, as in the case of the 2, 5, 10 and 20 centesimi. The double lines are continuous horizontally between each row of stamps, the vertical double lines being in sections between these continuous horizontal lines. The marginal double frame lines are continuous on all four sides of the sheet. I have found an indication that the frame lines have been reset in at least one place, for I have a horizontal pair, Nos. 98 and 99 on the sheet which show a gap in the lower horizontal double lines of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. In the sheets of stamps of this value which I have seen there is no gap, so that in this position at least a defect in the frame lines has been repaired. The stamps themselves consist of the same two types as are found on the setting of the imperforate issue, and it is interesting to note that this big sheet contains exactly the same number (29) of stamps of Type 1 as on the smaller sheet. All the remaining ones, 91 in number, are Type 2. The following is the scheme of arrangement :—

2	2	2	I	I	2	2	2	2	2	2	I	I	2	2
I	2	2	I	I	I	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	I	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
I	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	I	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	I	I	2	I	I	I	I	2	I	2	2	2	2
I	2	I	2	I	I	I	2	2	I	I	I	I	I	I

Among the stamps of Type 2, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 84, 92 and 114 usually show a small distinct stop after the figure " 40." The chief varieties are :—

No. 17. Variety reading " Ceni " for " Cent."
,, 19. A flaw in the word " Bollo " and the frame above it.
Nos. 94 and 106. A large spot between the figure " 40 " and the word " Cent." and a dot under the " Ce " of the word " Cent."
,, 99 and 108. A dot under the " Ce " of the word " Cent."
,, 101. A spot between " 40 " and " Cent " ; a dot under the " Ce " of " Cent " and one between the " e " and " n " of this word.
,, 120. A flaw in the frame under the " C " of the word " Cent."

I find four distinct shades of this stamp. In addition to the shades usually catalogued I have copies on a bright canary yellow paper, which are certainly not reprints. Some very pale impressions may be found of the stamps on lemon-yellow paper.

80 Centesimi.

The sheet is similar in setting to that of the 40 centesimi. The vertical double lines between the stamps are missing between Nos. 61 and 62 and Nos. 76 and 77. The normal type of this stamp has two stops after the figure " 80," a large one followed by a small one. The most noticeable varieties are :—

No. 29. Large stop wanting.
Nos. 82, 104, 108, 110, 111 and 116. Small stop wanting.
Nos. 108 and 118 have several small black specks between the figure " 80 " and the word " Cent."

All the stamps appear to have a small dash over the " o " in " 80 " more or less visible. There are three well-marked shades, salmon-pink, rose, and a very bright rose, the latter a striking shade.

This value is found among the remainder sheets on unsurfaced paper in a deep lilac-rose, but was not issued in this colour. The remainders are perf. 13, like the issued stamps.

REPRINTS.

A good deal has been written about the reprints of the last two issues of the stamps of the Roman States, and details relating to the shades, paper, perforation, etc. of these reprints have been many times described. Notwithstanding the wealth of description available in philatelic literature I find that collectors are much troubled to distinguish the reprints from the originals, and reprints are very frequently offered for sale as originals. In the case of perforated stamps, of course, the difficulty practically vanishes, as most of the reprints are perf. 11½ or 12, while the originals are perf. 13 and measurement of the perforation is sufficient to decide the point. It is true,

however, that some of the Gelli and Tani's reprints are to be found perf. 13, but these are comparatively rare. By a study of the sheets of the reprints I find, however, that, with the exception of the earliest reprints, viz., those of Usigli, there is a very simple test by which all the later reprints may be distinguished with ease if the frame lines of the stamp are not cut off. The sheets of the reprints of all values made by Moens, Gelli and Tani or Cohn, show the double lines enclosing the clichés continuous *vertically* down the sheet. As the originals have the double lines continuous *horizontally* across the panes or sheets, this fact provides an easy test whereby the reprints may be distinguished. *If a stamp shows the vertical frame lines on the left and right margins passing the ends of the horizontal lines above and below then the stamp is a reprint.* In applying this test it must be borne in mind that the marginal lines on the left and right sides of the sheets of the originals are continuous vertically. In the case of a marginal stamp an original will show the vertical lines continuous past the horizontal lines *either* on the left *or* the right side *but not on both.* The last remark applies also to stamps from the perforated series of 1868 from those columns on the sheet where the double lines are continuous vertically down the sheet. This simple test will enable the collector, provided he takes only good specimens showing the frame lines, to reject at sight at least three-quarters of the reprints, a proportion which includes all the commoner ones, where the perforation does not help. The early reprints made by Usigli are more troublesome.

I propose now to review briefly some details with regard to the settings of the different values with a few notes which may be useful, though the details of appearance, shade, paper and perforation, of all except Usigli's reprints, diminish in importance in view of the tests given above. For these details the reader may refer to the excellent description in Ohrt's *Neudrucke und ihre Kennzeichen* (*Kirchenstaat, p. 200*).

The history of the reprints in brief appears to be as follows. Usigli of Florence, by some means unknown, came into the possession of a number of clichés of all values of the last two issues from which, in the year 1878, he made reprints of the 2c., 3c., 20c., 40c. and 80c., in the colours of the original stamps, and also in fancy colours. He is said to have made no reprints of the 5c. and 10c., being in possession of a sufficient quantity of the remainders of the original stamps for the purposes of his business. I think this statement is open to doubt on the evidence which I now proceed to detail. By the kindness of Mr. P. J. Evans, who has allowed me to inspect some sheets of reprints in his possession, I find the following sheets printed in fancy colours :—

5c. Black impression on black glazed paper
10c. Black impression on blue glazed paper
10c. Black impression on white glazed paper
20c. Black impression on blue glazed paper

These stamps are all printed in sheets of 80, in eight rows of ten. I also possess a part sheet of the 10c. in black on black glazed paper, which consisted of 80 stamps as the above-mentioned, but a block of six has been removed from the lower left-hand corner, and a block of four of the 40c. in black on white glazed paper of the same quality as that of the sheet of the 10c. mentioned above and containing an inverted cliché. I have moreover seen a block of four of the 20c. printed on the same white glazed paper. The sheet of the 20c. on the blue glazed paper is identically the same setting (which is more particularly described below) as that of the same stamp reprinted by Usigli in the colour of the original. The block of 40c. undoubtedly shows the characteristics of a Usigli reprint, and it is known that one of his settings of this stamp (besides the small sheet on which the clichés are set *tête-à-tête*) contained one or more inverted clichés. Hence I conclude that this blue glazed paper and the white glazed paper were employed by Usigli (or possibly by Bonasi from his plates) for making these fancy impressions. Consequently, as we have no evidence that the

original stamps existed in sheets of 80, the sheets of the 5c. and 10c. mentioned above form a fresh setting of the original clichés by Usigli. The three sheets of the 10c. on blue, white and black glazed paper are all the same setting. The details of the 5c. cannot easily be studied in consequence of the impression being in black on black paper, but it is probably that this value may also exist on the blue and the white paper. There appears to be no valid reason why these two values should not exist, printed from the sheets of 80, in the colours of the issued stamps.

Usigli ultimately sold his clichés to Bonasi, who made electrotype plates of each value and at different dates sold them successively to Moens, Gelli and Tani, and David Cohn. Moens made reprints of all values in sheets of 120, consisting of two panes of 60 stamps, Gelli and Tani made two separate reprints in sheets of 60, and David Cohn also two separate reprints in sheets of 60. Gelli and Tani's two reprints and Cohn's two reprints are all made from a reproduction of the left hand pane of 60 stamps of Moen's reprints, though in the case of Gelli and Tani's second reprint defective clichés have been replaced by more perfect ones in various places on the sheet in order to obtain a better result. With these exceptions many clichés showing varieties or flaws occupy the same positions in all the sheets of the reprints as described for the left hand pane of Moens' reprint. Cohn's first reprint may be distinguished from the second by the absence of the guide marks, consisting of an upright circular arc with a dot in the concave side, in the left and right margins half way down the sides. In all Moens' reprints the double lines are continuous vertically down the panes and as the later reprints are made from reproductions of the left hand pane of Moens' reprint this feature provides the valuable distinction between originals and reprints to which I have already drawn attention.

2 Centesimi

Usigli's reprint of this value was made in sheets of 80, in eight rows of ten stamps. The double lines between the rows are continuous horizontally across the sheet as in the originals. The sheet contains 52 stamps with stop after the word "Cent." (*a*) and 28 stamps without stop after this word (*b*) arranged as in the following diagram :—

a	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*
b	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*
b	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*
b	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*b*
a	*a*	*a*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
b	*a*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*
a	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*
b	*a*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*

No. 31 has a flaw in the Papal tiara under the word "Bollo," a variety which is found in later reprints.

(*To be continued*)

THE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

The Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, held at the Royal Horticultural Hall from 14 to 19 October, has been an unqualified success, and the organisers thereof, the Junior Philatelic Society, are entitled to the heartiest congratulations of all philatelists at the result of their somewhat ambitious attempt. The quality of the collections exhibited was in nearly all cases of the highest degree of excellence, and if criticism is to be preferred it is in the direction of the space being insufficient to show all the exhibits in their entirety, and the fact that many important countries both British, Colonial, and European, were unrepresented. Amongst the former, for example, India, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland (except for one issue), Tasmania, and Western Australia, were entirely lacking, and of the latter the whole of the Italian States, with the exception of a choice selection of special rarities contributed by Dr. Chiesa. As a matter of fact at the present time the Royal Horticultural Hall, although admirable in most respects, is really too small for a comprehensive Philatelic Exhibition of an International character, and for a future International exhibition it seems likely that some other venue will have to be sought. We need not, however, insist on lack of quantity when the quality of the collections actually exhibited was all that could be desired. Expressions of approval were to be heard on all sides, and philatelists had a rare opportunity of inspecting some of the choicest pieces within the range of their activities.

A special feature of the Exhibition was its educational aspect. The exhibits illustrating the manufactures of both hand-made and machine-made paper, and of recess and surface printing, and the perforation of stamps, all by the latest and most approved methods were very widely appreciated, and the sale of the "ideal" stamp as a memento of the occasion appeared to be brisk. The "ideal" stamp itself, as our readers are doubtless aware, was the result of an open competition for a design which should manifest to the public the desirability of throwing the designing of our stamps open to competition by all artists, instead of a commission being given by the Government direct to one designer, as has been the custom in the past. As a result of this competition, from several hundreds of designs sent in, the judges selected those sent in by Messrs. Henry Schubert, John Astley and Louis S. Rayner, as of equal merit. Mr. Schubert's design as modified by the committee, was adopted as the commemorative stamp to be printed at the Exhibition.

Another innovation at the Exhibition was the arrangement of the dealers' stalls round the main hall, in close proximity to the exhibits, and this arrangement, as far as the opinions of the dealers themselves could be ascertained, was attended with the happiest results.

At one end of the hall a temporary Post Office was installed, and by the sanction of the Postmaster-General a special postmark was used on the correspondence posted at the Exhibition. During the week, moreover, the Georgian stamps of the values 1½d. and 2½d. first made their appearance, and were obtainable at the Exhibition Post Office.

The opening ceremony was performed by the Postmaster-General, Mr. Herbert Samuel, at 4.30 on Monday, 14 October, who, in declaring the exhibition open, remarked that stamp collecting was one of the most delightful and interesting of hobbies. For many years it was a hobby in which he himself took a great interest. He was now a distributor of stamps on a very much larger scale than he used to be a collector. Every day he furnished the public with about 8,000,000 of 1d. stamps and about 9,000,000 of other varieties. He had seen the design for a stamp which was the outcome of the competition organised by the Society, and it appeared to him to be a good stamp, but he considered the new 1d. stamp to be even better. It had been said that our present stamps did not compare very favourably with the earlier recess printed stamps like the 1d. red of Queen Victoria. But that was particularly because those stamps were printed by the engraved process, which allowed a great deal more ink to be used and gave the stamp a much stronger body of colour. That process was, however, open to one great practical disadvantage. If it was used for revenue and cancelled with pen and ink a fraudulent person could obliterate the erasion and use the stamp over again for revenue purposes without damaging the ink. In conclusion, Mr. Samuel mentioned that there were about 25,000 different kinds of stamps, of which the British Empire was responsible for 7,000.

Sir H. Henniker Heaton proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Samuel, and stated that the British Post Office of to-day was the greatest and most trustworthy in the whole world.

The list of awards, which follows, will show the verdict of the Judges in the several classes. It is impossible to refer here in detail to the many interesting and valuable exhibits of which the essential features may be ascertained from the Official Catalogue. We can only allude to some notable collections which appear in public for the first time, or are not widely known among philatelists.

Among those which are well known we may mention without further comment Mr. Sydney

Loder's Great Britain, Baron Anthony de Worms' Ceylon, Mr. M. W. Grey's Great Britain, and Capes, Mr. Henry Grey's Barbados and Trinidad, Mr. Harvey R. G. Clarke's New South Wales, Mr. J. C. North's Cyprus, Mr. M. H. Horsley's St. Lucia, and Mr. Adutt's Cayman Islands ; and outside the British Empire Mr. Warren's Holland and Colonies, Mr. Beaujeux's Switzerland, Baron Leijonhufvud's Sweden, Mrs. Bridson's Portugal, Captain Napier's Brazil, which included a new discovery of the 10 and 20 reis of 1894, printed on fiscal paper, Mr. T. W. Hall's Danish West Indies, and Mr. Howes' Korea.

In Section 1 of Class C the Hon. E. R. Ackerman showed a collection of British Guiana, containing many choice pieces, including the 8c. and 12c. "circulars" on letters. The 1852 issue contained a fine block of four of the 1c. on original, and also a pair, the 4c. on original and two other copies. There were also three fine copies of the 4c. magenta stamp of 1856, and the provisionals of 1862 were strongly represented. Another collection of this colony, exhibited by Mr. Hepworth, was noticeable for the fine condition of the specimens. It contained a fine copy of the 12c. "Circular" of the first issue, three copies of the 1852 issue, and a representative lot of the 1853 issue. A pair of the 4c. of 1860 with framed corner is also to be noted. Mr. H. Harland's St. Helena is specially to be mentioned for the excellence of the philatelic research displayed, Several discoveries of importance in connection with the settings of the surcharges were here set forth for the first time, and a new way opened for further work which will no doubt in time lead to valuable results. The whole collection merited more careful study than is possible at an Exhibition. In the same class with this Mr. Ereaut showed a highly specialized collection of Heligoland, which evinced careful study. This collection was strong in used copies with rare and interesting postmarks. Among other British Colonies Major French's Canada is noteworthy, and contained among other rare stamps in fine condition an unused copy of a large 1c. of 1868 on laid paper. This collection was also strong in proofs and essays. In the same class as this Mr. Bagnall exhibited a very complete collection of Papua, a very popular country at the present moment. A special feature of this was the interesting series of Queensland stamps, with "N.G." and other local cancellations used in the Colony prior to the introduction of the definitive issues. Mr. A. S. Mackenzie Low exhibited British Somaliland, Sudan and Egypt, of which the latter was the most interesting. This collection was very strong in proofs and essays, and interesting facts with regard to the various settings of the earlier stamps were elucidated. The country is a fine one for a specialist, as much remains to be ascertained as to the numerous settings of some of these stamps. Mr. R. W. H. Row showed his collection of Siam in the same section. It is very complete, and the stamps are in fine condition. It will be remembered that Mr. Row has published the results of his work in this country recently in the *Stamp Lover*. Mr. H. J. Reckitt exhibits a number of countries in various sections. These include a choice lot of Nevis, with a superb copy of the 1s. yellow-green on laid paper, British Bechuanaland, Grenada, Bosnia and Greece. In the last mentioned the numerous later surcharges are a special feature.

Amongst European countries Germany and the old German states were very strongly represented, several foreign exhibitors showing many choice items. Herr Gunther exhibited a magnificent collection of Saxony, containing many copies of the 3 pfg. unused and used, in singles and pairs, on letters and wrappers, with all known postmarks. The 1851 issue contained a copy of the rare error ½ sgr. *blue*. This collection was also very strong in proofs and essays. Of equal excellence was Herr Karl Hiemann's collection of the same country, which also contained several copies of the 3 pfg. red, and a copy of the rare error ½ sgr. *blue* of 1851. It is a curious fact that no less than four copies of this stamp were to be seen in the Exhibition. Besides the two in the collections just mentioned copies were also shown by Mr. Sidebotham and Mr. Crocker in their exhibits of rare stamps.

Herr J. Schieb's specialised collection of Alsace and Lorraine is a truly marvellous exhibit, and highly instructive. Its strong feature is a wonderful lot of postmarks used before, during and after the war, many copies being shown on entire envelopes or pieces. Herr E. Metzkes' specialised collection of the German Empire and German Colonies was another noteworthy exhibit in the same class. It contains the Reichpost issue of 1900 with thick lettering, and the mark values of the same issue with large perfs. ; also the Vineta provisionals were shown used and unused, including a copy with inverted surcharge. We must not pass from the German States without mention of Mr. Wedmore's small, but select collection of Prussia, which is noticeable for the fine condition of the specimens displayed.

Commandant G. Aupecle's Spain, M. Köhler's Roumania, and Herr W. von Polansky's Russia and Poland were three collections of special excellence. The first-mentioned showed the rare 2 reales of the 1852 and 1853 issues well represented. In the 1855 issue the error 2 reales blue was shown as the fifth stamp in the upper row of a block of 12 of the 1 real. The 12c. of 1865 and 25 reals of 1867, with inverted frames, are stated in the Official Catalogue to be in the collection, but they were not exhibited. Herr Köhler's Roumania appeared to be practically complete. The first issue contained a very fine 81 paras, unused, from the Castle-Mann collection, and fine used copies of the 27, 54 and 108 paras, the last-mentioned on a letter. The 5 paras of the second issue on both blue and white paper and the 80 paras on blue paper were also represented. Herr W. von Polansky's collection of Russia contained many items which are not often seen, and was strong in essays and proofs.

Of South American countries we may remark two collections of special merit, viz., Dr. Chiesa's Buenos Aires, and Mr. G. H. Dannatt's Chili. The former is not only of extreme value, containing as it does over 520 " steamships," but is especially noteworthy for perfection of condition and philatelic research displayed in the arrangement. Mr. G. H. Dannatt's Chili is equally commendable for perfection of condition and philatelic research. The early imperforate stamps are divided into their several printings, and the lithographs are duly represented. We note also a 20c. emerald-green of 1862, a rare shade which has only comparatively recently been recognised.

Among the remaining countries we must allude to Mr. H. M. Ahren's fine exhibit of the stamps of Nicaragua, which was especially strong in the very numerous surcharged stamps of this country. Many sheets and settings were shown illustrating the positions of the errors and varieties. Mr. Harte-Lovelace is a well-known specialist in China, and exhibited his interesting collection of these stamps. The quite recent issues of this country were strongly represented, and it is to be noted that there are already five different overprints of the Republican issues. Mr. Willy Jacoby showed Shanghai in which the first issues were strong, and Mr. Hausburg his recently formed collection of Hayti with his results in the plating of the early issues.

Class G contained single-issued specialized, and this class was productive of keen competition, many fine exhibits being shown therein. In the first section Mr. Wade's specialised collection of the first issue of Holland, showing both unused and used arranged in the order of the plates, was superb. The unused portion contained many large blocks and strips of all values, including a mint strip of four of the 5c. milky-blue, and a block of 15 of the pale blue, both Plate IV. Over 300 retouched varieties were also shown. Messrs. C. L. Pack and Mr. Cochrane both showed the Rivadavia issue of Argentine very highly specialized and in superb condition. The imperforate 10c. and 15c. in both collections were fine. Mr. Ashby had a very fine lot of pence Ceylons of the issue 1863-7, perf. 12½. Very noticeable were the mint blocks of 12 each of many of the values. The two papers were also differentiated. Mr. E. W. Floyd's studies of the 1d. black represented a large amount of patient study, and show wonderful progress in a difficult task. It is an attempt to reconstruct the 11 plates of this stamp, including the first plate in two states, and most of them are very nearly complete.

In Section 2 Mr. C. L. Pack's marvellous lot of the Diligencia issue of Uruguay was to be seen. His attempt at a reconstruction of the plates of this stamp have resulted in a specialized collection which is, perhaps, the most remarkable in existence. The collection contains unique blocks of fifteen and four of the 80c., and it is stated that there are no known blocks or pairs of Diligencia stamps other than those in this collection. The only other exhibit in this section was that of Mr. J. N. Luff, consisting of the first issue of Samoa in uncut or reconstructed sheets, showing all the transfers of each value in all types, not only of the stamps as issued, but of those prepared for issue and the reprints.

In Section 3 Mr. C. L. Pack's extensive study of the 100 reis of Brazil, 1894-1904, dominated the rest. This exhibit includes many new discoveries of great interest, but the extreme complexity of the permutations and combinations of " borrowed heads," papers and perforations renders any succinct account of the results impossible. Mr. Pack also showed a characteristic exhibit of the 1879-80 issue of Queensland in this section. Mr. S. C. Buckley's specialized collection of the Edwardian issues of Great Britain is also worthy of special mention. Special attention has been given to the study of the marginal lines, and the ingenious construction of " miniature sheets " shows exactly the arrangement of a full Post Office sheet.

We have only space to refer to Class L. " Rarities " in which 10 entries showed a choice selection of gems. Mr. Crocker was responsible for three of these, one of them containing some of his well-known early Hawaiians, including seventeen of the " Missionaries," with the 2c., and some scarce inter-island stamps, with re-constructed settings. Dr. Chiesa's varieties of the old Italian States contained some marvellous pieces. The strip of three of 3 lire Tuscany unused, the 80c. Parma of 1859 on original, and the Naples trinacrie being perhaps the most remarkable. Mr. Hayman showed among other fine stamps two 3 pf. red Saxony on original, two fine Mauritius Post Paid 2d., and a strip of five of the small green 10c. of Bolivia on original. Mr. Sidebotham's exhibit included a Baden error, 9 kr. green.

In connection with the collections shown and the exhibits by real " juniors " we are glad to report that the Jury were much pleased with the evidence that future philatelists are being trained on correct lines, and that in consequence the Junior Philatelic Society is doing good work in encouraging and consulting young collectors.

There was one other item which, though not an official exhibit, was truly described as a sensational find. This was the original copper-plate from which the Post Office Mauritius stamps were printed. It was exhibited by the kindness of its present owner, Mr. Sydney Loder, at Mr. Field's stall. Philatelists will doubtless follow the subsequent history of this remarkable discovery with a jealous eye.

In conclusion we must give a word of praise to the arrangements made by the Executive Committee for the comfort of visitors. The Philatelic Club was a great boon, and the catering for refreshments admirable. The attendance of visitors at the exhibition was satisfactory, and on the final Saturday afternoon the Hall was crowded. Most of the leading British philatelists were present at various times, and there was a good muster of distinguished foreign philatelists.

LIST OF AWARDS.

JUDGES.

E. D. BACON — ALBERT COYETTE
L. L. R. HAUSBURG — NILS STRANDELL
Baron A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD — R. B. YARDLEY

CLASS A.—CHAMPIONSHIP.

SECTION I.—*Great Britain and Colonies.*

Baron A. de WORMS (Ceylon)	*Great gold medal*
S. LODER (Great Britain)	*Great gold medal*

SECTION II.—*Any other country or group.*

A. J. WARREN (Holland and Colonies)	*Great gold medal*
Dr. A. CHIESA (Buenos Aires)	*Gold medal*
V. BEAUJEUX (Switzerland)	*Gold medal*

CLASS B.—GREAT BRITAIN.

SECTION I.—*General.*

W. M. GRAY	*Gold medal*
L. A. B. PAINE	*Silver medal*
T. H. HINTON	*Bronze medal*

SECTION II.—(*Used only*). (*No exhibit*).

SECTION III.—*Used abroad, Telegraph, locals, etc.*

R. M. R. MILNE (College stamps)	*Silver gilt medal*
J. C. SIDEBOTHAM	*Silver medal*
H. CLARK (Circular Delivery Companies)	*Bronze medal*

SECTION IV.—*Entires.*

M. and J. R. M. ALBRECHT	*Silver gilt medal*
J. R. M. ALBRECHT	*Bronze medal*

CLASS C.—BRITISH EMPIRE.

SECTION I.—*British Guiana, Ceylon, Mauritius, Transvaal, India.*

Hon. E. R. ACKERMAN (British Guiana)	*Gold medal*
H. M. HEPWORTH (British Guiana)	*Silver medal*
O. K. TRECHMANN (Ceylon)	*Silver medal*

SECTION II.—*Australian Colonies.*

C. L. BAGNALL (British New Guinea and Papua)	*Silver medal*

SECTION III.—*Barbados, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Nevis, Newfoundland, Orange River Colony, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Straits Settlements.*

H. GREY (Trinidad)	*Gold medal*
Major H. C. FRENCH (Canada)	*Silver gilt medal*
W. M. GRAY (Cape of Good Hope)	*Silver gilt medal*
H. GREY (Barbados)	*Silver medal*

SECTION IV.—*Any other colony in the Eastern Hemisphere.*

H. H. HARLAND (St. Helena)	*Gold medal*
A. J. SEFI (Kashmir)	*Gold medal*
H. P. EREAUT (Heligoland)	*Silver gilt medal*
J. C. NORTH (Cyprus)	*Silver medal*
Miss F. GRAHAM (Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies and Levant)	*Bronze medal*
J. E. WILLIAMS (Malta)	*Bronze medal.*
A. S. M. LOW (Sudan)	*Bronze medal*

SECTION V.—*Any other colony in the Western Hemisphere.*

E. M. TAYLOR (Tonga)	*Silver gilt medal*
M. H. HORSLEY (St. Lucia)	*Silver medal*
L. A. ADUTT (Cayman Islands)	*Bronze medal*

CLASS D.—Europe and Colonies.

Section I.—*Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bosnia.*

K. Gunther (Saxony)	*Gold medal*
R. Wedmore (Prussia)	*Silver gilt medal*
J. Schieb (Alsace-Lorraine)	*Silver medal*
K. Hiemann (Saxony)	*Silver medal*
H. J. Reckitt (Bosnia)	*Bronze medal*
E. Metzkes (German Empire)	*Bronze medal*

Section II.—*Italy, Switzerland, Greece.*

H. J. Reckitt (Greece)	*Silver medal*

Section III.—*Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Balkan States.*

R. Köhler (Roumania)	*Gold medal*
Baron E. Leijonhufvud (Sweden)	*Gold medal*
W. von Polansky (Russia and Poland)	*Silver gilt medal*
P. Kohl (Montenegro)	*Bronze medal*

Section IV.—*France, Holland, Luxemburg, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Turkey.*

Commandant G. Aupecle (Spain)	*Gold medal*
Mrs. A. H. Bridson (Portugal)	*Bronze medal*

Section V.—*Any group of Colonies of a European State (except Great Britain).*

T. W. Hall (Danish West Indies)	*Silver medal*
E. Metzkes	*Bronze medal*
J. Schmidt (Foreign Post Offices in the Levant)	*Bronze medal*

CLASS E.—America.

Section I.—*United States, Hawaiian Islands, Mexico.*

G. Brückner (United States)	*Silver gilt medal*
J. A. Steinmetz (United States)	*Bronze medal*

Section II.—*Any South American State, or group.*

Captain G. S. F. Napier (Brazil)	*Gold medal*
A. H. Davis (Uruguay)	*Silver medal*
G. H. Dannatt (Chili)	*Silver medal*
W. B. Calvert (Chili)	*Bronze medal*

Section III.—*Any Central American State or group.*

H. M. Ahrens (Nicaragua)	*Silver gilt medal*
J. D. Ragg (Guatemala)	*Silver medal*

CLASS F.—Other Countries.

Section I.—*China, Japan, Persia, Siam, Egypt.*

A. S. M. Low (Egypt)	*Gold medal*
C. L. Harte-Lovelace (China)	*Silver gilt medal*
R. W. H. Rowe (Siam)	*Silver gilt medal*
W. Jacoby (Shanghai)	*Silver medal*
C. A. Howes (Korea)	*Bronze medal*
L. W. Crouch (Hayti)	*Bronze medal*

CLASS G.—Single Issues Specialized.

Special medal for best Exhibit in this class (*presented by Baron Leijonhufvud*).

C. L. Pack (Brazil, 1894–1904)	*Great gold medal*

Section I.—*Printed from recess plates.*

H. Wade (Holland, First issue)	*Gold medal*
W. J. Cochrane (Argentine Republic, Rivadavia issue, April 1864)	*Silver gilt medal*
C. L. Pack (Argentine Republic, Rivadavia issues, 1864–72)	*Silver gilt medal*
A. Ashby (Ceylon, 1863–7)	*Silver medal*
E. W. Floyd (Great Britain, 1840, 1d. black)	*Silver medal*

SECTION II.—Printed by lithography.

C. L. PACK (Uruguay, Diligencia issue) *Gold medal*
J. N. LUFF (Samoa) *Silver medal*

SECTION III.—*Printed by any other process.*

C. L. PACK (Queensland, 1879–80) *Gold medal*
S. C. BUCKLEY (Great Britain, Edwardian issues) *Silver medal*

CLASS H.—LOCAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

SECTION I.—*United States, Russian Rural stamps.* (*No exhibit*).

SECTION II.—*Any other country or group.*

C. L. HARTE-LOVELACE (Chinese Treaty Ports) *Silver gilt medal*
E. KLEIN (Danube Steam Navigation Company) *Bronze medal*

CLASS I.—GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

SECTION I.—*Without limit as to number.*

A. WEHN (Collection of 21,655) *Gold medal*
J. C. SIDEBOTHAM (Collection to 1897) *Silver medal*

SECTION II.—5,000 to 10,000 stamps.

W. H. FORDHAM (Collection of about 7,000) *Bronze medal*

SECTION III.—*Not more than* 5,000 *stamps.*

C. F. HARRISS (Collection of under 4,000) *Bronze medal*

SECTION IV.—*General collections of British Colonies, unused.*

MRS. E. FIELD *Gold medal.*
T. ALLEN *Silver medal*
P. BEAUMONT *Bronze medal*

SECTION V.—*General Collection of British Colonies, used, or unused and used together.*

J. IRELAND *Bronze medal*

CLASS J.—FOR YOUNG COLLECTORS.

Up to 21 *years of age.*

Junior Championship Cup, presented by Mr. F. J. Melville, for best exhibit in this or any class by an exhibitor not over 21 years of age.

V. A. CAZALET (Great Britain) *Cup*

SECTION I.—*Specialized collections of any country.*

D. A. WEST, Age 18 (Venezuela) *Gold medal*
W. B. HAWORTH, Age 20 (Chili) *Silver Medal*
H. BURNETT-BRUCE, Age 20 (New Hebrides) *Bronze medal*

SECTION II.—*General collections of over* 3,000.

COUNTESS APPONYI, Age 19 *Gold medal*
H. BURNETT-BRUCE, Age 20 *Bronze medal*
E. CAZALET, Age 20 *Bronze medal*

SECTION III.—*General collections of under* 3,000.

R. SCHUNCK *Silver medal*
L. H. WHITE, Age 20 *Bronze medal*

Up to 17 *years of age.*

SECTION IV.—*Specialised collections of any country.*

H. R. HOLMES, Age 16, (Bermuda) *Silver medal*

SECTION V.—*General collections of over 2,000.*

A. POLLITZ (Collection of over 16,100)	*Silver medal*
F. S. CHILCOTT	*Bronze medal*

CLASS K.—POSTAL STATIONERY.

SECTION I.—*Any country except Great Britain.*

Captain G. S. F. NAPIER (Brazil)	*Silver gilt medal*
W. P. COSTERUS (Holland and Colonies)	*Silver medal*
H. REHLEN (Australia)	*Bronze medal*
W. T. WILSON (British Colonies in Africa)	*Bronze medal*
L. D. RAAY (Orange River Colony)	*Bronze medal*

SECTION II.—*General Collections.*

H. REHLEN (Collection illustrating the history and development of the postcard)	*Silver medal*

CLASS L.—RARITIES. 25 TO 50 RARE STAMPS.

SECTION I.—*Shown by Collectors.*

H. J. CROCKER (Hawaiian Islands)	*Gold medal*
DR. A. CHIESA (Old Italian States)	*Gold medal*
H. L. HAYMAN (50 rare stamps)	*Silver gilt medal*
J. C. SIDEBOTHAM	*Silver medal*

SECTION II.—*Shown by Dealers.*

M. K. MAIER	*Silver medal*

CLASS M.—ET CETERAS.

SECTION I.—*Collections of Proofs and Essays.*

R. B. SPARROW (Great Britain)	*Silver medal*
G. B. DUERST (Roumania)	*Silver medal*

SECTION II.—*Collections of Curiosities.*

H. L. HAYMAN	*Silver medal*
W. CORFIELD	*Bronze medal*
M. GIWELB	*Bronze medal*
A. E. GLASEWALD	*Bronze medal*

SECTION III.—*Forgeries.*

H. CLARK (Collection of 20,000)	*Silver medal*
E. ZUMSTEIN (Switzerland to 1878)	*Bronze medal*

SECTION IV.—*Objects of postal and philatelic interest.*

H. CLARK	*Bronze medal*
G. H. HOLLAND	*Bronze medal*
W. NAKE	*Bronze medal*

CLASS N.—PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

SECTION I.—*Monographs in English.*

H. GRIEBERT (" Study of the stamps of Uruguay ")	*Silver gilt medal*
F. J. MELVILLE (" Melville Stamp Books," 17 vols.)	*Silver gilt medal*
D. FIELD (" W.E.P. Philatelic Handbooks," 8 vols.)	*Bronze medal*

SECTION II.—*Monographs in a foreign language.*

P. KOHL (" Kohl's Briefmarken-Handbuch, 1912," 2 vols.)	*Silver medal*
NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO. (" Canada, its postal stamps and postal stationery," by C. A. Howes)	*Silver medal*
Capt. P. OHRT (" Handbuch aller bekannten Neudrücke ")	*Silver medal*
C. SCHMIDT (" Postwertzeichen der Russischen Landschaftsämter ")	*Silver medal*
SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING (Various publications)	*Silver medal*

Section III.—*Philatelic journals in English.*

Pemberton & Co. (*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*)	*Silver gilt medal*
Junior Philatelic Society (*Stamp Lover*)	*Silver medal*
British Guiana Philatelic Society (*British Guiana Philatelic Journal*)	*Bronze medal*
D. Field (*West-End Philatelist*)	*Bronze medal*
H. Griebert & Co. (*Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers*)	*Bronze medal*
P. McGraw Mann (*Philadelphia Stamp News*)	*Bronze medal*

Section IV.—*Philatelic journals in a foreign language.*

P. Kosack (*Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*)	*Silver gilt medal*
Philatelisten-Verein Bern (*Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*)	*Silver gilt medal*
P. Kohl (*Kohl's Mitteilungen*)	*Bronze medal*
L. Schneider (*Die Post*)	*Bronze medal*
Sveriges Filatelist-Förening (*Sveriges Filatelistisk Tidskrift*)	*Bronze medal*

Section V.—*Albums.*

P. Kohl (Permanent Album)	*Silver gilt medal*
D. Field (Royal Philatelic Album)	*Silver medal*

Special Gold Medals awarded by the Executive Committee.

Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd.
Grover & Co., Ltd.
Miller & Motley.

REVIEWS

Gebrüder Senf's illustrierter Postwertzeichen-Katalog, 1913. Erster Teil. Postmarken. 21te Auflage. 8vo. 1,311 pp. Gebrüder Senf, Leipzig.

The new edition of this widely used Catalogue does not appear to show any fundamental change. Such changes as have been made are confined mainly to the nomenclature of countries and the partial revision of the lists of certain minor countries. A more important revision is the attempt made to distinguish stamps "postmarked to order" in countries like Labuan, where such a practice was prevalent. Such obliterated copies are not only a source of annoyance to the philatelist, but in many cases they are a source of danger, and may lead him astray in research work. They are really valueless and the compilers of this Catalogue have acted rightly in differentiating them from really postmarked copies and quoting them at a low figure.

As regards prices, in our opinion, for the generality of stamps Senf's Catalogue is a good one to purchase by. The prices quoted are distinctly moderate, and a comparison with such a Catalogue as the "Normal Catalogue" in which quotations have been fixed by a committee of collectors and dealers, results, even in the case of the stamps of the old German States, largely in favour of the buyer. We are aware that, even in Germany, there is a prevalent opinion that Senf's Catalogue no longer reflects the condition of the stamp market, but Messrs. Senf's long established reputation entitles their quotations to weighty consideration.

Illustrierter Briefmarken-Normal Katalog, 1913. 8vo., 1,067 pp. *Paul Kohl: Chemnitz.*

Another edition of this "Normal" Catalogue shows that it has many friends. It is, of course, the result of the co-operation of a large number of German Philatelic societies and dealers in order to produce a Catalogue in which the collecting world may have confidence. The appearance of successive editions indicates that success in this direction has been achieved. No changes of importance are to be found in this edition, but it is in some respects to be regarded as a Supplement to Kohl's

"Briefmarken-Handbuch und Grösser Katalog," published a year ago. The prices have been revised, and are considered to reflect the state of the stamp market. In the price columns a third column has been provided for stamps "postmarked to order" in those countries which require it.

CATALOGUE PRIX-COURANT DE TIMBRES POSTE. 17e édition, 1913. 8vo. 749 pp. *Yvert & Tellier: 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens.*

We are very glad to welcome the 17th edition of this excellent Catalogue. Its characteristics lie between an over-elaboration on the one hand and extreme simplification on the other, so that it is a very suitable handbook for the collector who does not wish to be overburdened with numbers of varieties which are of interest mainly to the specialist, though the clear and succinct notes, which are appended where necessary, will call his attention to many of such varieties where they exist. It is also the only Catalogue which includes Telegraph stamps, a feature which will commend it to many collectors. Being the Catalogue widely used in France and Belgium it serves as an index of French opinion in matters philatelic, and is authoritative on the stamps of France and her colonies, the lists of which are set out with full elaboration. The prices also are a reflection of Continental demand in this important matter. A comparison of the Catalogues of Gibbons, Kohl, Senf and Yvert & Tellier as regards prices would afford a theme of great interest to collectors generally, but would take us too far in the present instance. Such comparisons as we have been able to make reveal an extraordinary difference of opinion, even in British Colonials, the fluctuations varying both ways so that no general conclusion can be stated. The publishers claim that they can supply 95 per cent. of stamps demanded on a want-list according to their catalogue, and, if so, they are right in claiming this fact as eloquent of the exactitude and the sincerity of their quotations.

STANDARD (THE) CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS. 13th edition, 1913. 8vo., 548 pp. *Whitfield King and Co.: Ipswich.* 2s.

We are glad to note that the popularity of this Catalogue continues unabated. In fact we are told that so great is the demand that the 12th edition was sold out early in May of the present year, although the number printed was calculated to have been sufficient to last till November or December. The present edition has been revised both as regards the text and the prices, the latter having an upward tendency in consequence of the difficulty in replacing the publishers' depleted stock. In the Preface we are informed that the total number of stamps included in the Catalogue is 24,973, of which 7,334 are apportioned to the British Empire, and 17,639 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 5,203, Asia 4,823, Africa 5,763, America 5,470, the West Indies 1,958, and Oceania 1,756.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Azores. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a specimen of the current ¼c. of Portugal overprinted "AÇORES" in thin Roman caps, and state that they have received the whole set thus overprinted. The values are ¼, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 5, 7½, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50c. and 1 escudo.

Barbados. The 5s. chronicled last month should read "3s."

Belgium. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us three more values of the new set. The 2c. has the lion in the centre, and the 35c. and 2fr. are of the type with the head of King Albert. Perf. 14.

2c. red-brown
35c. pale brown
2fr. violet

Bosnia. Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us a new set for this country. The values from 1h. to 30h. and 1 and 2 kr. bear a three-quarter face portrait and the values 35 h. to 72 h. and 3 and 5 kr., a portrait to left of the Emperor Franz Joseph. Perf. 12½.

1h. bronze-green
2h. pale blue
3h. red-brown
5h. green
6h. grey-black
10h. carmine
12h. sage-green
20h. brown
25h. ultramarine
30h. orange-red
35h. slate-green
40h. purple
45h. olive-brown
50h. indigo
60h. puce
72h. dark blue
1k. puce on toned
2k. indigo on blue
3k. lake on green
5k. dark violet on lavender

Ceylon. The *London Philatelist* chronicles three more values of the Georgian set. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2c. brown-orange
5c. purple
25c. orange and blue

China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the ½c. Postage Due with a new surcharge of the four characters signifying "Provisional Neutrality." This new surcharge is in black and the four characters are arranged in two volumes of two characters, each instead of in one column as on that previously chronicled.

½c. blue (Black surcharge)

Denmark. We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson a new high value stamp for this country. It is oblong and shows the Central Post Office at Copenhagen in the centre. Wmk. Two crowns. Perf. 13.

5 kr. brown-red and red

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The *London Philatelist* chronicles seven more values of the Georgian set. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1d. red
2d. grey
2½d. ultramarine
4d. black and red on yellow
2s. purple and blue on blue
2s. 6d. black and red on blue
5s. green and red on yellow

Great Britain. Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co. have kindly shown us the stamp booklets containing ½d. and 1d. stamps, Die 1, on paper with the new watermark, Crown and G.R.V. The ½d. and 1d. Die 2, obtained from the new rolls also occur on this paper. According to the "Post Office Circular" dated 8 October, a 1d. stamp of an entirely new design and a new 3d., with the head of King George, were issued on that date. The design of the new 1d. is a considerable improvement on the one it supersedes, but does not exhibit any originality. The 3d. is of the same design as the 2d. recently issued. The sheets of the new 1d. have the control C 12, and the 3d. stamps have also a control in smaller type under the second stamp in the last row, with a stop between the letter and the date, A. 12. On 15 October a new 1½d. stamp of the same design as the current ½d., but with the new head of King George to left appeared, and on 18 October a new 2½d., of the same design as the new 1d. mentioned above, was issued. The sheets of both the 1½d. and the 2½d. bear the control A. 12. Wmk. Crown and G.R.V. Perf. 15×14.

½d. green (Die 1)
½d. green (Die 2)
1d. scarlet (Die 1)
1d. scarlet (Die 2)
1d. scarlet (new type)
1½d. red-brown
2½d. ultramarine
3d. violet

We have received the 1d. Court shape envelope stamped with Die 87.

India. The *London Philatelist* has seen two more values of the Georgian set. They also occur overprinted "SERVICE."

4 as. olive-green
25 rup. blue and brown-orange

Jamaica. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 2d. and 1s. of the Georgian set. The designs are the same as that of the 3d. already chronicled. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

2d. grey
1s. black on green

Morocco Agencies. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 2½d. King Edward, perf. 15×14 with the usual overprint.

2½d. ultramarine

Northern Nigeria. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the following values of the King George set, Leeward Islands type. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. green
1d. red
2d. grey
3d. purple on yellow
4d. black and red on yellow
6d. dull and bright purple

Paraguay. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the current 50c. surcharged in black in three lines "Habilitada en VEINTE," and bar under the last word.

20c. on 50c. carmine

Portuguese Indies. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. some further provisionals, similar to those chronicled last month, consisting of stamps perforated vertically down the centre, and each half surcharged in black with a new value.

1½ reis on 2½ reis, pale brown
1½ reis on 9 reis, lilac
2 reis on 4 tangas, blue on blue
6 reis on 4½ reis, pale green
1 real on 1 tanga, carmine

Southern Nigeria. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 1s. with the head of King George. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the remaining values Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. dark green
1d. carmine
2½d. ultramarine
3d. purple on yellow
4d. black and red on yellow
6d. bright and dull purple
1s. black on green
2s. 6d. red and black on blue

5s. red and green on yellow
10s. red and green on green
£1 black and purple on yellow

Straits Settlements. The *London Philatelist* chronicles three values with the head of King George. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

5c. orange
10c. purple on yellow
$500 orange and dull purple

Surinam. Several of our contemporaries chronicle the ½c. type set provisional, to which we referred last month, as said to have been issued.

½c. lilac

Victoria Land. The *London Philatelist* has seen the ½d. New Zealand, Edwardian type, overprinted "VICTORIA LAND" in thin san-serif caps in two lines.

½d. green

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[A very rare shade of the 100 reis, 1894, Prussian blue and deep carmine.]

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KEIMEL (H.) Philatelistisches aus Bayern. *P.* September

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

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CROUCH (L. W.) The postage stamps of Hayti, 1887-98. *S.L.* September

Honduras.

CROUCH (L. W.) The postage stamps of Honduras (contd.) *S.L.* September

Liechtenstein.

CASPARI (R.) Leichtenstein. *D.B.-Z.* September

Luxemburg.

MAY (Dr.) Neues über die im voraus entwerteten Marken von Luxemburg. *P.* September

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HULL (A. F. Basset) An overlooked Jubilee. *A.P.* September
[The circular 5s. stamp issued 1 April 1861]

Nicaragua.

AHRENS (H. M.) and THORNTON (N.) The provisional issues of Nicaragua, 1908-12 (contd). *M.J.* September

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SCHNITZLER (J.) Zur Nachdruckfrage von Paraguay. *I.B.J.* 5 October

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GODINHO (J.) Errors and varieties in the Portuguese India provisionals of July 1912. *P.J.I.* September

GODINHO (J.) Portuguese India: seven more provisionals. *P.J.I.* September

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

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LE MAY (R. S.) Indian stamps used in the Straits. *S.L.* October

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LEIJONHUFVUD (E.) Some Swedish varieties. *S.L.* October

Switzerland.

SMITH (B. T. K.) The stamps of Zurich. *M.C.* September

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KRÖGER (J.) Die "Seebeck-Marken," ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd). *I.B.J.* 5 October

SMITH (Gordon) and HAUSBURG (L. L. R.) Notes on perforation (contd). *L.P.* September

NOTES & NEWS

Illustrations of Postage Stamps. The Board of Inland Revenue have issued under date 16 October 1912, a notice of "Regulations under which illustrations of Postage and 'Postage Paid' stamps may be made." these regulations being in substitution for those contained in the notice of 1 June 1906. The articles of these "Regulations," ten in number, open many new points and establish a definite procedure, quite different from what has hitherto obtained. We shall give in our next number the notice *in extenso*, and reserve our remarks until then.

Bernichon Sale. We have received the Catalogue of the Sale by Auction of the fourth part of the stock of the late M. J. Bernichon, which will take place 4-12 November next at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, M. Lemaire being the expert in charge of the sale. The catalogue, which is a volume of 213 pages, listing 2700 lots with four plates, comprises that portion of the stock covering the various countries of America, except the colonies of England and of France, and it is rich in many lots of U.S.A., Mexico, and the States of South America, now so popular with collectors. We note that the fifth part of the same stock will be sold at the end of the present year or early in 1913.

Death of Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen. We record with regret the death of Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, which took place at Reading, on 1 October. Mr. Ewen achieved a world-wide reputation in devoting himself chiefly to the sale of new issues and current stamps, on lines which were essentially his own, but which have served for many imitators. Making a speciality of these wares at a time long before they acquired their present great popularity—meeting indeed with no little disbelief in the possibility of their ever becoming very popular—he gave the lead to what may be looked upon as an almost distinct branch of philately, and to his characteristic energy and resource may be largely apportioned the cult of the new issue, and the extraordinary impetus which was given to the importation of current unused stamps and their sale at low sand regular commission on face value. He brought out for many years with commendable regularity his weekly journal *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, always of first value for its original information, and he added largely to our knowledge of the stamps of Great Britain. We learn from a recent number of the above journal that the business which he carried on at Norwood will be disposed of.

Sales of Philatelic Literature. Two announcements have recently been made of special interest to collectors of philatelic literature, relating to the forthcoming dispersion of libraries of this kind of the first rank, both of which originated before the days of the now well-established study of books and periodicals relating to stamp collecting. The first of these, that formed by the late Dr. Legrand, was acquired by Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., and its former owner, from his long connection with philately and the special opportunities which he had, gathered together one of the most extensive collections in the world. Mr. Phillips retains from this great collection the standard works and periodicals for his own library, and has thereby formed for himself a reference library relating to philately of importance, but he announces that the remainder of the collection, including, besides duplicates, many rare items in all languages, particularly of the scarcer periodicals so desirable to the amateur, will be sold at auction by Messrs. Glendining and Co. early in 1913. The catalogue of this sale, which has been compiled with more than the customary care expended on the subject, will be issued shortly, and many collectors will doubtless avail themselves of an opportunity of obtaining *desiderata* seldom to be met with.

The second collection is that formed over a period which reaches from the earliest days of stamp collecting down to the present day by the firm of Alfred Smith & Son, and this will probably be the most important philatelic library ever offered for sale in the open market. From a circular issued by the vendors we learn that "its foundation dates from the year 1862 and it has been continued unceasingly since the death, in 1880, of the late Mr. A. W. Smith up to the present day. Its scope embraces the whole range of British and foreign philatelic publications and it is especially rich, as may be imagined, in the early rarities or *incunabula* of philatelic literature, notable among these being one of the few perfect copies of the first published catalogue of postage stamps, namely, the 'Catalogue des Timbres-Poste' of Alfred Potiquet (Paris, 1861)." A detailed priced catalogue of the library is, we are informed, in course of publication, and due announcement of its appearance will be made in the philatelic press. The fact that this will be the work of Mr. B. T. K. Smith, a Vice-President of the Philatelic Literature Society and a well-known authority on the subject, will make its advent particularly welcome to collectors.

Death of Dr. A. Houison. We regret to learn of the death of Dr. Andrew Houison, which took place on 22 August at Sydney, in his 62nd year. We are indebted to the *Australian Stamp Journal* for information given in a short obituary notice, published in that journal for September. "He took a very active interest in Australian philately between 20 and 30 years ago. He was one of the promoters of the Philatelic Society of Sydney, which was formed in 1885, and of which he was the first President. After a little while this Society became non-existent, and in 1887 the Philatelic Society of Australia was founded, one of the vice-presidents being Dr. Houison. . . Dr. Houison has long since been recognised as one of the pioneers of Australian philately. He was a student in every sense of the term, and philatelists in this part of the world are largely indebted to him for the able manner in which he championed the cause of Australian stamps. His last public act in connection with Australian philately was to become one of the patrons of the First Philatelic Congress of Australia, which was held in Sydney last year." Dr. Houison was chiefly known to English collectors by the fine volume he published "History of the Post Office together with an historical account of the issue of postage stamps in New South Wales," printed in 1890 under the authority of the Government, and he contributed to our own columns, as far back as 1888, a series of articles on the "Early postal issues of New South Wales."

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

OCTOBER 1912

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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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EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIV NOVEMBER 1912 No. 11

ROMAN STATES

By L. W. FULCHER

(*Continued from page* 175)

2 CENTESIMI

In Moens' reprint, in sheets of 120 stamps in two panes of 60 containing ten rows of six, the double lines are continuous vertically down the panes, a fundamental difference from the setting of the originals. The sheet contains 76 stamps with stop after the word " Cent." (*a*) and 44 stamps without stop after this word (*b*), in the left hand pane 37 and 23 respectively, and in the right hand pane 39 and 21 respectively, arranged as follows :—

b	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*b*
a	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*a*
a	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*b*
b	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
a	*b*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*
a	*b*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*
a	*b*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*b*
a	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
a	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*a*
b	*b*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*

a	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
a	*a*	*b*	*a*	*a*	*a*
a	*a*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*a*
a	*b*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
a	*a*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*b*
a	*a*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*b*
b	*a*	*b*	*b*	*a*	*a*
a	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*
a	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*
a	*a*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*

In the right-hand pane No. 47 has a very small stop after the word " Cent." and No. 37 shows a minute trace of one. No. 24 in the left-hand pane shows the same flaw as No. 31 on Usigli's sheet. This flawed cliché is not found on Gelli and Tani's

second reprint, though, of course, from what has been already stated it exists on all the remaining sheets of reprints, which are from the same setting as the left-hand pane of Moens'.

3 Centesimi

Usigli's reprint consists of sheet of 78 stamps, in ten rows of 8, the last space on the first two rows being blank. The double lines are continuous horizontally only between the second and third, the fifth and sixth, sixth and seventh, and seventh and eighth rows, whereas in the sheets of the originals the double lines are continuous horizontally between every row. Hence stamps from the sixth and seventh rows of Usigli's reprint will pass the test I have enunciated for distinguishing reprints from originals. Stamps from the first (upper marginal), third and eighth rows will show the horizontal double lines only continuous at the top and stamps from the second, fifth and tenth (lower marginal) rows will show them only continuous at the bottom. The first and fourth stamps in both of the two bottom rows are inverted, forming *tête-bêche* pairs which do not exist in the originals. A large number of clichés in the sheet are damaged or defective, in particular, the fourth stamp in the bottom rows, the inverted cliché, has a large flaw in the centre. This cliché may be traced in the later reprints as it is No. 54 in the left hand pane of Moens' reprint, but it has been replaced by a perfect cliché in Gelli and Tani's second reprint.

It is possible that Usigli also made another setting, similar to the above, and containing the inverted clichés, with the full number of 80 stamps, but I have not seen such a sheet. If it existed it may not have been used to reprint the stamps in its original colour. I have seen a pair of these reprints in magenta, the proper colour of the 20c., and it might also exist on the black, white and blue glazed papers to which reference has already been made. The remaining reprints call for no special remark, except that No. 2 on the left hand pane of Moens' reprint and consequently on all the rest reads "TRF CENTESIMI," a variety not found on the original sheet.

5 Centesimi

The setting of 80 stamps in eight rows of ten already referred to, and probably made by Usigli, may not have been used for reprinting this value in the original colour. In this setting the double lines between the rows are horizontally continuous and agree with the originals in this respect. The only sheet I have being in black on black glazed paper does not lend itself for the study of varieties, and consequently I have not specially examined it.

All the chief varieties of the originals are found in the later reprints. The variety without stop after "Cent.," which is found as No. 52 on the sheet of the perforated originals, occurs in Moens' reprints as No. 9 on the left hand pane and No. 44 on the right hand pane, but shows the "n" of "Cent" broken, which is not the case with the original stamp. This broken letter does not, however, occur in Gelli and Tani's second reprint in the variety in question, but as it is in Moens' left hand pane it occurs in all the other later reprints. In Moens' reprint, Nos. 1, 12, 17, 27, 28, 38, 45, 49, 56 and 60 of the left hand pane, and Nos. 5, 10, 37, 38, 39, 48 and 53 of the right hand pane have no stop after the figure "5." The positions of this variety, without stop after "5," are, of course, the same on all the later reprints, except in the case of Gelli and Tani's second reprint, on the sheet of which Nos. 28, 38 and 49 have the usual stop after the figure and No. 8 lacks it. No. 8 on the left pane of Moens' reprint has a large flaw obliterating the letters "ALE" of "POSTALE," and a new cliché has been substituted for this stamp on Gelli and Tani's second reprint. No. 24 in the left hand pane and No. 54 in the right hand pane of Moen's reprint have the figure "5" nearly obliterated by a flaw, forming a variety which does not exist in the originals. This stamp again has been replaced by a perfect cliché in Gelli and Tani's second reprint. It is unnecessary to refer to other defective varieties found in the reprints except to state that Nos. 43, 54 and 58 of the left-hand

pane of Moens' reprint (Nos. 43 and 54 being the same as Nos. 59 and 4 of the right hand pane) correspond to Nos. 8, 92, 99 and 113 of the original perforated setting, although the exact identification is uncertain.

10 Centesimi

As in the case of the 5c. I assume the setting of 80 stamps in eight rows of ten, already described, to be one of Usigli's, though possibly not printed on vermilion paper. There is nothing specially worthy of mention as regards the later reprints of the value. We may perhaps note that No. 8 (which is the same as No. 13 of the right-hand pane of Moens' reprint) has the letter " e " of " Cent." deleted by a flaw, and No. 13 has the upper left corner of the octagon defective. These varieties appear on all the later reprints.

20 Centesimi

Usigli made two different reprints of this value, the first in sheets of 64 in eight rows of eight, the second in sheets of 80, eight rows of ten. The first reprint shows the double lines continuous horizontally between the third and fourth, fourth and fifth and fifth and sixth rows only, so that stamps from the fourth and fifth rows only will show the horizontal double lines passing the ends of the vertical ones. Stamps from the first (upper marginal) and sixth rows will show only the upper horizontal double lines passing the vertical ones and those from the third and eighth (lower marginal) rows will show the lower horizontal double lines only passing the vertical ones. In the case of the second reprint the double lines are continuous horizontally across the sheet between every row, so that in this respect the stamps resemble the originals. All the stamps in both sheets of the reprints have a stop after the figure " 20 " and after the word " Cent." and No. 33 in the first reprint and Nos. 32 and 49 in the second reprint show the variety with " split " stop after the figure " 20." No. 63 of the first reprint has the " n " of " Cent." completely deleted, and No. 43 of the second reprint has it partially deleted by a flaw. There are no other varieties in the Usigli reprints worth mentioning, so that several of those, such as the varieties with no stop after " 20 " and no stop after " Cent," which exist on the original sheets, exist as originals only.

In Moens' reprint the following varieties occur :—

Left-hand Pane.

No. 20. Flaw in the word " Cent."
,, 27. " Split " stop after the figure " 20."
,, 29. Flaw in the word " Bollo."
,, 37. Flaw in the value " 20 Cent." removing the stop after " 20," and most of the " C " of the word " Cent."
,, 40. The circular margin of the stamp is flattened on the left side.
,, 44. Flaw in the word " Cent."

Right-hand Pane.

No. 18. Large flaw over the words " Franco Bollo."
,, 29. Flaw in the " C " of the word " Cent."
,, 33. Flaw in the word " Bollo." (The same as No. 29 of the left-hand pane.)
,, 45. Circular margin flattened. (Same as No. 40 of the left-hand pane.)
,, 49. The word " Cent." much broken.

This with the exception of No. 37, which has a flaw peculiar to itself of the left-hand pane, all the stamps show a stop after " 20," and one after the word " Cent." In Gelli and Tani's second reprint a perfect cliché has been substituted for the No. 37 just referred to.

40 Centesimi

Usigli made three different reprints of this value. The first in sheets of 56, in seven rows of eight, of the second I have not seen a complete sheet, but believe that

it contained two blank spaces, and one or more clichés inverted. The third reprint is a small sheet of 20, in four rows of five, with all the clichés in the first and third rows inverted. The first reprint shows the double lines continuous horizontally between the second and third, the third and fourth, and fourth and fifth rows only. Hence only the stamps from the third and fourth rows will show the horizontal double frame lines passing the ends of the vertical ones. This sheet contains 17 stamps of Type 1 and 39 of Type 2 arranged as follows :—

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

The noticeable varieties are :—

No. 1. The " n " of the word " Cent." broken.
,, 3. The " 4 " of " 40 " nearly deleted by a flaw.
,, 4. Flaw in the word " FRANCO " and the frame above.
,, 9. Black speck between " 40 " and " Cent."
,, 18. The variety " Ceni."
,, 30. Dot under the " Ce " of " Cent."

The second reprint possibly consisted of 80 stamps. I have seen a block of six, in three rows of two, in which the top right corner space and the one below were blank and the remaining four occupied by stamps of Type 2, which belonged to this second reprint. The block of four, with the inverted cliché, on white glazed paper mentioned above may also have formed part of this sheet.

The third reprint contains five stamps of Type 1 and 15 of Type 2, arranged *tête-à-tête* as follows :—

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

The double lines are all continuous vertically in this sheet. The varieties are :—

No. 7. Black speck between " 40 " and " Cent." (Same as No. 9 of the first reprint.)
,, 8. Defective " 4 " of " 40." (Same as No. 3 of the first reprint.)
,, 10. A damaged cliché with the lower left corner rounded.

This last (No. 10) figures conspicuously on the later reprints, being No. 1 in the left pane and No. 15 in the right pane of Moens' reprint. In Moens' reprint there are 37 stamps of Type 1, 83 of Type 2 ; 19 and 41 respectively in the left pane, and 18 and 42 respectively in the right-hand pane arranged as follows :—

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

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

The chief varieties are :—

LEFT-HAND PANE.

No. 1. Damaged cliché with rounded lower left corner.
,, 3. Flaw in the word "POSTALE."
,, 11. The "4" of "40" nearly deleted by a flaw.
,, 19. Black speck between "40" and the word "Cent."
,, 32. The "n" of the word "Cent." broken.
,, 35. The variety "Ceni."
,, 60. Flaw in the word "BOLLO."

RIGHT-HAND PANE.

No. 12. Same as No. 32 of the left-hand pane.
,, 15. ,, No. 1 ,, ,, ,,
,, 20. ,, No. 3 ,, ,, ,,
,, 29. ,, No. 35 ,, ,, ,,
,, 48. ,, No. 60 ,, ,, ,,
,, 53. ,, No. 11 ,, ,, ,,

The later reprints being the same as the left-hand pane of Moens' reprint, call for no further remark.

80 CENTESIMI

Usigli's reprint is in sheets of 80, in eight rows of ten and is found printed in two very distinct shades, salmon-pink and lilac-rose, the former shade approaching closely to one of the shades of the originals, but the latter is distinctive of the reprint. The double lines between the rows are continuous horizontally across the sheet everywhere as in the case of the originals. The only varieties are No. 67 and 69, which have no stops after the figure "80" and Nos. 38, 44, 55, 56, 66, 71 and 78, which have the small stop after this figure missing.

In Moens' reprint the varieties are as follows :—

LEFT-HAND PANE.

No. 2. Flaw over "Pos" of "POSTALE."
Nos. 3, 20, 25 and 32. Small stop after "80" wanting.
,, 5, 7 and 13. No stops after "80."
No. 14. Flaw over the word "FRANCO."
,, 43. Flaw in the centre of the stamp.
,, 60. Flaw over the word "BOLLO."

RIGHT-HAND PANE.

No. 7. Same as No. 2 of the left-hand pane.
Nos. 8, 9, 16, 18, 19 and 33. Small stop after "80" wanting.
No. 18. Same as No. 14 of the left-hand pane.
Nos. 38 and 39. No stops after "80."

The later reprints show the same varieties as the left-hand pane of Moens' reprint, except in the case of Gelli and Tani's second reprint where most of the defects have disappeared. The only varieties existing on this reprint are Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 20.

REFERENCE LIST.

1 JANUARY, 1852. Engraved by Giovanni Valagna. Typographed. Black impression on coloured paper of variable quality. Imperf.

1. ½ baj. black on blue-grey

Varieties of No. 1
(*a*) Tête-bêche
(*b*) Ribbed paper

2. ½ baj. black on pale blue
3. ½ baj. black on grey
4. ½ baj. black on pale red-violet
5. ½ baj. black on pale dull purple
6. ½ baj. black on lilac
7. ½ baj. black on deep purple
8. ½ baj. black on deep violet
9. 1 baj. black on green
10. 1 baj. black on pale green

Varieties of No. 10
(*a*) Thick ribbed paper
(*b*) Thin sablé paper
(*c*) Printed on both sides

[Nos. 9 and 10 show the double frame lines continuous *vertically* on both sides of the stamp.]

11. 1 baj. black on dull green
12. 1 baj. black on blue-green

[Nos. 11 and 12 show the double frame lines continuous *horizontally* on the upper and lower margins of the stamps.]

13. 2 baj. black on green
14. 2 baj. black on yellow-green
15. 2 baj. black on grey-green
16. 2 baj. black on greenish white

Varieties of Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16
(*a*) No stop between "BAJ" and "2"

17. 3 baj. black on brown

Varieties of No. 17
(*a*) Ribbed paper
(*b*) Tassel by knob of key on left wanting

18. 3 baj. black on yellow-buff

Variety of No. 18
(*a*) Tassel by knob of key on left wanting
(*b*) Printed on both sides

19. 4 baj. black on light brown
19*a*. 4 baj. black on buff
20. 4 baj. black on orange
21. 4 baj. black on yellow
22. 4 baj. black on lemon-yellow

Variety of No. 22
(*a*) Printed on both sides

23. 5 baj. black on rose
24. 5 baj. black on pale rose

Varieties of Nos. 23 *and* 24
(*a*) Thin paper
(*b*) Printed on both sides

25. 6 baj. black on lavender
26. 6 baj. black on pale lavender
27. 6 baj. black on pale grey

Variety of No. 27

(*a*) Thick vertically ribbed paper

28. 6 baj. black on greenish grey
29. 7 baj. black on blue

Variety of No. 29

(*a*) Plain wove paper. (The normal stamp is on horizontally ribbed paper).

(*To be concluded*)

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWEDEN, 1855-1905

Compiled by the

SVERIGES FILATELIST-FÖRENING

Translated by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT

(*Continued from p.* 162)

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE POSTAL VALUES ISSUED BY THE SWEDISH POSTAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1855 TO 1904 (*contd*).

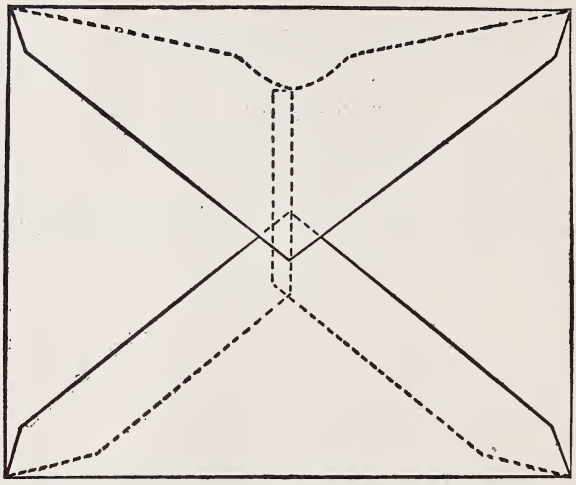
STAMPED ENVELOPES (*contd*).



10 öre, red

10 May 1891 to 9 June 1897.
92,360 printed.

(*a*) carmine
(*b*) deep carmine



Knife of 10 öre



2 öre, orange

16 December 1891 to 14 December 1901.
5,509,050 printed.

(*a*) orange
(*b*) yellow

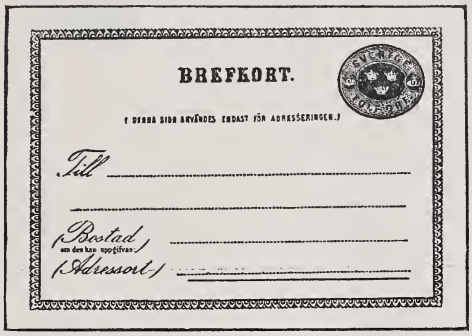


2 öre, orange

15 December 1901 to .....
3,020,800 printed to the close of 1904.

Type I. orange
,, II. (*a*) reddish yellow (1902)
(*b*) orange
(*c*) yellow

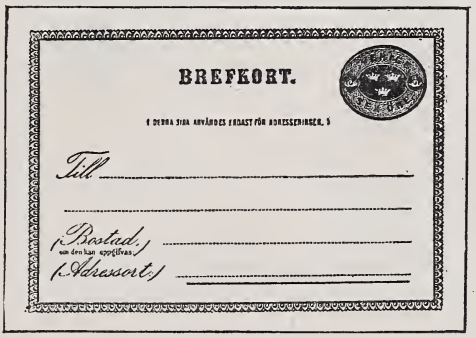
POST CARDS.



12 öre, blue

1 January 1872 to 31 December 1872. 50,000 printed.

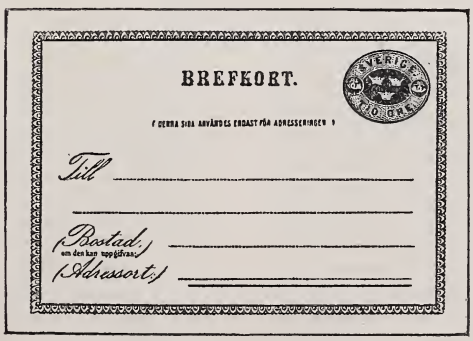
Frame and inscription violet; stamp blue.



6 öre, violet

1 January 1873 to 1 February 1880. 1,657,629 printed.

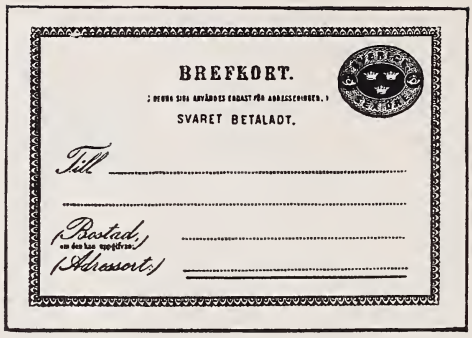
Frame and inscription violet (pale to deep), with variety in brown and bluish lilac; stamp violet, in paler and deeper shades.



10 öre, red

1 January 1873 to 30 April 1879. 241,500 printed.

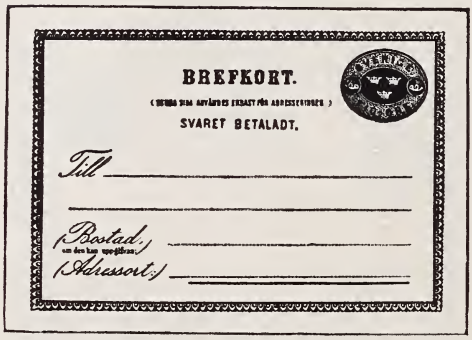
Frame and inscription pale violet, with variety in brown; stamp rose and carmine.



6+6 öre, violet

1 January 1873 to 2 April 1882. 87,410 printed.

Frame and inscription pale and deep lilac; stamp violet in paler and deeper shades.



10+10 öre, red

1 January 1873 to 30 March 1883. 16,929 printed.

Frame and inscription pale violet; stamp carmine.

(*To be continued*)

REVIEWS

BUCKLEY (S. C.) The marginal varieties of the Edwardian stamps of Great Britain 1902–1912. 8vo. illus. 60 pp. London, 1912: *Oswald Marsh*, 18, *Hamlet Road*, *Norwood*. 2s. 6d. nett.

This little volume fills a distinct gap in the literature relating to the Edwardian series of stamps for this country. The shades, varieties and control letters have been abundantly discussed of late, but no complete description of the changes of the marginal lines has appeared until now, and we congratulate the author on his energy and perseverance in acquiring the necessary details which are set forth in the present work. These details seem to us to be very complete up to the date of publication, and the illustrations show better than any description how to identify the varieties.

It was very necessary for a history of the stamps of our country that our knowledge of these marginal varieties should be complete, and also placed on record, yet we must confess to a feeling of disappointment that the study of them, especially the "cuts" therein, although full of promise, should have led to but little result. In the case of the "cuts" the earlier varieties appear almost to have

been purely haphazard, or even accidental, but of late there has been rather more evidence of some special significance. The full story yet remains to be told.

A special feature of the work is the description of the ingenious plan, which deserves to be widely known, invented by the author for the construction of "Miniature Entire Sheets" of British stamps. By taking two corner blocks of four from the top of a sheet of stamps, the two corner pairs from the top row of the lower pane and the two corner pairs from the bottom row of the sheet, or *vicê versâ*, and ensuring that all these blocks and pairs have the marginal paper attached, and that the pairs from the middle of the sheet have, in addition, the paper showing the lined blocks or pillars or the plain marginal paper as the case may be, and joining all these blocks or pairs together, a complete "miniature sheet" of sixteen stamps, having all the aspect of a full Post Office sheet, is obtained. An exception occurs in the case of the 9d., the miniature sheet of which is formed by a single corner stamp from each of the four panes into which the Post Office sheet is divided, with the attached marginal paper on two sides. A collection formed in this manner is obviously instructive and shows everything there is to be observed on a complete sheet.

MORLEY'S (WALTER) Catalogue and Price List of the Newspaper Tax Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. illus. 55 pp. 1912: *Walter Morley, 325, Brownhill Road, Catford, London, S.E.* Cloth, 5s.; linen, 4s.

When the difficulty of obtaining material is considered this Catalogue must be regarded as a wonderful piece of work on the part of Mr. Morley. Mr. Morley has not only discovered how the plates were constructed, but by laborious researches into the numerous Stamp Acts from 1712 onwards he has established the dates of issue of the various values. We are afraid that his labours will not meet with much recognition at the hands of ordinary stamp collectors as the stamps treated of, with the exception of those issued shortly before the abolition of the Newspaper Tax, *i.e.*, from 1855 onwards, are purely fiscal and further "non-adhesives." Yet these stamps are of undoubted interest and of historical importance in connection with the periodical press of this country. The mere list of papers on which these dies have been used and given at length in the present work is undoubtedly of some historical value.

Philatelists who are fond of plating and the study of retouching will find unbounded scope for their energy in these stamps, provided they can obtain the necessary material, but the subject is vast. For example of the ½d. stamp, Mr. Morley has traced the existence of no less than 87 plates, and most of these have been retouched three times, and several as many as fourteen times. The indication of successive retouches is denoted in a very ingenious and curious manner, for the details of which we must refer our readers to the work itself. More feasible for the ordinary collector is a type collection, and such we recommend to anyone who feels drawn towards these "historical" stamps. It only remains to state that every type is fully illustrated and any collector will find no difficulty in identifying his varieties by a reference to this Catalogue.

SÉFI (A. J.) King Edward VII. Land. A history of the special postage stamp issued for Sir Ernest Shackleton's Expedition of 1907–09. 8vo. illus. 17 pp. London, 1912: *D. Field, 4 and 5, The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, W.* 6d.

We are unable to take the stamp issued for King Edward VII Land seriously. It was undoubtedly issued for use in connection with the notable British Antarctic Expedition of 1907–09, and we are certainly surprised to learn that the stamps were distributed among the offices of the Universal Postal Union. However, from the nature of the case it is obvious that the stamp served or can serve no serious postal requirements, and cannot be regarded otherwise than as a curiosity or a memento of a brilliant expedition. The present work, however, contains the full history of the stamp supported by the necessary *pièces justificatives*, and will prove of interest to those who possess a copy of the stamp. We note that £100 worth of the stamp was overprinted.

CONSTANTIDES (A. C.) History of the City of London Philatelic Society. 8vo. 70 pp. Published by the Society [1912]. 6d. nett.

We would call the attention of the numerous Philatelic Societies in this country to this little work, and recommend them not merely an imitation of the

City of London Philatelic Society in compiling a chronicle of their past history, but a study of the work as a guide to their present activities. The City of London Philatelic Society has been in existence some 11 years or more, and exhibits all the features of a vigorous existence. The perusal of this work shows that it has a creditable record of achievement, and that among its members are enrolled an enthusiastic band of philatelists which promises well for still greater achievements in the future. The book is written in an entertaining and instructive manner and we have read it with much satisfaction. It has been written admittedly with a view to strengthening the membership, and we hope the appeal will not be in vain. The work may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. Duncan Pringle, 38, Grasmere Road, Muswell Hill, N.

METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION. Year Book. Vol. 5. 8vo. pp 48. 1912.

The Metropolitan Philatelic Association is in its tenth year of existence, and claims to be a "live" junior society, next in importance to the American Philatelic Society. The present volume contains its Constitution and Bye-Laws and the Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Convention at Boonton, N.J. It appears to possess an excellent Sales and Exchange Department. The International Secretary is Mr. Rasmus Bartleson, 723 13th Avenue, So. East, Minniapolis, Minn.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Bolivia. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us another fiscal stamp surcharged "CORREOS 1912" in blue.

10c. red

The *Monthly Journal* also chronicles another provisional, the 20c. of 1901 surcharged diagonally in black, in two lines "5 CENTAVOS 1911." It is stated that only 300 copies were so surcharged.

5c. on 20c. black and lilac.

Ceylon. The *Colonial Office Journal* chronicles further values of the Georgian set.

30c. green and violet
50c. black and violet
1r. purple on yellow
2r. black and red on yellow
5r. black on green
10r. purple and black on red
20r. black and red on blue
50r. purple
100r. black
500r. green

The three highest values are of the Nyasaland type.

Chili. The *London Philatelist* chronicles a new 10c. stamp with a portrait of O'Higgins Perf. 12.

10c. blue and black

Dominica. The *Colonial Office Journal* reports the 3d. on ordinary paper instead of chalk-surfaced as heretofore.

East Africa and Uganda. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 75c. with the head of King George. From the *Colonial Office Journal* we learn that the undermentioned values have appeared. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1c. brown
10c. orange
12c. grey
15c. ultramarine
25c. black and red on yellow
50c. purple and black
75c. black on green
1r. black on green
2r. black and red on blue
3r. green and blue on purple
4r. green and red on yellow
5r. purple and blue
10r. green and red on green
20r. purple and black
50r. green and red

Great Britain. *Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular* chronicles the 10d. Somerset House print in a special shade stated to be quite distinct from the ordinary one. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14.

10d. purple and aniline pink

The same journal also chronicles an error of the current ½d. reply postcard. The error consists in both the outward and reply portions being printed on the same half of the card, the one being at the back of the other and the remaining half of the card being quite blank.

The 3d. Die for the Registration Envelopes has been changed. The letter W no longer appears below the head, and the figure "3" at the foot is reduced in size. The die also bears a die number. We have seen the following:—

Size F Die 9
Size G Die 9

Guatemala. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles three provisional surcharges in black on the 1902 issue.

1c. on 20c. black and claret
2c. on 50c. blue and brown
5c. on 75c. black and lilac

Hayti. The *Monthly Journal* chronicles some new stamps bearing a portrait of President Leconte. Perf. 12.

1c. de g. lake
2c. de g. orange
5c. de p. blue

India. The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 5 rupees of the Georgian issue.

5r. violet and bright blue

Leeward Islands. The *Colonial Office Journal* notifies the 2d., 3d., 6d. and 1s. values with the head of King George.

Northern Nigeria. The *Colonial Office Journal* reports further values of the set with the head of King George.

5d. purple and sage-green
9d. purple and red
1s. black on green
2s. 6d. black and red on blue
5s. green and red on yellow
10s. green and red on green
£1 purple and black on red

Portuguese Indies. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us another provisional similar to those chronicled last month.

3 reis on 2 tangas, brown

St. Helena. The *Colonial Office Journal* reports the set with the head of King George.

½d. green
1d. red
2d. grey
2½d. ultramarine
4d. black and red on yellow
6d. purple
8d. purple and black
1s. black on green
2s. purple and blue on blue

The 4d. and 6d. are on surfaced paper.

Sierra Leone. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 1½d. value with the head of King George. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1½d. orange

Somaliland Protectorate. The *Colonial Office Journal* reports the 1, 2, 4 and 6 annas and 1 rupee with the head of King George. The 2as. is on surfaced paper.

Uruguay. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. two more values with the head of General Artigas, lithographed and perf. 11½.

5 mils. violet
3 cent. blue

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British Philatelist	*B.P.*
Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste	*C.*
Deutsche Breifmarken-Zeitung	*D.B.-Z.*
Der Deutsche Philatelist	*D.P.*
Echo de la Timbrologie	*E.*
Germania Berichte	*G.B.*
Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers	*G.P.N.*
Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal	*I.B.-J.*
Journal des Philatelistes	*J.P.*
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Mitteilungen der Firma Paul Kohl	*M.*
Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society	*M.R.*
Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift	*N.F.T.*
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Philatelic Journal of Great Britain	*P.J.G.B.*
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Stamp Lover	*S.L.*
Timbre-Poste	*T.-P.*
Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt	*V.K.-B.*
West-End Philatelist	*W.-E.P.*

Australia.

ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Australian stamps used abroad. *A.P.* October

Brazil.

PACK (C. L.) Collecting a single stamp and its varieties—the 100 reis of Brazil, 1894-7. *L.P.* October

NAPIER (Capt. G. S. F.) Brazil. Some unchronicled varieties. *M.J.* October

Cuba and Porto Rico.

HANCIAU (L.) The stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855-1876 (contd.) *M.J.* October

Danish West Indies.

HALL (T. W.) The stamps of the Danish West Indies (contd.) *L.P.* October

France.

Étude sur les obliterations françaises (condt). pp. 49–52
[Serial inset in *J.P.* October.]

Germany.

Brunel (G.) The stamps of Bergedorf (contd). *P.S.* 2 and 9 November

Kleine (W.) Hannover. Bemerkungen aus meinen Album (contd.) *B.B.-Z.* 12 and 26 October

Ohrt (P.) Unbekannte Essais-Originale von Hannover. *M.* October

Teubner Die Postwertzeichen des Deutschen Reichs. Nach den amtlichen Veröffentlichungen (contd.) *B.B.-Z.* 12 October.

Greece.

Pemberton (P. L.) The stamps of Greece (contd.) *P.J.G.B.* October

Liechtenstein.

Smith (B. T. K.) Liechtenstein and its Post Office. *M.C.* October

Malta.

Séfi (A. J.) The postage stamps of Malta *W.-E.P.* October

Montenegro.

Hartmann (H.) Zur Abstempelungfrage. Die Gefälligkeits und Falschabstempelungen auf Montenegro-Marken. *P.* October

New Zealand.

Ulph (W. D.) "Full face" New Zealand 3d. deep mauve, imperf. *P.J.G.B.* October

Papua.

Elliot (W. T.) Papua. The 2½d. S.G. Type 7, perf. 12½. *M.J.* October

Roumania.

Zoscsák (R.) Beschreibung und Katalogisierung der Ganzsachen von Rumänien (contd). *B.B.-Z.* October

Russia.

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

Samoa.

Hanciau (L.) Samoa et ses timbres. *J.P.* October

South Australia.

Welfare (J. H.) Two South Australian varieties. *A.P.* October

Generalia.

Australian collectors and their collections. Mr. Justice G. J. R. Murray, of Adelaide. *A.S.J.* September

Bishop (P. C.) and Creeke (A. B., jun.) A Dictionary of Stamp-Collecting. *S.C.F.* 26 October, 9 November

Kröger (J.) Die "Seebeck-Marken," ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd.) *I.B.-J.* 19 October

Séfi (A. J.) Discovery of what is undoubtedly the greatest philatelic treasure existing. *W.-E. P.* October
[The plate of the "Post Office" Mauritius.]

AUCTION REPORT

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

References.

G. Glendining & Co., Ltd. 1) 8 and 9 October; 2) 22 and 23 October
H. Harmer, Rooke & Co. 12 September
P. Plumridge & Co. 1) 3 and 4 October; 2)17 and 18 October; 3) 31 October and 1 November
P.&S. Puttick & Simpson. 1) 1 and 2 October; 2) 15 and 16 October; 3) 29 and 30 October
V. Ventom, Bull & Cooper. 1) 26 and 27 September; 2) 11 October; 3) 25 October.

Bahamas, 1884-95, £1 venetian red, pair, mint. *P.&S.* 3 .. .. £1 18 0
Barbados, 1875-8, wmk. Crown CC, perf. 12½,6d. bright yellow, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 4 5 0
Bavaria, 1849, 1kr. superb. *H.*.. 1 14 0
Bavaria (*contd*)
1850-8, 9kr. yellow-green, block of ten, superb. *H.* £2 16 0
1874, imperf., 1m. mauve, horizontal strip of three, superb .. 2 10 0
Brazil, 1844, 10r. black, block of eleven, very fine. *P.* 2 .. 1 10 0
1845-6, 300r. black, large margins, superb. *P.&S.* 2 .. 5 10 0
British Central Africa, 1903-4, wmk. CC, £10 blue and black, very fair. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 6 17 6
British East Africa, 1895, 1 anna T.E.C.R. in MS. on 3a., mint. *P.&S.* 3 .. .. 5 10 0
July 1895, 4½a. purple, very fine. *P.&S.* 3 .. .. .. 3 0 0
British Guiana, 1850, 12c. blue, cut round, thinned in centre but very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 6 5 0

British Guiana (*contd*)
1856, 4c. black on magenta, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. ..£19 0 0
British Honduras, 1888-9, 50c. on 1s. grey, mint. *P.* 1 .. .. 2 2 0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3r. green and brown, overprint inverted. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 4 2 6
Canada, 1852-7, 7½d. green, large margins and very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 4 0 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1853, blued paper, 1d. brick-red, unused with almost full gum. *P.* 2 .. 9 5 0
Ditto, 1d. deep brick-red, block of four, superb. *P.* 2 .. 4 7 6
1855-8, 1d. brick-red, block of four, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 4 12 6
Ditto, 1d. rose-red, block of four with red postmark, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. 7 0 0
1855, 1s. yellow-green, unused with gum. *P.* 2 .. .. 6 5 0
Ditto, 1s. yellow-green, pair, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 3 10 0
Ditto, 1s. deep green, pair, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 4 4 0
1861, Woodblocks, 1d. vermilion, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 9 10 0
Ditto, 1d. vermilion, block of four on piece, superb. *P.* 2 .. 52 0 0
Ditto, 1d. brick-red, large margins, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. 9 15 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, unused with good margins, and fine. *P.* 2 17 0 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, superb. *P.* 2 5 15 0
Ditto, 4d. medium blue, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 8 0 0
Ditto, 4d. deep blue, good margins, fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 8 5 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, pair, little defective. *P.* 2 .. .. 12 0 0
Ditto, 1d. blue, the error, lightly postmarked and with margins all round. *P.* 2 .. .. 77 0 0
Ditto, 4d. red, the error, a good copy rather heavily postmarked. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 48 0 0
1863, 1d. brown-red, block of four, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 3 5 0
Ditto, 4d. blue, worn plate, pair, mint. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 9 10 0
1874-80, 3d. on 4d. blue, error 'THE.EE,' superb. *P.* 2 .. 3 10 0
Ditto, 3d. on 4d. blue, error 'PENCB,' superb. *P.* 2 .. 6 0 0
1882, CA, ½d. on 3d. claret, error 'Half- enny,' fine. *P.* 2 .. 12 0 0

A small selection from an important collection of Cape of Good Hope, dispersed by Messrs Plumridge & Co. at their sale of 17 and 18 October 1912

Cape of Good Hope, 1855, 1d., proof in black, pair. *P.* 3 .. 1 10 0
Ceylon, 1862, no wmk., 1d. blue, perf. 12½, *uncatalogued*, fine. *P.* 3 .. .. 2 10 0
Fiji, 1874, Roman V.R., 2d. in black on 3d. green, variety 'V.R.' twice printed, *uncatalogued*. *V.* 1 .. .. ..£21 0 0
1875, 2d. in black on 3d. green, Roman V.R., very fine. *V.* 2 3 3 0
December, 1899, 6d. dull rose, variety printed both sides, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. 5 5 0
France, 1849, 1fr. carmine-brown, block of four, fine. *P.&S.* 3 .. 1 16 0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d. black, block of six, mint, superb. *G.* 1 32 0 0
Ditto, 2d. deep blue, strip of six on piece of original, very fine. *V.* 3 .. .. 3 15 0
1841, 2d. blue, block of seven, Maltese cross cancellation, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 1 4 0
1880, 2s. brown, lightly cancelled, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 4 7 6
Levant, 1906, 1 pi. on 2d., on small piece of original, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 10 5 0
O.W. Official, 1902, King, 10d. purple and carmine, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 4 15 0
Two early news-sheets, known as "Dawk's Letter," bearing the postal cancellations of 1696. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 2 6 0
Hamburg, 1859, 9 sch. yellow, fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 0 0
Hanover, 1853, with wmk., 3 pf. superb. *H.* 1 7 0
Heligoland, 1867, ½ sch., two copies, and 1 sch., used together on original cover. *G.* 1 .. 10 0 0
Labuan, 1880, 8c. on 12c. carmine, unused, slight thinning but fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 4 0 0
Ditto, 6c. on 16c. blue, fine. *G.* 1 8 10 0
Lagos, 1904, wmk. single CA, 10s. green and blue, mint. *P.&S.* 1 5 12 6
Lubeck, 1859, 2 sch. brown, entire sheet with two errors 'Zwei ein halb,' without gum. *P.&S.* 2 6 10 0
Mauritius, December 1859, 1d. red, large margins, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 5 0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, dotted ground, rouletted, ¼ sch. red, superb. *H.* 10 10 0
Modena, 1852, 5c. black on green, the variety 'C⊟NT,' very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 2 0 0
Naples, 1860, ½t. deep blue, Arms, superb. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 19 0 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 18 0 0
Ditto, ½t. deep blue, Cross, exceedingly fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. 6 6 0
Natal, 1902-3, £5 mauve and black, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 7 10 0
1908-9, £1 purple and black on red, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 2 4 0

NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, January 1850, Plate I, 1d. lake, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. .. £3 12 6
Ditto, ditto, bluish paper, 1d. pale lake, grand copy. *G.* 1 .. 5 5 0
Ditto, Plate II, laid paper, 1d. carmine, exceptionally fine horizontal pair. *G.* 1 .. 10 0 0
Ditto, bluish paper, 1d. lake, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 4 4 0
Ditto, 2d. deep blue, early state, superb. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 6 0 0
April 1850, Plate II, 2d. blue, grand copy. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 3 0
1850, 3d. yellow-green, wove paper, superb, practically unused. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 8 0 0
December 1851, 1d. carmine, horizontal pair, very fine. *G.* 1 3 15 0
November 1853, 2d. deep blue, fine unused. *G.* 1 .. .. 9 10 0

A few lots from an important collection of New South Wales, dispersed by Messrs. Glendining & Co. Ltd. at their sale of 8 and 9 October 1912, most of the stamps being in exceptional condition.

NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, 1850-1, 1d. carmine on greyish, pair, one the variety without trees, superb. *P.&S.* 2 .. 11 11 0
Ditto, 1d. red, Plate I, vertical pair, used on piece of original, superb. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 10 0 0
Ditto, 1d. red on laid paper, vertical pair, one the variety hill unshaded, very fine. *V.* 1 .. 11 10 0
Ditto, 1d. lake, Plate II, variety hill unshaded, very fine. *V.* 3 5 10 0
Ditto, 2d. indigo, Plate II, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 6 10 0
Ditto, 2d. deep blue, Plate II, variety 'CREVIT' omitted, superb. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 7 10 0
Ditto, 2d. grey-blue, Plate III, superb. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 4 7 6
Registration stamps 1856, imperf, (6d.), salmon and indigo, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 6 15 0
Ditto, another copy, deeper shade, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. 7 10 0
NEW ZEALAND, 1859, serrated perf., 2d. blue, fine. *P.* 3 .. 9 5 0
NOVA SCOTIA, 1851-3, 1s. purple, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 12 5 0
OLDENBURG, 1859, 2 gr. black on rose, exceptionally large margins, superb. *H.* 4 0 0
Ditto, 3 gr. black on yellow, ditto. *H.* 4 4 0
Ditto, 3 gr. black on yellow, variety 'OLBENBURG,' fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 4 5 0
1861, ½gr. brown, superb. *H.* .. 3 17 6
ROUMANIA, Moldavia, 1858, 54p. blue on green, superb. *P.&S.* 1 20 10 0
RUSSIA, Levant, 1865, 2k. brown and blue, superb. *P.&S.* 1 .. 10 10 0
Ditto, 20k. blue and red, superb. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 12 10 0

SAXONY, 1850, 3pf. red, fine. *V.* 1 £15 0 0
1856, 10 ngr. blue, on large piece of original, superb. H. .. 2 14 0
SEYCHELLES, 1901, 3c. on 16c. chestnut and blue, surcharge inverted, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. 3 3 0
Ditto, 6c. on 8c. purple and blue, surcharge inverted, mint. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 15 0
SIERRA LEONE, 1833, wmk. CA, 4d. blue, unused. *P.* 3 .. 3 8 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1855, imperf., 1d. deep green, horizontal pair, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 1 18 0
Ditto, 2d. red, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 2 15 0
1856-9, imperf., 1d. yellow-green, horizontal pair, very fine. *G.* 2 3 17 6
1860-7, rouletted, 1d. sage-green, horizontal pair, mint. *G.* 2 .. 3 10 0
1867-70, 10d. on 9d. yellow, surcharge inverted, S.G. 40. *G.* 2 18 0 0
Ditto, 6d. blue, perf. 11½ at top and bottom × perf 12½ × roulette, *uncatalogued*, *G.* 2 .. 1 1 0
Ditto, perf. 11½, 2d. pale vermilion, with dated postmark, Jan. 22 1868. *G.* 2 .. .. 12 0 0
Ditto, 10d. in blue on 9d. yellow, wmk. Crown SA. *G.* 2 .. 12 0 0
Ditto, 2d. pale vermilion, S.G. 70, with dated postmark Mar. 2 1868. *G* 2 .. .. .. 17 10 0
Ditto, 2s. carmine, mint. *G.* 2 .. 2 2 0
Ditto, 2s. deep carmine-lake, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 1 18 0
Ditto, perf. 12½, 1d. yellow-green, exceptionally fine. *G.* 2 .. 3 3 0
June 1872, 9d. grey-lilac, rouletted at bottom × perf. 11½ other sides, very fine. *G.* 2 .. 6 0 0
July 1872, 9d. mauve, variety printed both sides, fine. *G.* 2 6 5 0
Official, O.S., 1874, perf. 11½, 9d. rosy mauve, variety no stop after 's,' very fine. *G.* 2 .. 3 7 6
Ditto, 1d. green, variety printed both sides. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 18 0
Ditto, perf. 11½×12½, 9d. rosy mauve, very fine. *G.* 2 .. 3 0 0
1876-7, perf. 11½×12½, 8d. on 9d. yellow-brown, mint. *G.* 2 4 10 0
Ditto, 8d. on 9d. yellow-brown, overprint double, mint. *G.* 2 7 10 0
1891-5, 1d. green, overprint double, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 1 16 0

A selection from a fine collection of South Australia dispersed by Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., at their sale of 22 and 23 October 1912

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1860-7, rouletted, 2s. carmine, S.G. 34, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 7 6
Official set of reprints (48). *P.* 1 0 15 0
SPAIN, 1851, 2r. red, small margins, but very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 18 0 0
1852, 2r. red, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 11 0 0
1853, 2r. red, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 7 0 0

SPAIN (*contd*)
Ditto, 2r. vermilion, block of four, little close in two or three places but fine. *P.&S.* 3 .. £35 0 0
1854, 1r. pale blue, no margins on two sides, but lightly cancelled and very fine. *P.&S.* 2 10 10 0
1865, imperf., 12c. blue and rose, frame inverted, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 3 15 0
December 1868, 19c. brown, horizontal pair and single used together on piece of original. *H.* 7 5 0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Johore, 1884-6, 2c. rose, S.G. 3, mint. *P.* 2 .. .. 3 7 6
Ditto, 2c. rose, S.G. 8. *P.* 2 .. 2 2 0
1903, One dollar on $2, variety 'E' inverted, mint. *P.* 2 .. 3 3 0
Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4c. on 8c. lilac and blue, surcharged in red and green, mint. *P.&S.* 2 5 5 0
Pehang, 1890, 8c. orange, mint. *P.* 2 .. .. 3 17 6
Sungei Ujong, 1881-3, wmk. Crown CA, 2c. rose, error 'UNJOG,' S.G. 47, very fine. *P.* 2 .. .. 4 7 6
SWEDEN, 1855, 3sk. green, fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 2 2 0
Ditto, 24 skb. red, unused with part gum. *G.* 1 .. .. 6 10 0
1866, 17 öre slate-grey, mint. *G.* 1 2 2 0
1872-6, 6 öre grey, mint. *G.* 1 .. 3 5 0

SWEDEN (*contd*)
Ditto, 20 öre red, the error 'TRETIO,' unused, very fine. *G.* 1 .. £14 10 0
SWITZERLAND, October 1850, 5r. on blue, with frame to cross, reconstructed sheet of forty, superb. *P.* 3 .. .. 14 0 0
TOBAGO, 1879, wmk. crown CC, £1 mauve, very fine. *G.* 1 .. 4 12 6
TRINIDAD, 1860, 1d. slate, on small piece, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 18 0
TUSCANY, 1851, 2s. brick-red on azure, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. 6 15 0
1853, 9 cr. grey-lilac, very fine. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 2 15 0
UNITED STATES, Periodicals, 1879-85, 1c. to $60 (24), unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. .. 9 0 0
Ditto, 1895, with wmk., 1c. to $100 (12). *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 0 12 0
VICTORIA, 1850, 2d. grey, horizontal pair, exceptionally fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 2 0
1860-2, 6d. orange, lightly cancelled, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 4 5 0
1863, rouletted, 4d. rose, very fine. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 3 15 0
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1899, 4d. brown, error 'FOUR PENCF,' mint. *V.* 1 4 4 0
WURTEMBURG, 1851, 18 kr. lilac, superb. *H.* 2 4 0
1873, 70 kr. purple, mint. *H.* .. 4 12 6
1865-8, 18 kr. orange, horizontal pair, on piece of original, superb. *P.* 3 .. .. .. 5 0 0

NOTES & NEWS

Manchester Philatelic Society. The opening meeting of the 22nd session was held on Friday, October 4th, at the Geographical Society's Rooms, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the Chair. The President read a paper on the Stamps of Fiji.

Briefly sketching the geographical and historical points of interest in connection with these far away islands, from their discovery by Tasman in 1643, and describing the cannibal state of the natives until the arrival of the Wesleyan Missionaries in 1835, he stated that the native King Cakobau had in 1858 offered the sovereignty of these islands to Great Britain, but it was declined. The success of cotton growing there caused a great increase in the European settlers, and they being desirous for a more settled government, a constitution was formed, which provided for a partly European and partly native government under Cakobau, but this lasted for two years only, and in March 1874, the sovereignty was again offered to and again declined by the British Government. In October of the same year, however, by an "Act of Cession" the islands were ceded to Britain, and all the lands in Fiji passed to the Crown, and soon after a charter was issued constituting the group into a separate colony. The group comprises 255 islands and islets, two, Viti Levu (4,112 square miles), and Vanua Levu (2,342 square miles) being of considerable size, the other islands range from an area of 217 square miles to mere rocks. Fiji possesses but two towns, namely Suva, the present capital, on Viti Levu, and Levuka, the former capital, on the island of Ovalau, and to Levuka belongs the credit for the introduction of a postage stamp for these islands.

In 1870 the proprietors of the *Fiji Times Express*, in Levuka, issued a series of stamps which have been always recognised as the first issue for this colony, although their status may be somewhat questionable, as their uses were purely local. The *Fiji Times* commenced issue in 1869, at first published every Saturday, but from December 1870 it appeared twice weekly, and Mr. Beckton gave several amusing extracts, advertising the appearance of the *Fiji Times Express*, from the work on the Stamps of Fiji by Mr. C. J. Phillips. Correspondence took place between

the proprietors and the Chief Postmaster at Melbourne with a view to obtaining recognition of these stamps in Australia, but at first without success; later several of the Australian Colonies gave them a certain amount of recognition, and the fact must not be overlooked that although they were not a Government issue, and simply the result of the enterprise of a newly launched newspaper, yet they did pay postage throughout the group of Fiji Islands, and there is some evidence that they paid postage to some places in Australia.

The stamps were first issued on *quadrillé* paper on November 1st, 1870, while those printed on the laid *batonné* paper probably appeared about July 1871. At first four values, 1d., 3d., 6d. and 1s., were printed, all on the same sheet, and simply made from type and printer's "rule." The sheet consisted of 24 stamps arranged in four rows of six, as follows:—

The 1st row all 6d. value.
The 2nd row all 1s. value.
The 3rd row all 1d. value.
The 4th row all 3d. value.

A stamp of the value of 9d. was added to the issue on *batonné* paper by lifting the figure 3 from the stamps 22, 23 and 24 of the plate, and substituting the figure 9, the other portion of the design being unaltered, and all varieties on the first paper occur on the second.

The stamps on the *quadrillé* paper are much the rarer of the two, and of these Mr. Beckton showed specimens of the 1d. and 3d., and the complete set on the *batonné* paper.

Proofs of the first issue exist on ordinary yellow wove paper; there are no reprints, but two sets of imitations were printed at the *Fiji Times* office, presumably to satisfy the demands of the collectors who were often writing for these stamps. The imitations can easily be distinguished as they are printed on foreign note paper, vertically laid and perforated 12–13, and sometimes imperforate; the colours are pale pink, generally faded to very pale. The second set came from completely reconstructed type, and consists of five rows of six; the figures differ, and the stamps are on thick bright pink paper, rouletted by the printer's rule on coloured dividing lines. Almost completely reconstructed sheets of these imitations, belonging to Mr. C. J. Phillips, were shown by Mr. Beckton.

What may be called the first legitimate issue of postage stamps was made in December 1871. They were electrotyped and printed at the Government printing office, Sydney, New South Wales, on white wove paper, with the watermark "Fiji postage" in small sans-serif capitals across the middle row of each sheet. Fifty stamps to the sheet in five horizontal rows of ten, perforation 12½, three values, 1d., 3d. and 6d. All values are known imperforate, but were not issued in that state. The central design consisted of a circle enclosing the script C.R., surmounted by a crown. The estimated numbers printed were 25,000 of each of the three values. This issue may be looked upon as an error, and was in use only 41 days, the reason being that the values were expressed in pence instead of cents, and the same type appears very shortly after, surcharged in the equivalent value of cents, and as such is known as Issue II of January 13th, 1872; surcharged in black, estimated number printed 55,000 of each value. This issue was in use two years and nine months less three days.

Upon the cession of the islands of Great Britain, October 10th, 1874, a new issue was made by surcharging the stamps of King Cakobau with V.R., at first in Gothic capitals and afterwards in Roman. 35,264 of the 1d. value were surcharged, 29,350 of the 3d. and 29,650 of the 6d., and in 1875 both the 3d. (6c.) and the 6d. (12c.) were surcharged 2d. This issue abounds in varieties such as stops omitted, varieties of stops, stops out of alignment, inverted A for V, and the 6d. is known with inverted overprint in both types.

The next issue, known as the V.R. monogram issue, was printed in Sydney at the Government Printing Office on two kinds of paper, wove and laid. Of the stamps on wove paper, 60,000 of the 1d. and 30,000 each of the 2d. on 3d. and of the 6d. were issued January 31st, 1876; on laid paper were issued, on January 5th, 1877, 120,000 of the 1d. and 30,000 of the 2d. on 3d.; on October 12th, 1877, 50,000 of the 4d. on 3d.; and on January 5th, 1877, 120,000 of the 6d.

The V.R. monogram was engraved by Mr. William Bell, at a cost of 10s.; from this lithographic transfers were taken, and the V.R. printed on plain paper at a cost of 30s. per 1,200 sheets. The stamps were then printed over the V.R. lithograph, and the jet black of the V.R. is so strong that it shows through the colours of the stamps. In this issue also several varieties occur, and Mr. Beckton showed an imperf. pair of the 1d., the error of omission of the two pence in the surcharge on the 3d. green, and the variety known as the damaged corner; and on the laid paper a double print, imperforate pairs of the 1d., 2d. on 3d. and 6d., and 3d. and 6d. without the monogram, also 3d. green imperforate without monogram.

The next issue (1878–90) is known as the V.R. engraved, and the original die of 1871 was used. The die was engraved on very hard wood, and a hole drilled and a piece of wood with the letter V engraved by hand upon it plugged in where the letter C had been, and the lines of the background made to join as far as possible. In the 1d. the circle formed by the junction of the plug with the old die is very visible, the extreme left curve of the letter R had to be re-engraved on the plug, and is a little thicker than in the original die. The 3d. shows slightly the junction of the plug and die and re-engraving of the part of the R, and the 6d. shows the circle very distinctly.

The 1871 stamps had an inner hexagonal design consisting of a thick and a thin line

inside the circle, and in removing the C portions of these lines were cut away, and the engraver omitted to re-engrave them upon his new plug. A portion of the old die of the 3d. of 1871 was also cut out to make a new stamp of 2d., and in so doing the fine curved lines above and below the word "three" were damaged, and the word "two" being shorter than the word "three," the spacing is irregular in the lower label. About 1891 this old wooden die, which had seen so much service, was resuscitated, the plug with the word "two" upon it was removed, and a new plug with "four" upon it was inserted in its place, and the fine lines above and below "four" were still further damaged, almost disappearing. These alterations to original dies and manufacture of new plates during nearly 20 years are probably unique.

On March 28th, 1881, Mr. Thurston wrote from Fiji to the Government Printing Office, Sydney, ordering 50,000 of the 2d. and 30,000 of the 6d. stamps, which were shipped on April 11th. On May 3rd Mr. Thurston acknowledged their receipt, and pointed out that the 2d. value had erroneously been printed in the colour of the 1d., and asked that 50,000 be printed in the proper colour. This error was first chronicled in the *London Philatelist* of December 1892, and it is said that only one specimen was saved and this sold for £50. The whole parcel of errors, with this solitary exception, were destroyed.

During 1881 and 1882, the 1s. and 5s. values were added. Beyond this period Mr. Beckton did not proceed.

Local Stamps. We publish elsewhere a letter referring to the study of local stamps which will probably be of interest to collectors who have not overlooked an important, if neglected, section of philately. The cessation of publication of that part of the Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue relating to locals practically killed what little appreciation these stamps had for English collectors at a time when our insular prejudices for the stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies was not only paramount, but almost exclusive, and although the collecting of local issues had never the attractions of the general issues, nevertheless in the country of origin there have always been collectors, and special issues have invariably found support. The point of view has, however, shifted a good deal in recent years, and philatelists, particularly those of our own country, have devoted the keenest attention to stamps which years ago were utterly neglected, and signs are not wanting to show that local stamps are coming into favour. Numerous articles have appeared, and it is now not unusual to find the local stamps of countries like Morocco and China studied in connection with the regular issues, while Russian rural postage stamps and the Carriers' stamps of the United States have never ceased to find collectors. Furthermore, the discrimination which awards pride of place to the stamps of Buenos Aires—which though of great interest may well be held to come within the term 'local' as often conceived—and relegates to oblivion the almost equally interesting series of La Guiara is breaking down, and it is a matter of satisfaction to us to see the course which the Fiscal Philatelic Society, defender of 'the rest,' has taken in extending its scope to include issues, many of which offer real attraction for collecting and study, and which have served infinitely better purpose than a host of the 'speculatives' and 'commemoratives' which have not ceased to charm.

Philatelic Exhibition, Paris, 1913. The *Revue Philatélique Française* publishes in its October number the Regulations for the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held next year in Paris. No date is announced, and we presume that the arrangements are at present tentative, but we can draw attention to the very comprehensive scheme of competition, and to the evident intention of the promoters to make the exhibition worthy of its source and city. Twenty-two classes of entries are formulated, the first two referring to stamps of France and of her Colonies, and in the grouping of the collections in the third class—the other countries of the world—the arrangement, though naturally somewhat different in perspective to that of an exhibition of English origin, seems to have been carefully worked out and likely to produce interesting competition. In other classes we note with approval the inclusion of entires (no less than five sections), and of fiscal stamps, both of which find much more favour abroad than with us, and there are also classes for telegraph stamps and for municipal and local stamps, including in the latter collections of early postal marks and concellations. We hope at a later date to give fuller particulars of what, we are led to believe, will be one of the greatest exhibitions ever held, and at which we hope English philately and philatelists will be satisfactorily represented. M. A. Coyette, 136, Boulevard Magenta, Paris, is the Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition, which will be held under the ægis of the Société Française de Timbrologie.

Philatelic Literary Competition. The Société Française de Timbrologie has organised a competition, open to philatelists of the world, for original monographs upon philatelic subjects, chiefly of a more or less discursive character, according to a prepared list, which may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary to the Society, M. A. Coyette, 136, Boulevard Magenta, Paris. The subjects range from Essays, Cancellations, Forgeries, treated within specifically prescribed limits, to disquisitions on stamps wrongly underpriced in catalogues,

history as discerned in philately, biographies of celebrities appearing on postage stamps, with the inevitable appeal to the 'young collector,' this time to discuss the "moral advantages to be derived from the pastime." Medals of various classes are offered in each of the eight sections, and selected essays will be published in the organ of the Society or other publication. The results of this novel competition will certainly attract attention.

Philatelic Exhibition, Cassel, 1914. We have received formal notice that an International Philatelic Exhibition will be held at Cassel in August 1914, in special connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Deutscher Philatelistentag, under the patronage of the Landgraf Chlodwig von Hessen. Further information will follow at a later date. The Hon. Secretary for the Exhibition is Reg.-Baumeister Genth, 19, Karthäuser Strasse, Cassel.

Handbook on New Zealand. From the 24th Annual Report of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand we learn that the Society has decided to publish a handbook on the stamps of New Zealand. A committee of the Society has been appointed to collect material, and the editorship has been placed in the hands of Mr. W. Jolliffe, "who has obtained access to the Government records, and already has much valuable information in his possession dealing with the postal history of the country." The Royal Philatelic Society London, has also granted the use of the whole of the notes collected on their behalf, and has promised assistance, and we may look for an authoritative account of one of the most attractive series of Colonial stamps.

In referring to the interesting report before us we tender our congratulations to the Society on its flourishing condition, with a membership of well over a hundred and an excellent financial position.

Imperforate Current French Stamps. We learn from the *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society* that considerable quantities of the current French issues have come on to the market in imperforate condition through the connivance of certain officials, having been offered at high prices, in blocks and even complete sheets. The postal authorities investigated the matter; the instigators were arrested, and the shops of stamp dealers were raided and all such stamps found were seized. It is announced that legal action will be taken against both the culpable officials and the dealers who were the receivers of their spoil.

A New Method for facsimiles. It is often necessary to look abroad to see what is being done at home, and from the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung* we derive the following information, given under the legend "Un encouragement pour les faussaires." "Philatelists and postal officials are in consternation at the recent discovery of Mr. N. E. Bawtree, of the Royal Photographic Society, who has invented a 'photo-mechanical' process facilitating in an extraordinary manner the reproduction in facsimile of engravings on steel or copper plates. Mr. Bawtree's method was shown at the exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society. It consists of two entirely new processes. Instead of the reproduction taking place by means of a sensitized plate, the engraving is transformed on to glass without change, and the result is much superior to those obtained by photography. The second process is the transfer of this reproduction on to a plate of copper or steel by a method which gives with irreproachable results the finest lines and every detail of the original. The whole is carried out without costly machinery, and by means of only a series of baths, and the total cost of the necessary apparatus does not run to more than fifty shillings, and can be contained in a small bag!" We commend this information to the special consideration of the dignitaries of Somerset House.

A Great Find. The following piece of information of more than usual interest appears in *The Philatelic Gazette* of October:—

A Great Find.

For a couple of months Nassau Street, as well as Broadway, has been agog over the wonderful find of old St. Louis, New York, and 5c. and 10c. 1847 issues. From what we can gather the firm of Townsend & Whelin, of Philadelphia, sold a lot of old paper to a junk firm, who realised that they had got a good thing. The correspondence of long ago was addressed to Charnley & Whelin, the predecessors of the present firm.

All the stamps are on the original covers, and among the lot are some very wonderful things. We have only seen a few of the St. Louis stamps which are mostly of the 10c. denomination. Of these there were about forty or fifty, while of the 5c. there were only about half a dozen. However, lo and behold, there are said to have been more twenty cent stamps than were fives! The lot includes one cover with two 20c. and a 5c., making a 45c. rate for a heavier letter to an Eastern city.

This wonderful find, as far as the St. Louis are concerned, rivals that which took place in 1895, which give definite knowledge of the stamps of St. Louis.

Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. We have received from the Honorary Secretary to the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain the following for publication:—

At the meeting of the Permanent Congress Committee, held in London on October 17th last, it was unanimously decided to recommend the following Rules and Regulations for governing future Congresses. The Committee trust that the same will be universally accepted.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—A Philatelic Congress shall be held once in each succeeding year under the auspices of one or more British Philatelic Societies.

2.—Each Society under 100 Members may be represented by two Delegates, each Society from 100 to 200 Members by three Delegates, each Society over and above 200 Members, by four Delegates.

In addition to the above, the Members of the Local Executive and of the Permanent Congress Committee are also entitled to speak and to vote at the Congress.

Each Delegate must register his vote in person, no proxies being allowed.

3.—The arrangement of the Congress shall be left in the hands of the inviting Society or Societies, subject to anything in these Rules which may apply to or govern particular matters.

The expenses incident to each Congress must be defrayed by the inviting Society or Societies, inclusive of those incurred by Sub-Committees.

4.—The inviting Society or Societies shall appoint the Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Congress.

The Chairman has a right to a casting vote, although he need not be appointed one of the Delegates of his Society.

5.—Every Philatelic Society of Great Britain wishing to be represented by Delegates at the yearly Congress MUST pay a small contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of the Permanent Congress Committee, under the following scale :

Societies under 100 Members, 5s. per annum ;

Societies of 100 Members or over 100 Members, but not more than 200 Members, 10s. per annum ;

Societies of over 200 Members, 15s. per annum.

6.—Delegates reading Papers or opening discussions appearing on the Agenda, may occupy ten minutes, but no subsequent speaker shall occupy more than five minutes or speak a second time, except that (*a*) the mover of the original motion shall have the right to reply, but not for introducing new matter, (*b*) a Delegate may speak to a point of order.

No paper intended to be read before a Congress shall be published in the Philatelic or public press, prior to the Congress.

7.—No auction shall be held under the auspices of or recognised by the Congress except it be held solely for the benefit of the Congress.

8.—A Committee of Seven shall 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.

The Members of this Committee shall be elected at every succeeding Congress, retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

Permanent Congress Committee. According to Rule No. 5 the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Fourth Philatelic Congress to serve on this Committee for 1912-13 :—Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. A. Leon Adutt, M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, R. Hollick, C. J. Phillips and Franz Reichenheim.

The first meeting of the Committee for 1912-13 was held, by kind permission of Mr. A. Leon Adutt, at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on Thursday, May 2nd, 1912, at 5 p.m. Present :—Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. R. Hollick, J. J. Darlow, A. Leon Adutt and F. Reichenheim.

Representatives of the Scottish Philatelic Societies, under whose auspices the fifth Congress will be held, Messrs. D. Dicksay (Hon. President, Dundee), A. Wallace McGregor (Vice-President, Scottish Philatelic Society), E. Philpot-Crowther (Dundee Philatelic Society), were invited to join the meeting to express their wishes as regards the forthcoming arrangements.

Major Evans was elected Chairman for 1912-1913, and Mr. Reichenheim Hon. Secretary.

It was resolved that the Permanent Congress Committee recommend to the Scottish Philatelic Societies the appointment of representatives from each Society, who shall constitute the Congress Committee and who shall from their own body elect a Chairman and Hon. Secretary who shall *ex-officio* become members of the Permanent Congress Committee for the year 1912-1913.

It was further resolved that the rules and regulations of the Permanent Congress Committee to be reconsidered at the next meeting be printed and circulated to all Societies and to the Philatelic press.

Death of Mr. H. J. Crocker. We regret to announce the death of Mr. Henry J. Crocker, which took place on 11 October, at the age of 52. He attained a world-wide reputation as a philatelist, more particularly for his collection and study of the stamps of the Hawaiian Islands, upon which he was the author of an important monograph. He was formerly the possessor of probably the finest specialized collection of Japan which has ever been brought together, the loss of which in the San Francisco earthquake was not only a severe one to its owner but to philately at large. Mr. Crocker was held in particular esteem by American, and especially San Francisco collectors, and his death will be greatly deplored throughout the philatelic world.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,

May I offer a suggestion? At the Fourth Philatelic Congress at Margate the Glossary of Philatelic Terms, as formed by the committee appointed for the purpose, was voted to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. for printing and publication, with the copyright. This Glossary is now published at 3d. In order to aid its general use and adoption in the British Empire I am ordering a supply to begin with, intending to send a copy to each member of this Society; the cost may very properly be borne by the Society's funds. I suggest that the Secretary or Treasurer in each philatelic society should proceed similarly and enclose a written or printed note "please adopt these terms or meanings" with each copy. Members receiving more than one copy might send them on to personal friends, who collect stamps, especially their younger friends. The most frequently misused expressions are mount for hinge, surcharge for overprint (in most cases), and in the forms of roulette and perforation

Yours faithfully,
F. A. BELLAMY,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.
Oxford Philatelic Society
4, St. John's Road, Oxford;
Oct. 19, 1912.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record,"

DEAR SIR,

I enclose a collotype plate of illustrations of stamp journals that accompanied my List No. 8 of "Philatelic Literature for Sale." The top corner has an illustration in miniature of the wrapper of the *Indian Postage Stamp News*, published at Bombay in 1894, the major portion of the design being that of the 1d. lilac Queen's head stamp. Desirous of having this reproduced, I wrote to the authorities at Somerset House, asking whether this would be allowed, and in reply, I was referred to the new and stringent regulations.

I intimated that if the illustration in question was subject to the new law, I should let the matter drop. The authorities then requested me to send them the *block* for destruction, but I had to point out that one had never been made.

This decision behoves publishers and others, not under bond, to be careful not to reproduce any illustration bearing *semblance* to a postage stamp, with any of the royal portraits.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR MARSH.
389, Brixton Road, S.W.;
16 November, 1912.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,

May I ask you to be good enough to make it known that the Committee of the Fiscal Philatelic Society have decided to include the study of Local Postage Stamps in the sphere of their activities. They feel that these interesting issues have too long been neglected, at all events so far as English collectors are concerned. It is intended to devote alternate monthly meetings entirely to the study of Locals, and the compilation of as complete a list of them as the material at hand affords.

The next meeting to be so devoted will be held at 6.30 p.m. on Friday, December 6th, next, at 71, Fleet Street, E.C., when the subject for study will be the Local issues of the Chinese Treaty Ports.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society will be happy to hear from any philatelists interested in the subject and willing to assist with material or information, or who would be likely to join the Society for the furtherance of the object in question.

Any further details respecting this section of the Society, copies of the Rules, etc., will gladly be furnished to enquirers by

Yours faithfully,
P. J. EVANS,
(*Hon. Sec. Locals Section*).
124, Brownhill Road, Catford,
London, S.E.;
November 15th, 1912.

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

NOVEMBER 1912

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD



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Telegraphic Address: "PHILATELY, BIRMINGHAM."

The Philatelic Record

EDITED BY

L. W. FULCHER, B.Sc.

Volume XXXIV DECEMBER 1912 No. 12

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BUENOS AIRES

By F. J. PEPLOW

(*All rights reserved*)

(*Concluded from page* 158)

Since the appearance of the last instalment of my article I have had the advantage of inspecting, under the personal superintendence of the owner, the magnificent collection of the stamps of Buenos Aires formed by Dr. Achillito Chiesa, shown at the International Philatelic Exhibition, London, in October last. This is probably the finest collection in the world of these stamps, and in common with many other philatelists I was struck not only with the superb and unusual condition of practically the whole of the specimens shown, but also with the scope of the collection, and the evidence of great philatelic study and research embodied in such a wonderful accumulation of these rare stamps. I was curious to see what new light could be thrown upon the subject by such an extensive range of stamps, but it does not seem that much can be added to the information already possessed, though I saw some varieties which may well be referred to here as relating to stamps discussed in the foregoing part of my article, and I am further able to give details additional to those already acquired with regard to the issues still to be dealt with. For this privilege I am greatly indebted to Dr. Chiesa, who has generously given me the permission to utilise the information shown by his collection.

I may first refer to the illustration which appears in my article on page 157. I surmised that this was probably official and it proves to be even more interesting than I at first thought. It is part of an official publication of four pages, of which it is the last, entitled "Registro de Sellos Antiguos y de los que usa la Administracion Crãl de Correos de Buenos Aires." The other pages are devoted to descriptions and illustrations of postmarks used both before the issue of postage stamps and from the time of their introduction to the date of publication, which I take to have been about the end of 1861, as the change of colour of the 'head of Liberty' design (November 1862) is not recorded, and one of the facsimile postmarks given as dated 21 August 1861.

Among the stamps of special interest I draw attention to the following: 1) One of the 4 rs. of the first issue was shown with the variety CUATO RS, the broken 'P'

being very distinct, and the appearance similar to that of the issue of 5 November 1858 ; 2) Of the issue of 5 November 1858 two copies were shown of the variety with there were two copies with CIN very distinct ; 4) A copy of the normal stamp (: IN PS) ' P ' unaltered, both the same, as far as I could tell ; 3) Of the same issue : IN PS showing serious damage to the corners, evidently owing to the nails holding the cliché in its place having been carelessly refixed ; 5) There was also a very interesting entire showing one and a half copies of this stamp used as one and a half peso ; 6) Issue of January 1859, two copies were shown of the variety T. PS, the ' P ' unaltered, and another variety was shown which is new to me, both the nail-holes on the left appearing double, as if new holes had been made. No copies of this stamp showing ' CUATO ' anything like complete were shown, and the fact increases my scepticism as to the existence of a variety of this nature sufficiently defined to appear as a catalogue variety. The copies which I have seen are ostensible fakes.

In the *Anuario* for 1860 appears the following information :—

By the Decree of 15 October 1859 the rate of postage has been reduced to a single uniform and moderate rate for foreign and inland letters as follows :—

ART. 1.—The postal tariff established by the decrees of 26 June 1857 and 1 and 29 October 1858 has been revised in the following way :—

Letters, foreign as well as inland, will be charged at the rate of 1 peso current coinage if not exceeding 4 adarmes, and at the rate of 4 reales for every 4 adarmes in excess, with the exception of those between various parts of the capital, which will only be charged at the rate of 4 reales if not exceeding 4 adarmes, and 2 reales for every 4 adarmes in excess.

ART. 2.—The remaining provisions of the decrees cited remain substantially the same.

This law came into force 1 January 1860.

The Post Office, under the postal tariff law previous to that promulgated on 15 October 1859, made use of the original postage stamps of the following values :—

1 peso	blue
4 reales	brown

The new postage stamps represent the values shown in the table below :

4 reales	green
1 peso	blue
2 pesos	red

The postal tariff law destined to come into force from 1 January 1860 rendered invalid the postage stamps which had been used by the Post Office up to that time, as well as the original plate representing the values under the previous laws. A balance sheet was therefore made of the said stamps, and they were destroyed in accordance with the following record :—

At the General Post Office, Buenos Aires, on 12 January 1860, in the presence of the Postmaster-General and of the Treasurer, We, the first official in the office of the Minister of Finance and Notary in Chief of the Government, proceeded in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Government, at the instance of the said Postmaster-General, to balance the postage stamps manufactured at the Bank under the Decree of 10 April 1858, and in accordance with the postal tariff law of 1 and 2 October 1858, which established the values of the same, these being rendered invalid by virtue of the postal tariff law sanctioned by the Legislature 15 October 1859, which came into force on the first day of the current year ; the accounts having

BALANCE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Dr.						Cr.				
1858						1858				
December 10	Balance in hand				27889	December 10–31	Receipts		9108	9108
1859						1859				
January 1	Received from the Bank ..	1	24000			January	,, ...		13918	
,, 3	,, ,, ..	2	27840			February	,, ...		10968	
					51840	March	,, ...		17294	
April 19	,, ,, ..	3	2400			April	,, ...		12431 4	
,, 20	,, ,, ..	4	14440			May	,, ...		9160	
,, 26	,, ,, ..	5	2400			June	,, ...		8051	
					19200	July	,, ...		5708	
June 11	,, ,, ..	6			19200	August	,, ...		8461	
September 3	,, ,, ..	7	15000			September	,, ...		12945 4	
,, 28	,, ,, ..	8	75000			October	,, ...		9502	
					90000	November	,, ...		5664	
October 4	,, ,, ..	9			78750	December	,, ...		10355	
										124458
							Commission on sales			2405
							Stamps burnt			10544 4
							Various balances		8897	
							Stock of stamps in hand		131466 4	
										140363 4
					286879					286879

Buenos Aires, 31 December 1859

been completed by vouchers obtained from the Bank and the Mint, the said invalid stamps were burnt, representing a value of 10,544 pesos 4 reales current coinage.

In testimony of which we sign the present report on the day above mentioned.

G. A. de Posadas,
Postmaster-General.

Manuel C. Argerich,
First Official of the Minister of Finance.

J. F. Cavanillos,
Treasurer.

G. Jorge Balbetero,
Notary in Chief.

A copy of the balance sheet presented with this report is reproduced on the preceeding page.

Referring to the Decree of 15 October 1859, above given, it may be mentioned that although the rate of 2 reales was fixed for the excess over the first four adarmes in weight for local letters no stamp of that value was issued, and it would be interesting to know how the excess was prepaid.

No information is forthcoming as to whether the ' ship ' type was in circulation after the publication of the above decree. It will be seen from the Balance Sheet for 1859 that from 1 January to 11 June 1859 stamps to the value of 90,240 pesos were received from the Bank, and there was further a balance brought forward from the previous year to the value of 27,889 pesos. All the stamps represented by the total, 118,129 pesos, would be those of the issues of October 1858 and January 1859, and it is again worthy of note how small was the total number of these stamps, and indeed of the whole of those of the ' ship ' type. The relatively small number destroyed (value 10,544 pesos 4 reales) indicates that the stock had been allowed to run low, presumably from the knowledge that the new series would shortly be available.

It is reasonably certain that the whole of the foregoing stamps were regarded by their originators as provisional, and intended to serve only until a supply of stamps of the best manufacture could be obtained. Already in 1857 some action had been taken in the matter when, according to Moens, the then Postmaster-General, approached, under the authority of the Government, Messrs. Kranzestein and Castelli, a firm of lithographers at Buenos Aires, inviting them to submit designs for consideration, and the result was the ' gaucho ' essay, so well-known to collectors, printed by lithography. This method of production, however, found no favour with the authorities, who looked to the resources of the Mint for the earlier issues. The plates for the stamps of the type ' head of Liberty ' were made in Paris. And we find from the letter of the Postmaster-General dated 14 October 1858, above mentioned, that even at that date the stamps were already on order. The actual source of these stamps does not seem to have been divulged, but they bear in my opinion the strongest *prima facie* evidence that they were the product of the same influence as that presiding over the manufacture of the stamps of France.

At that time M. Hulot was producing some of the best examples of postage stamps ever issued, and in view of the close commercial relations of Buenos Aires with France it is probable that the Post Office of the former applied to that of the latter for advice. Whether M. Hulot actually had anything to do with the stamps I do not know, and it must be remembered that a pseudo competitor of his, M. A. Barre, shortly afterwards made the plates of the first stamps of Greece, (also in design derived from the French prototype), which were printed by a private firm, but from

the similarity of style and design I conclude that the plates of this issue were the work of either one or the other of these employees of the French Government.* Whether they were produced by the galvano-plastic process, as would have been the case had they been made by Hulot, or by the special methods of Barre, who seems to have had a process of his own producing plates in steel, I am unable to say, but it does not seem probable that the clichés were detached, if we may judge from the information, already cited, given by Dr. Marco del Pont relating to the abstraction of portions of all three plates, in which he says that " although they were of great thickness [they] had been sawn through and ten stamps taken from each. From the official report of the defacing of the plates in 1893, it is stated that they were of copper.

The plates contained fifty impressions, in five rows of ten. The clichés measure approximately 22 mm. long by 18 mm. wide, and there was a space round each of about 3 mm. The design was an excellent one, the head of Liberty, wearing the phrygian cap, within a circle, with inscriptions and conventional ornaments. The cartouche at the left bore the value, for which a separate piece was made, as the rest of the design is identical on all values, for which one original matrix served. The execution of the actual plates does not seem to have been very satisfactory, and numerous defects appeared, and the plates were of such a character that they speedily became foul, resulting eventually in a series of impressions little short of extraordinary, and it may be pointed out that they share this quality to a similar degree with the plates for the stamps of Greece. One or two defects may be specially referred to, notably that on the 1 peso, showing the top right-hand corner with the ornament half missing (*See* Plate), and the 1 peso without stop after the figure; the various defects on the 1 peso and 2 peso have a distinct philatelic value in showing that the second issue in reversed colours was printed from the same plates.

The paper used was thin wove, a peculiar azure for the 4 reales, white for the 1 peso and yellowish for the 2 pesos, all sufficiently uniform to call for no special remark. I have seen several copies of the 4 reales on a yellowish paper, however, which seems distinctive, but whether this is due to accidental change or not I am unable to say.

With regard to colour and impression, the subject is complicated by reason of the condition of the plates, which were allowed to get very much clogged, so that while early impressions are clear and good, at other stages of printing the stamps degenerate into mere smudges, with every kind of impression in between. The old discrimination into ' Paris ' and ' local ' prints cannot be accepted, for there is no doubt at all that the plates were cleaned from time to time, but I see no objection to the view that specimen impressions were sent with the plates—and possibly the paper—from Paris, and copies are occasionally met with of unusual excellence of impression, which, if only by reason of their scarcity, would seem to lend evidence to the supposition. Whether this was so or not my experience from the examination of a large number of these stamps leads me to the conclusion that the percentage of really choice impressions is a very small one, and that such stamps are rare. Particularly is this the case in the 2 pesos red, and I have only seen, as far as I can remember, one really superb copy, (in the collection of Señor Rodriguez), which might in my estimation claim Parisian origin. The probable reason of the scarcity of fine impressions is that the plates were very difficult to print from, by reason of being but in very slight recess, and only the most careful preparation, very clean state of the plate and the best workmanship could provide well printed stamps, conditions doubtless very difficult to attain at the

* Since the above was written I chanced to come across a reference in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, 9 July 1910, to the maker of these plates, in the article by Dr. Marco del Pont on the Rivadavia stamps of the Argentine Republic, already referred to. Dealing with the proposal for ordering new Argentine stamps from Europe it is stated that application was made " to the artist who engraved the stamps in use in the province of Buenos Aires, and to M. Barre, the engraver at the Paris Mint." In face of this it is necessary to exclude Barre as the engraver, but I am none the less of the opinion that the French prototype determined the original design.

time. This is borne out by the fact that the reprints from the stolen pieces of the plates, (to which reference will be made later), even with the advantages of leisured printing by probably more favourable methods, were anything but satisfactory. Of the 1 peso I have seen several copies with distinct double impressions.

As might be expected the shades found are numerous, particularly of the 1 peso, and many printings must have been made for this stamp, which is found in almost every gradation of colour from the pale chalky blue of the earliest impressions to a fairly deep blue of a printing made when the plates were much clogged with ink. There is, however, reason to think that many of the shades are only apparent, due to defective printing and quantity of ink used, and attention might be drawn to the very flat or 'dry' appearance of some printings, which seems to influence the shade of colour. The shades which I list are given as approximate only.

Gibbons Catalogue states that the 1 and 2 pesos are both known bisected, and used for half the nominal value, and Moens listed the 1 peso so used, but I have no evidence of such use, though it may be mentioned here that by a decree of 15 September 1862 this division and use of stamps was expressly forbidden, and had presumably been a practice.



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

3 September 1859. Three values, typographed. Imperf.

On azure paper

I. *Fine impressions*

4 reales, green
4 ,, yellowish green

II. *Later impressions*, varying in quality

4 reales, green

On white paper.

I. *Fine impressions.*

1 peso, blue
1 ,, pale (chalky) blue

II. *Later impressions*, varying greatly in quality.

1 peso, pale blue
1 ,, greenish blue
1 ,, blue
1 ,, deep blue

On yellowish paper.

I. *Fine impressions.*

2 pesos, dull red

II. *Later impressions*, varying in quality.

2 pesos, dull red

On 10 November 1859 the province of Buenos Ayres became part of the new Argentine Confederation, and though this did not at first affect the postal system or the postage stamps there must have been considerable confusion in reconciling under one jurisdiction two systems of franking, particularly as the currency, already sufficiently involved in the various parts of the Confederation, created further difficulties. The very loose coherence of the States—temporarily dissolved in fact by open conflict —was doubtless the reason for local postal autonomy, but before the postal system was made general for the whole of the Republic (as the Confederation became in 1861), measures were taken to unify the rates and conditions of the service. A decree of 20 September 1862 provided that the postal tariff which it brought into force should apply to the whole of the Republic, and a further Decree, issued 3 October 1862, promulgated the nationalisation of the posts of Buenos Aires. On 8 October the following circular was issued :—

CIRCULAR FROM THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO THE VARIOUS POSTMASTERS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

To the Postmaster at . . . . . .

Since it is indispensable that a single type of postage stamp should be in use at all the post offices of the Republic for franking, and that they should be duly supplied to postmasters from this central administration, I will inform you at the proper moment what steps are being taken to put this course into effect.

I should, however, inform you that in order to render the values and colours of the postage stamps now in use in the post offices of Buenos Aires uniform with those adopted by the other offices of the Republic, I have ordered a new issue at the Bank and Mint in conformity with the present arrangements, so that the following stamps may be immediately brought into use :—

Carmine, one piastre (or 5 centavos)
Blue, two piastres (or 10 ,,)

G. A. DE POSADAS

The stamps in the new colours were put into circulation 12 November 1862, and at the same time the 4 reales was withdrawn.

From reasons already given the same plates served to print this issue, as would be expected, but it is evident that they were thoroughly cleaned, and it would seem that at first at least care was taken with their production, for I have seen copies of both values beautifully clear and of good colour. Of the 1 peso there were naturally more printings than of the 2 pesos, and the former stamp is found with all the eccentricities of shade provided by bad impression ; the 2 pesos shows much less latitude of shade and impression. The same varieties of paper, yellowish for the 1 peso and white for the 2 pesos, were maintained.

12 November 1862. Printed from the same plates as the previous issue, but colours changed. Imperf.

On yellowish paper.

I. *Fine impressions.*

1 peso, pale rose

II. *Later impressions*, varying greatly in quality.

1 peso, dull rose
1 ,, rose

On white paper.

I. *Fine impressions.*

2 pesos, pale (chalky) blue
2 ,, blue

II. *Later impressions,* varying in quality.

2 pesos, pale blue
2 ,, blue
2 ,, deep blue

The issue of the Rivadavia stamps in 1864 for the whole republic, a project which had been for some time under consideration, caused the suppression of the stamps of Buenos Aires.

REPRINTS, ESSAYS, ETC.

Essays.

I have already referred to the ' gaucho ' essays, issued in 1857. For a long time it was generally believed that these essays served a short postal use ; they were in much demand with collectors of the 'sixties, and forgeries closely resembling the originals were widely circulated.



Fig. 11

Lithographed by Kranzestein & Castelli, Buenos Aires.

Thin white wove paper.

4 reales, yellow
6 ,, green
8 ,, dull violet
10 ,, blue

Moens lists the 6 and 10 reales on *laid* paper.

Reprints.

The history of the reprints contains not a little of the unusual, as showing what little care was given to the custody of the original plates. As late as 1882 (see *supra*) the whole of the plates were intact, with the exception of that of the ' ship ' type 3 pesos, which had four clichés missing. A few years later most of the clichés of the ' ship ' type had disappeared, and from the plates of the ' head of Liberty ' type the first two vertical rows had been cut away. These original clichés and plates had apparently many vicissitudes, though it cannot be said that anything like full advantage has been taken to place upon the market reprints in any considerable quantity, for most of those known, with the exception, perhaps, of one series, are very scarce. It is beyond my knowledge to attempt to write the full history of the reprints, and I limit myself to recording what I have actually seen.

Issue of 30 *April* 1858.

2 pesos (DOS PS) blue, on thick card-paper. Sheet of 30, five horizontal rows of six, with wider space between the stamps than in the originals.

3 pesos (TRES PS) green. Sheet of 12, three rows of four.

Issue of 1 *January* 1859.

1 pesos (: IN PS). On thick white paper, in blue and in brown. Sheet of 36, six rows of six, with wider space (about 5 mm.) between the stamps than in the originals.

Composite sheet.

Two vertical rows, the first containing four stamps in the following order TRES PS, DOS PS, : IN PS, TRES PS, the second containing five stamps, : IN PS, DOS PS, DOS PS, : IN PS, TRES PS, *i.e.* three clichés of each of the issue of 1858, 2 and 3 p., and of the issue of January 1859, 1 p., were used to make this reprint, the whole having been defaced by two horizontal and two vertical lines. In black on very thin paper.

Dr. Chiesa, in whose collection I saw this and the above-mentioned sheets of reprints, told me that only three impressions were taken of this composite sheet.

In addition to the reprints above described there is a series emanating from an unofficial source, consisting of impressions from several clichés of the 'ship' type, and from the portions removed from the plates of the 'head of Liberty' type. These came from a collector, the late Mr. E. Latour, who had possession, how I am unable to say, of the portions of the original plate stolen from the Government, and either acquired or had printed a number of impressions from them which have more or less come on to the market. The following is a list of what I have seen :—

Issue of 1858.

3 pesos (TRES PS). On thin white paper. Sheet of 10 in two vertical rows of five, printed close together (as in the originals), in pale green. The fourth stamp in the first row is inverted.

Issues of 1858 *and* 1859.

2 pesos (DOS PS) and 1 peso (: IN PS). On thin white paper. Sheet of 10, in two vertical rows of five, printed close together (as in the originals), in pale blue and in deep blue. The four uppermost stamps are 1 peso and the rest 2 pesos, and the second stamps in each row (both 1 peso) are inverted.

'*Head of Liberty*' *issues.* Impressions from the first two vertical rows, ten stamps in all.

4 reales. In green on azure paper, and in black, pale blue and indian red on white paper.

1 peso. In pale blue, black, indian red and dull purple-brown on white paper.

2 pesos. In indian red and in blue on white paper, and in black on cream paper.

All these impressions are fairly well printed, from cleaned clichés, and those of the 'head of Liberty' type in the colours of the originals might be very dangerous.

I have notes of other reprints, including those of sheets containing stamps *tête-bêche*, but I have not seen the same. The following information given me by Mr.

Hugo Griebert is of some interest in connection with this question. He met, whilst on a voyage at sea, a Mr. Sibel, who, learning in the course of conversation that Mr. Griebert was connected with postage stamps, asked his advice on a certain matter. Mr. Sibel's wife was a patron of a Société des Bienfaisances, and into her hands had come a number of the original clichés used for the 'ship' stamps of Buenos Aires. She had heard that foreign stamps often brought high prices, and wished to know whether the impressions from these clichés could be sold so as to benefit the funds of the Society. Mr. Griebert naturally advised against any such course, but he never heard whether or not the project was carried out, or what became of the clichés.

In concluding my article upon these most interesting stamps I am even more conscious of its shortcomings than at its commencement, and I feel that I have been unable to add anything of value to the knowledge of them. If such general information as I have been able to get together may, by virtue of publication alone, induce a philatelist to produce a real study of the stamps themselves, I shall not consider wasted the time spent on a task whose difficulty has been disproportionate to the result achieved. I will add that I propose reprinting my article, and I should be grateful for any corrections or additional details, sent to me under cover to the Editor of *The Philatelic Record*.

REFERENCE LIST.

29 *April* 1858. Typographed in sheets of forty-eight. Imperf.

2	pesos (DOS PS)	blue
2	,,	deep blue
3	,, (TRES PS)	pale green
3	,,	green
3	,,	deep green
3	,,	yellow-green
4	,, (CUATO PS)	deep vermilion
5	,, (CINCO PS)	dull ochre
5	,,	orange

Variety. Inscription of value 'CUATO rs' due to defective cliché

4 pesos, deep vermilion

26 *October* 1858. The 4 reales, printed from the plate of the 4 pesos of the previous issue after alteration in the inscription of value, part of the 'P' of 'PS' being removed so as to serve for r; the 1 peso printed from the plate of the 5 pesos of the previous issue, part of the first 'C' and the final 'CO' of 'CINCO' being removed. Imperf.

4	reales (CUATO rs)	grey-brown
4	,,	yellow-brown
4	,,	brown
4	,,	chocolate-brown

This stamp is also found on medium hand-made paper, slightly thicker than the ordinary paper.

Variety. Inscription of value 'CUATO PS' the 'P' being unaltered.

4 reales (CUATO PS) brown

1 peso (:IN PS) dull bistre-brown, pale to medium

Variety. Inscription of value CIN PS the 'C' being unaltered.

1 peso (CIN PS) dull bistre-brown

1 *January* 1859. Printed from the same plate as the 1 peso of the previous issue, and from the plate used for the 4 reales, further altered by removing CUA and O of 'CUATO,' but colours changed. Imperf.

1	peso (:IN PS)	bright blue
1	,,	blue

1 peso (: IN PS) deep blue
1 ,, indigo
1 peso (T. RS) dull blue
1 ,, deep blue

Variety. Inscription of value 'T. PS.'

1 peso (T. PS) blue

3 *September* 1859. Typographed in sheets of fifty. Imperf.

On azure paper.

I. *Fine impressions.*

4 reales, green
4 ,, yellowish green

II. *Later impressions*, varying in quality.

4 reales, green

On white paper.

I. *Fine impressions.*

1 peso, blue
1 ,, pale (chalky) blue

II. *Later impressions*, varying greatly in quality.

1 peso, pale blue
1 ,, greenish blue
1 ,, blue
1 ,, deep blue

Variety. No stop after '1' in inscription of value.

1 peso, blue

On yellowish paper.

I. *Fine impressions.*

2 pesos, dull red

II. *Later impressions*, varying in quality.

2 pesos, dull red

12 *November* 1862. Printed from the plates of the previous issue, but colours changed.

On yellowish paper.

I. *Fine impressions.*

1 peso, pale rose

II. *Later impressions*, vary greatly in quality.

1 peso, dull rose
1 ,, rose

Variety. No stop after '1' in inscription of value.

1 peso, rose

On white paper.

I. *Fine impressions.*

2 pesos, pale (chalky) blue
2 ,, blue

II. *Later impressions*, varying in quality.

2 pesos, pale blue
2 ,, blue
2 ,, deep blue

(*Concluded*)

ROMAN STATES

By L. W. FULCHER

(*Concluded from page* 195)

REFERENCE LIST.

3 OCTOBER, 1852. Engraved by Giovanni Valagna. Typographed. Black impression on white paper. Imperf.

30. 8 baj. black on white

12 JULY, 1852. Engraved by Giovanni Valagna. Typographed. Coloured impression on white paper. Imperf.

31. 50 baj. pale blue

Variety of No. 31

(*a*) Worn plate. Dark blue

32. 1 scudo, red

21 SEPTEMBER, 1867. Change of currency. Dies altered by M. Montarsola. Black impression (except 20c.), on coloured glazed paper. Sheets of 64 stamps, in four panes of 16. Imperf.

33. 2c. black on green

Variety of No. 33

(*a*) Without stop after "Cent"

34. 3c. black on grey
35. 3c. black on rosy-grey
36. 5c. black on greenish-blue

Varieties of No. 36

(*a*) No stop after "5"
(*b*) Three stops after "5"

37. 10c. black on vermilion
38. 20c. bronze-green on Indian red

Varieties of No. 38

(*a*) No stop after "20"
(*b*) No stop after "Cent"

39. 40c. black on lemon-yellow

Varieties of No. 39

(*a*) Type 1. Stop after "40". "40 Cent" measures 12 mm.
(*b*) Type 2*a*. Stop after "40" "40 Cent" measures 12½ mm.
(*c*) Type 2*b*. No stop after "40" "40 Cent" measures 12½ mm.

40. 80c. black on rose
41. 80c. black on bright rose
42. 80c. black on salmon-pink

Varieties of Nos. 40, 41 *and* 42

(*a*) Small stop after "80" wanting
(*b*) Three stops after "80"

OCTOBER, 1868. As last, in sheets of 64 stamps, but perf. 13.

43. 3c. black on rosy-grey
44. 10c. black on vermilion
45. 20c. bronze-green on Indian red

Varieties of No. 44

(*a*) No stop after "20"
(*b*) No stop after "Cent"

[The 10c. and 20c. are difficult to distinguish from Nos. 50 and 63.]

1868-69. Type and impression as before but printed (except the 3c.) in sheets of 120, not divided into panes. The 3c. in sheets of 64, not divided into panes. Perf. 13.

A. Surfaced Paper.

46. 2c. black on green

Variety of No. 46

(*a*) Without stop after "Cent"

47. 3c. black on grey
48. 5c. black on blue
49. 5c. black on sky-blue

Varieties of Nos. 48 *and* 49

(*a*) No stop after "Cent"
(*b*) No stop after "5"
(*c*) Three stops after "5"
(*d*) Imperf. (Not issued).

50. 10c. black on vermilion
51. 10c. black on orange-vermilion

Varieties of Nos. 50 *and* 51

(*a*) Imperf. (Not issued.)

52. 20c. bronze-green on magenta
53. 20c. bronze-green on rosy-magenta
54. 20c. bronze-green on purplish magenta

Varieties of Nos. 52, 53 *and* 54

(*a*) No stop after "20"
(*b*) No stop after "Cent"
(*c*) Imperf. (Not issued)

55. 40c. black on lemon-yellow
56. 40c. black on orange-yellow
57. 40c. black on orange
58. 40c. black on bright yellow

Varieties of Nos. 55, 56, 57 *and* 58

(*a*) Type 1. Stop after "40." "40 Cent" measures 12 mm.
(*b*) Type 2*a*. Stop after "40." "40 Cent" measures 12½ mm.
(*c*) Type 2*b*. No stop after "40." "40 Cent" measures 12½ mm.

59. 80c. black on salmon-pink
60. 80c. black on rose
61. 80c. black on bright rose

Varieties of Nos. 59, 60 *and* 61

(*a*) Large stop after "80" wanting
(*b*) Small stop after "80" wanting
(*c*) Frame lines wanting between pairs, Nos. 61 and 62 and Nos. 76 and 77 on the sheet

B. Unsurfaced Paper.

62. 10c. black on vermilion

Variety of No. 62

(*a*) Imperf. (Not issued)

63. 20c. bronze-green on Indian red
64. 20c. bronze-green on magenta
65. 20c. bronze-green on solferino
66. 20c. bronze-green on deep solferino

Varieties of Nos. 64, 65 *and* 66

(*a*) No stop after "20"
(*b*) No stop after "Cent"
(*c*) Imperf. (Not issued)

67. 80c. deep lilac-rose (not issued)

Varieties of No. 67

(*a*) Large stop after "80" wanting
(*b*) Small stop after "80" wanting
(*c*) Frame lines wanting between pairs, Nos. 61 and 62 and Nos. 76 and 77 on the sheet

REPRINTS

1878. Made by Usigli. Imperf. and perf. 11½.
2c. black on green
3c. black on dark grey

Variety
(a) Tête-bêche

20c. bronze-green on magenta, rosy magenta, solferino
40c. black on yellow

Variety.
(a) Tête-bêche

80c. black on salmon-pink, lilac-rose

The above also exist in black on white card and in fancy colours.

1889. Made by J. B. Moens. Imperf. and perf. 12.
2c. black on pale green
3c. black on French grey
5c. black on sky-blue
10c. black on vermilion
20c. bronze-green on magenta
40c. black on yellow
80c. black on salmon-pink

1890. Made by Gelli & Tani. Highly glazed paper. Imperf., perf. 11½ and perf. 13.
2c. black on dark green, dark yellowish green
3c. black on brownish grey
5c. black on dull blue, greenish blue
10c. black on black on deep vermilion, orange-vermilion
20c. bronze-green on magenta, solferino
40c. black on bright yellow
80c. black on salmon-pink, pale salmon

1890. Made by D. Cohn. Imperf. and perf. 11½.
2c. black on bluish green, pale bluish green
3c. black on brownish grey
5c. black on dull blue, pale dull blue
10c. black on vermilion, orange-vermilion
20c. bronze-green on magenta, pale magenta
40c. black on yellow
80c. black on salmon-pink, bright pink

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[Kirchenstaat, p. 489.]

[See also the current Catalogues of Gibbons, Bright, Yvert and Tellier, Senf., etc.]

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 134. There are two shades of the first 4 bajocchi, light brown and buff, and of the latter copies may be found in a slightly yellower shade not showing the ribbing.

Page 135. Variety (*e*) of the 5 baj. should read "*Flaw deleting the lower half of the E of the word POSTALE*" and add

(*h*) Flaw nearly deleting the E of Postale so that this word looks like "Postali,"

Page 135. To varieties of 6 baj. add

(*e*) Flaw similar to (*b*) but the right margin completely separated from the rest of the stamp.

(*Concluded*)

REVIEWS

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL. Tenth edition, 1913. Edited by D. B. Armstrong. 8vo. 193 pp. illus. London: 44, *Fleet Street*. 1s. nett.

We are glad to welcome this little annual, which has now won for itself a place among the most useful reference books for the working philatelist. The present edition is compiled on much the same lines as previous editions, and it only remains for us to call attention to some of its contents which strike us as eminently serviceable. The "Story of the Year" by the editor is a pleasant reminder of the philatelic happenings of 1912. British Contract (*sic*) Letters and Numbers, also by the Editor, is a timely article at the present moment, when so many collectors are interested in these marginal varieties. The description of the British Colonial Key Plates, reprinted from the *Colonial Office Journal* is valuable for the collector of British Colonials, and the reference list of the World's Philatelic Printers will be consulted at times by every philatelist. Philatelic literature is not neglected. The Philatelic Literary Index, which we have always regarded as the most useful feature of these Annuals, appears in this volume for 1911-12, while Mr. Clark gives an excellent notice of the chief philatelic works of the year, and also adds a check list of the philatelic works published during 1911-12, a feature which we believe to be unique. The Directories of Exchange Clubs, Philatelic Societies, and the Stamp Trade are what one expects to find in a reference book for the desk. The present volume closes with an index to the previous nine annuals.

BECK (C.) AND HOLZSCHUHER (C.). Die bayerischen Mühlrad-Stempel. 8vo. 115 pp. illus. Hans Schneider, Wörishofen, 1911.

Philatelists abroad appear to pay much more attention to the study of postmarks than is customary here, and there is much to be said on the necessity of such study for philatelic purposes. In many cases it thrusts itself into notice, and is duly attended to, but where it is not obvious at first sight that anything is to be gained the subject is apt to be unduly neglected, for no one can say beforehand to what use such knowledge might be put. The present volume is an exhaustive study of the "Mill-wheel" or "Cog wheel" postmarks found on the early Bavarian stamps, their varieties and the official regulations attending their use. A great deal has been previously written on this subject in the German philatelic journals which has not found its way into English philatelic literature, and in the present work the authors have collected all details which have passed criticism and have produced as complete and accurate a work of reference as possible. It is to be observed that there were two periods, separated by a short interval, during which these "Mill-wheel" postmarks were in use. The first from 1 August 1850 to 20 November 1856, and the second from 1 December 1856 to 9 March 1869. During the interval between, from 20 November 1856 to 1 December 1856, postmarks of various shapes with place and date were in use. Complete lists of the places corresponding to the numbers found in the centres of the "Mill-wheel" postmarks during the two periods mentioned are given in this work.

MELVILLE (Fred J.) Cayman Islands. 8vo. 68 pp. illus. (The Melville Stamp Books). London: 47, *Strand, W.C.* 6d. nett.

The literature on the subject of the stamps of the Cayman Islands is already of imposing dimensions, and affords evidence that the stamps themselves, though probably wholly unnecessary issues, to say nothing of the provisionals created with speculative intent, have interested a large body of collectors. The latest addition to this literature is the present "Melville Stamp Book," No. 17 of the series. The author states in the preface: "The study of the stamps of the Caymans is straightforward, and presents little difficulty, but the opportunity of inspecting a large accumulation, which may perhaps not be always so accessible, provides an excuse, if not a reason, for producing the present work." There is, we opine, no reason why we should say more than that the future collector of Caymans will find all that he requires with respect to the earlier issues of these islands in the present work.

FERRIS (C. G.) United States Stamp Auction Review, 1912–13. 8vo. 192 pp. E. Kleen, Philadelphia. $1.00.

This volume contains the prices obtained at auction for rare varieties of United States stamps compared with the prices in Scott's Catalogue, where these are quoted, and will prove of great service to those who follow the stamp market closely. The author informs us that he finds "after an examination of a large number of priced auction catalogues that by comparing the various prices obtained, running from the highest to the lowest, that one obtains a pretty clear idea as to the true market value. . . . The description of the stamp as to condition usually furnishes the key to the situation. . . .' The last statement we heartily endorse. In this list the author has endeavoured to list each stamp in as complete a manner as possible so that the reader will readily see the influence of condition on the prices obtained.

NEW ISSUES AND DISCOVERIES

Argentine Republic. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 12c. value, apparently lithographed, on paper with honeycomb watermark. The perforation appears to be a pin perf, and gauges 13.

12c. blue

Bechuanaland Protectorate. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 1d. (Die 2) and 1s. (King Edward) with the usual overprint in two lines vertically on each side of the stamp. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 14.

1d. scarlet
1s. green and red

Chili. In addition to the value chronicled last month Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us some more values of a similar type, bearing portraits. Perf. 12.

2c. red (Columbus)
4c. sepia (Toro Zambrado)
8c. dark grey (Freire)

China. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 5c., 1 and 5 dollars with the new Waterlow overprint in red. They also send us the 2c. with the same surcharge.

2c. green
5c. violet
$1 red and flesh
$5 green and salmon

Cyprus. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 10 paras, with the head of King George. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

10 paras, green and orange

Fiji. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the ½d. and 1s. with the head of King George. The latter is on chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

½d. green
1s. black on green

French Colonies. From the *Journal des Philatelistes* we gather particulars of 108 new provisionals for thirteen different colonies similar to those issued in July last.

Anjouan	05 on 2c., 4c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c. 10 on 40c., 45c., 50c., 75c., 1fr.
Dahomey	05 on 2c., 4c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 10 on 40c., 50c., 75c.
French Guiana	05 on 2c., 4c., 20c., 25c., 30c. 10 on 40c., 50c.
Gaboon	05 on 2c., 4c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c. 10 on 40c. 45c., 50c., 75c., 1fr., 2fr., 5fr.
Grand Comoro	05 on 2c., 4c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c. 10 on 40c., 45c., 50c., 75c.
Guadeloupe	05 on 4c., 50c. 10 on 40c.
Indo-China	05 on 4c., 15c., 30c. 10 on 40c., 50c., 75c.
Ivory Coast	05 on 15c., 30c. 10 on 40c., 50c., 75c.
Madagascar	05 on 15c., 20c., 30c. 10 on 75c.
	On type of 1904. 05 on 2c., 20c., 30c. 10 on 40c., 50c., 75c.
Mayotte	05 on 2c., 4c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c. 10 on 40c., 45c., 50c., 75c., 1fr
Mohéli	05 on 4c., 20c., 30c. 10 on 40c., 45c., 50c.
St. Pierre and Miquelon	05 on 2c., 4c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c. 10 on 40c., 50c., 75c,. 1fr.
Senegal	05 on 15c., 20c., 30c. 10 on 40c., 50c., 75c.

Great Britain.

We have received the ½d. and 1d., both Die 2, in sheets with *multiple Crown and G.R.V. paper*. The controls are B 12. The ½d. Die 2 is also to be found in rolls on this paper. Last month we chronicled the ½d. and 1d. stamps, both Die 1, from the stamp booklets on *single Crown and G.R.V. paper*, and the ½d. and 1d., both Die 2 from rolls on the same paper. The 1d., Die 2, has also been seen in sheets on this paper (Control B 12). Wmk. Multiple Crown and G.R.V. Perf. 15×14.

½d. green (Die 2)
1d. red (Die 2)

From *Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular* we call sundry additions to the Georgian Post Office stationery.

Wrapper. 1d. red

Post Card. 1d.×1d. (Reply card), red

Registration Envelopes.

Size F. Die 10
Size H. Die 9
Size K. Dies 9, 10

Johore. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. some values of the current series on surfaced paper, watermarked with multiple rosettes. Perf. 14.

5c. purple and olive
8c. purple and blue
25c. purple and green

Leeward Islands. We have received from Messrs Whitfield King and Co. the 2d. with the head of King George, chronicled last month. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14

2d. grey

Papua. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us another value of the single coloured set. Wmk. Crown and single-lined A. Perf. 12½.

4d. pale olive

Portuguese Indies. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. another provisional similar to those recently chronicled. The stamp is overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red.

1 real on 5 tangas, brown on straw.

Russian P.O. in the Turkish Empire. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us four new stamps, being current Russian stamps surcharged as usual.

20 para on 5 kop. claret
1½ pias on 15 kop. claret and blue
2 pias on 20 kop. blue and red
2½ pias. on 25 kop. green and purple

They also inform us that there is a 3½ piastres value. The supply sent to Constantinople is only a small one, and the stamps will only be in use till the end of the year, when they will be replaced by a new issue bearing the portrait of the Czar of Russia.

Saint Helena. We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the set chronicled last month, except the 2s. value. The 4d. and 6d. values are from the old De La Rue key plate, the remaining values the large sized stamps of the same type as that with the head of King Edward.

Somaliland Protectorate. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 1a., chronicled last month. Wmk. multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1a. red

Tasmania. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 2d. surcharged in red in sans serif caps "ONE PENNY." Wmk. Crown and double-lined A. Perf. 12½.

1d. on 2d. violet

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Deutsche Breifmarken-Zeitung .. *D.B.-Z.*
Der Deutsche Philatelist .. .. *D.P.*
Echo de la Timbrologie .. .. *E.*
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Timbre-Poste .. .. .. *T.-P.*
Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt *V.K.-B.*
West-End Philatelist .. .. *W.-E.P.*

Argentine Republic.

MARCÓ DEL PONT (J.) Argentine Republic. The Rivadavia stamps, 1864-1872 (contd) *M.J.* November

Australia.

ARMSTRONG (D. B.) Australian stamps used abroad (contd). *A.P.* November

Brazil.

PACK (C. L.) Collecting a single stamp and its varieties—the 100 reis of Brazil, 1894-7 (contd). *L.P.* November

British Guiana.

CREEKE (A. B., jun.), The "native" issues of British Guiana (contd). *G.P.N.* November

Cuba and Porto Rico.

HANCIAU (L.) The stamps of the Spanish West Indies, 1855-1876 (contd). *M.J.* November

Danish West Indies.

HALL (T. W.) The stamps of the Danish West Indies (contd). *L.P.* November

Finland.

LINDBERG (Dr. H.) Drei übersehene finnische Briefmarken der Ausgabe 1901-02. *I.B.J.* 16 November

French Colonies.

Les timbres des Colonies françaises surchargés et l'Agence Comptable. *Post.* 25 November

Gambia.

WEBER (A. H.) Gambia. Notes from my collection. *P.G.* November

German Colonies.

TEUBNER. Die Deutschen Postanstalten in den deutsche Schutzgebieten und im Ausslande (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 7 December

Germany.

BRUNEL (Dr. G.) The stamps of Bergedorf (contd). *P.S.* 16 and 30 November

KLEINE (W.) Hannover. Bemerkungen aus meinem Album (contd). *B.B.-Z.* 9 and 23 November

NAUMANN (H.) Interessantes über die bayr. Portomarken (1888 bis 1909). *P.* November

Great Britain.

The Edwardian stamps of Great Britain (contd). *B.P.* November

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

British "Edwardians" of De La Rue, Somerset House and Harrison printings. *S.C.F.* 23 November

WARWICK (F. G.) The adhesive surface printed fiscal postal stamps of Great Britain *S.C.F.* 7 December

Holland.

ENGELEN V. D. VEEN (G. A. J. van) Die Nachporto-Marken der Niederlande. *B.B.-Z.* 9 November, 7 December

Jaipur.

GODINHO (J.) Jaipur. Some notes on the rare provisional issue of 1911. *P.J.I.* October

GODINHO (J.) Jaipur. Further notes on the locally printed provisionals of 1911. *P.J.I.* November

Montenegro.

Die Gefälligkeits- und Falschabstempelungen auf Montenegro-Marken. Eine Erwiderung und eine Antwort. *P.* November

Portuguese Indies.

GODINHO (J.) Portuguese India. Errors in the provisional issue of July, 1912. *P.J.I.* October

Portuguese Indies (contd)

GODINHO (J.) Further notes on the Portuguese India provisionals of August 1912. *P.J.I.* October

Roumania.

ZOSCSAK (R.) Beschreibung und Katalogisierung der Ganzsachen von Rumanien (contd). *D.B.-Z.* November

Russia.

La Russie : son organisation postale et ses timbres-poste (contd). *E.* 30 November

Samoa.

HANCIAU (L.) Samoa et ses timbres (contd). *J.P.* November

Tasmania.

HULL (A. F. Basset) Pen-cancelled Tasmanians. *A.P.* November

Generalia.

BISHOP (P. C.) and CREEKE (A. B., jun.), The Directory of Stamp-collecting (contd). *S.C.F.* 23 November, 7 December

KRÖGER (J.) Die 'Seebeck-Marken,' ihre verschiedenen Druckauflagen und Neudrucke (contd). *I.B.-J.* 7 December

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) 5 and 6 November; 2) 19 and 20 November
H. HARMER, ROOKE & Co. 16 and 18 November
P. PLUMRIDGE & Co. 1) 14 and 15 November; 2) 28 and 29 November
P.&S. PUTTICK & SIMPSON. 1) 12 and 13 November; 2) 27 November
V. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER. 1) 7 and 8 November; 2) 21 and 22 November.

BAHAMAS, 1861, rough perf., 6d. grey-lilac, mint. *G.* 2 .. £6 10 0
1863, perf. 12½, 1s. green, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 7 6
BARBADOS, 1878, 1d. on half of 5s., unsevered pair, superb. *G.* 2 17 10 0
1892, ½d. on 4d. surcharged in black and in red, mint. *G.* 2.. 6 15 0
February 1907, 1d. on 2d., block of eight on piece of original, all with overprint inverted and two with double overprint. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 5 0
BOSNIA, 1906, complete set of 112, S.G. 176 to 287. *P.* 1 .. 3 10 0
BULGARIA, Postage due, 1901, Rustchuk provisionals, 5, 10, 15, 30 and 50 st., mint. *P.&S.* 2 .. 13 0 0
CANADA, 1852-7, 10d. blue, on thick paper, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 10 0 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1861, woodblock, 1d. red, exceptionally fine. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 7 12 6
Ditto, 4d. deep blue, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 7 0 0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, exceptionally fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 4 17 6
Ditto, 4d. pale blue, pair, one the variety retouched corner, repaired. *G.* 1 .. .. 15 0 0
Mafeking, 1900, 1d. on ½d. vermilion, surcharge inverted, pair on small piece of original, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 14 10 0
CEYLON, 1857-9, 8d. deep yellow-brown, exceptionally fine. *G.* 2 £9 10 0
Ditto, 1s. 9d. deep green, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 4 0 0
1863-7, wmk. CC, 2d. emerald-green, block of four, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 9 10 0
1867, CC, 3d. rose, block of four, imperf., with corner margins, mint. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 2 4 0
1872, 36c., 48c. and 96c., imperf., mint. *P.* 2 .. .. .. 2 2 0
GREAT BRITAIN, 1840, 1d. black, two copies on entires dated May 13 and May 25, 1840, very fine. *P.* 1 .. .. 1 6 0
Ditto, 1d. black, on entire, with 1844 postmark. *P.* 1 .. 1 16 0
Ditto, 1d. black, with black maltese cross, postmarked Glasgow, June 1, 1840, the earliest known date in black. *P.* 1 .. 2 0 0
Ditto, 2d. deep blue, horizontal pair, unused, superb. *G.* 2 .. 8 8 0
Ditto, ditto, horizontal pair, with side margin, showing portion of inscription, unused, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 9 10 0
1841, 1d. red, block of twenty-four, showing worn plate, mint. *P.* 2 .. .. 7 0 0
Ditto, 1d. red-brown, without letter in right lower corner, cut into and a little damaged. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 5 5 0
1847-54, 1s. bright green, Die II, brilliant mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 10 0
Ditto, 1s. green, block of twelve, little creased. *V.* 1 .. .. 5 0 0
1854-7, wmk. small crown, perf. 14, 2d. blue, practically mint. *G.* 2 4 4 0
Ditto, wmk. large crown, perf. 14, 2d. deep blue, block of six, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 6 0 0
1870, 1½d. rose, error of lettering. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 17 6
1873-80, 2½ rosy mauve, plate 2, on blued paper. *G.* 1 .. 2 6 0

GREAT BRITAIN, 1873-80, 2½d. rosy mauve, error of lettering. *G.* 1 £2 4 0
1880, 2s. brown, octagonal postmark, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 3 15 0
1882, wmk. anchor, on bluish paper, 5s. rose, Plate 4, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 9 0 0
1884, wmk. crowns, £1, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, £1 brown, superb pair. *P.* 1 .. .. 3 5 0
1887-92, 3d. deep purple on orange, mint. *G.* 2 .. .. 2 10 0
Admiralty Official, 1903, 3d. yellow, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 6 10 0
Army Official, King's head, 6d. dull purple, overprint S.G. 156, horizontal strip of three, mint. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 5 5 0
I.R. Official, 1884-5, wmk. crowns, £1 brown-lilac, 'Specimen,' mint. *V.* 2 .. .. 8 5 0
GERMANY, China, 1900, Hand-stamped provisional, 50 pf. black and purple, on buff, unused. *P.&S.* 2 .. .. 8 0 0
HAMBURG, 1859, imperf., 4 sch. green, used on piece of original with 2 sch. red, superb. *H.* .. 7 10 0
HELIGOLAND, 1879, 5m. green, rose and black, used on entire, very fine. *V.* 1 .. .. .. 3 2 0
INDIA, 1854, 4as. Die I, strip of three, showing blue dividing lines, one stamp defective. *P.* 2 5 0 0
LABUAN, 1880, 6c. in red on 16c. blue, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 9 0 0
1885, 2c. on 16c. blue, exceptionally fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 5 5 0
LIBERIA, 1867, imperf., 12c. blue, unused. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 1 10 0
NAPLES, 1858, ½ gr. lake, vertical strip of four. *P.&S.* 1 .. 2 0 0
NATAL, 1869, 3d. blue, S.G. 34a., unused. *G.* 1 .. .. .. 5 0 0
1891, 2½d. on 4d. brown, error 'HALFPENN,' mint. *V.* 2 .. 3 12 0
NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney View, January 1850, 2d. pale blue, Plate I, exceptionally fine. *G.* 1 .. .. 3 2 6
1854-5, 8d. orange-yellow, horizontal pair with margins, one stamp has slight crease. *G.* 1 24 0 0
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1869-74, 'Habilitado por la Nacion,' 1r. mauve, fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. 5 0 0
QUEENSLAND, 1860, imperf., 6d. green, exceptionally fine. *P.* 1 3 5 0
ST. VINCENT, 1880, 5s. rose. *G.* 1 .. £10 10 0
1881, ½d. on half of 6d. green, unsevered pair, on small piece. *G.* 1 .. .. 5 5 0
SEYCHELLES, 1901, 3c. on 16c. chestnut and ultramarine, surcharge inverted, mint. *V.* 2 3 0 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1860-7, rouletted, 2d. pale red, variety printed both sides. *G.* 1 .. 3 5 0
SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1902, single CA, £1 green and violet, mint. *P.* 2 .. .. 3 17 6
SPAIN, 1851, 2r. red, minute crease otherwise superb, unused. *G.* 2 22 0 0
1853, 2r. red, unused. *G.* 2 .. 10 0 0
SWEDEN, 1872-6, 20 öre vermilion, the error 'TRETIO,' mint. *G.* 2 15 2 6
TRANSVAAL, 1876, thin, hard, transparent paper, fine roulette, 6d. deep blue, exceptionally superb. *V.* 2 .. .. 4 10 0
TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras, yellow, design printed in reverse, unused. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 3 7 6
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 4 4 0
Ditto, ditto, tête-bêche pair, unused. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 7 0 0
Ditto, 1 piastre dull purple, printed in reverse, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 4 4 0
Ditto, 1 piastre yellow, error of colour, printed in reverse. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 4 4 0
TUSCANY, 1851, 60 cr. brick-red, very fine. *G.* 2 .. .. 14 0 0
1853, 1 soldo yellow-buff, fine pair. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. 4 2 6
URUGUAY, 1858, 120c. pale blue. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 3 5 0
Ditto, 120c. slate-blue, unused. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 4 4 0
Ditto, another copy, practically mint. *G.* 2 .. .. .. 5 10 0
WURTEMBERG, 1852, 18 kr. slate-lilac, used on entire with 3 kr., superb. *V.* 2 .. .. .. 3 2 6
Ditto, 18 kr. slate-lilac, horizontal pair, fine. *V.* 2 .. .. 6 7 6
1873, 70 kr. violet, unused, with corner margin, showing inscription, superb. *H.* 8 5 0
Ditto, 70 kr. deep purple, superb. *G.* 2 .. .. 6 0 0
Ditto, another copy, very fine. *P.&S.* 1 .. .. .. 5 15 0
ZULULAND, 1888-93, 5s. rose, mint. *G.* 1 .. .. 2 8 0

NOTES & NEWS

Manchester Philatelic Society. At the 324th meeting of the Society held on Friday, October 18th, Mr. W. W. Munn presiding, a display of the stamps of New Zealand with notes was given by Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow.

The first issue of postage stamps was made on July 13th, 1855. The plates were engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and the same design was used until the year 1873.

The first issue consisted of two values,

1d. and 2d., printed on white paper, and two values, 2d. and 1s., on blue paper; the 1d. is an exceedingly rare stamp, and the 2d. on white paper a most difficult one to determine, it being exceedingly hard to distinguish it from the 2d. blue of 1862 (S.G. No. 44). In Mr. Goodfellow's opinion it is hopeless to try to judge this stamp by any artificial light, the colour being the best test, the first issued having a slight trace of cobalt in the blue, and being of a little finer impression.

In 1856 the same three values were printed in the Colony from the same plates, and are distinguishable by being printed on distinctly blue thick paper, the 1d. and 1s. both being scarce stamps. The same year saw another issue, which included a 6d. value and changes in the shades of the others, and it is on this and the following issues that the first of the many difficulties regarding the perforations of the New Zealand stamps arise. They are found with pin perforations, serrated perforations, rouletted, and perforated 13, being unofficial and unauthorised perforations. In respect of the stamps perforated 13, this perforation was the result of an order given on his own authority by the postmaster of Dunedin, in the district of Otago, and whenever specimens are found with the postmark peculiar to Otago or with the name "Dunedin" it is safe to say that the perforation is 13. The official perforation which was made in the Government Office at Auckland, is generally speaking a true 12½ (though it sometimes approximates to 13), and is the perforation generally found on the issues of 1863 to 1866. In 1860 a 3d. value was added and the stamps printed on what is known as "pelure" paper. 1862 saw another issue printed at Auckland, in which there was a variety of shades to each value, and it is here the 2d. deep blue, Plate I, is often mistaken for the 2d. of 1855. The issue was at first imperforate, afterwards rouletted and serrated perforation. Reference was made to the recent discovery by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg of what is called a re-entry on the plate. The first impression from the die was in a wrong position, probably from a slipping of the plate, and the workman evidently tried to erase the impression and struck another over it, but the printing shows a faint impression from the first striking, notably under the letters N and D of 'New Zealand,' and also above the word 'Postage,' and in the bottom tablet of value. The position of this stamp on the plate has not yet, so far as the reader was aware, been located. In 1864 the new issue bore the watermark NZ, instead of the star, as hitherto. The issue of 1863-66, with a new value of 4d. was watermarked with a large star, and perforated 12½ or 13, those issued at Auckland being 12½, and at Dunedin and Otago 13. The 2d. value of this issue was also printed from a retouched plate, several lines on the background being redrawn, and in some cases the lines of the eye and eyebrows strengthened. Of the 1871 issue with perforations 10, 10 × 12½, and 12½, Mr. Goodfellow stated there were many stamps to be found with forged perforations, and called attention to a genuine stamp in his collection gauging 10 on one side and 12½ on the other three sides, and also the 4d. orange of 1872 without watermark, a very scarce stamp used.

The 326th meeting was held on Friday, November 15th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair, when Mr. Walter Oxley and his son, Mr. A. Oxley, of the Leeds and Bradford Philatelic Societies, gave a display of the stamps of Nevis, with notes.

The island of Nevis is said to be one of the most beautiful and fertile of the Antilles, which form a part of the group known as the British West Indies. It is very small, four miles long by three miles broad, and is in reality an extinct volcano of about 3,500 feet above the sea level. Until May 1st, 1860, the postal arrangements were under the control of the British Postmaster-General, but since that time they have been conducted by the local authorities of the island. The Postmaster-General in his fifth report on the posoffice for the year 1858, states that the privilege of using English postage stamps was accorded in that year to the British West Indies. The earliest use of such stamps at Nevis which has been noted is a cover bearing two sixpenny English stamps (without corner letters), dated May 29th, 1858, an earlier cover, dated April 29th, 1858, has simply the mark inscribed "Paid at Nevis," without any adhesive stamp. All English stamps used in Nevis passed through the one office at its chief town, Charlestown, and bear the cancellation A. 09.

The first stamps of Nevis were issued in 1861, and were of four values, 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1 shilling, and it is of special interest to note that the frame of the design of each value was simply adapted from that of the corresponding values then current in Great Britain. The central portion of the design is similar in the four values, and is a facsimile of the great seal of the colony, representing a group of three female figures—one supporting the exhausted second, while the third is offering a draught from the medicinal spring which is shown gushing out from the rock in the background and forming a pool at their feet. The stamps of each value were printed in small sheets of twelve, four horizontal rows of three, and were mannufactured in London by Messrs. Nissen and Parker, who also printed the first issues of the Virgin Islands and the Shanghai postage stamps. They were from engraved steel plates, which were produced without the use of a die, each stamp being separately engraved by hand, the result of which is of course that every stamp on the sheet varies in some slight degree from the rest, and all the four values can be plated. The second issue of Nevis, in 1867, were the same values lithographed from transfers from the original steel plates, all the differences in the twelve stamps of

each sheet of each value are of course identical in both the engraved and lithographed series.

The collection contained a specimen of the first "Paid at Nevis," a 6d. of Great Britain used in Nevis with postmark A. 09 and dated October 2nd, 1859. Of the 1861 issue on bluish paper a specimen of the 1d. was shown on very distinctly blue paper, and one of an uncommonly deep shade. Proofs were shown of the 1d. in red, 4d. in deep blue, 6d. in black, 1s. in green and 6d. in orange, on thick card. Among the lithographed issues was shown a specimen of the 1d. retouch, the first stamp on the sheet, which had several lines added to strengthen the design on either the transfer design or the stone, and the 1s., the variety known as the "Cross on the hill."

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British Marginal Varieties. In our review of Mr. Buckley's book on 'The Marginal varieties of the Edwardian stamp of Great Britain' last month, we stated that no complete description of these marginal varieties had hitherto appeared. This is an error and we much regret having overlooked Mr. Dendy Marshall's careful article on the British stamps of the reign of King Edward VII.' in the *London Philatelist* for July and August, in which the existing varieties are duly noted.

———

Stolen Auction Lots. We have received from Messrs. Morgenthau & Co., the New York philatelic auctioneers, a communication stating that a number of lots from the Taylor Collection, dispersed at their sale of 12 November, 1912, particulars of which are given below, were stolen from their office while on view. They issue a special warning against the purchase of the first lot, 1901, 2c. inverted centre, which they consider is the only stamp likely to be offered abroad.

STOLEN FROM THE TAYLOR COLLECTION.

Lot 174.—Pan-American Invert 2c. unused, o.g., perfectly centred.

Lot 279.—California State Telegraph, 1871, (2004), tear at right.

Lot 317.—$2 Probate of will, imperf., good margins on all four sides. The upper margin cut away about 2 mm. at upper right corner.

Lot 338.—2c. Bank Check, orange on green paper, lightly cancelled.

Lot 341.—4c. Playing Cards, finely centred, lightly pen cancelled.

Lot 343.—6c. Proprietary, unused, o.g., but almost the entire right margin has been supplied and re-perforated, and a vertical crack toward the left has been repaired.

If any of these are offered kindly hold and notify us.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & Co.,
87, Nassau Street,
New York, U.S.A.

Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Edinburgh, 1913. We have received the following from the Honorary Secretary of the Scottish Philatelic Society:—It has now been decided to hold the Congress of 1913 on the 23-24-25 April, 1913. At the same time the local Executive Committee think, in the interest of Philately, it would be advisable to hold a small Exhibition mainly confined to Scottish collectors. By so doing they hope to stimulate philately in Scotland. The Exhibition would open on Tuesday, 23rd April, and continue until Saturday night the 26th April, thus giving Scottish collectors who have only the Saturday afternoon free, a chance of viewing same. Further details *re* Congress and Exhibition will be sent from time to time.

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Obituary. We regret to record the death of Mr. A. Houtzamer, a member of the well-known firm of stamp dealers, Messrs. W. & A. Houtzamer, 368, Strand, W.C., which took place after a very short illness on 20 November, at the early age of 31. He had only been resident in this country since 1906, when he joined his brother, who had been established in London as a dealer some few years before, and assisted in the formation of a prosperous concern. From his philatelic knowledge and his courtesy he will be missed by many philatelists, and their sympathy will be extended to the surviving member of the firm not only in his personal bereavement but in the irreparable loss which he has suffered in the death of a most capable and energetic colleague.

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THE PHILATELIC RECORD

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

DECEMBER 1912

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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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